Up-to-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
DIRECTED MARKETING

Volume XV | JANUARY 1, 1912 | Number 1

1912		Janurary				1912
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
F. Quar. 27th	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	F. M. 4th	L. Quar. 11th	N. M. 19th

Up-to-Date Farming

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IMPORTANT ARTICLES IN THIS NUMBER

	Page
The Work of Fourteen Years	3
Dr. Wiley on Farming	3
The Farmer a Capitalist ...	4
Our Relations With Russia	5
Growing Stuff Not Needed	5
The Telescope	7
How to Reduce the Cost of Living	14
Local Union	18
Report of National Convention F. S. E. 18-19	

What It Means to Control the 1912 Crops

How It Can Be Done by a Comparatively Few Farmers

Every year some crop or more than one sells at unprofitably low prices. This year it is wheat and cotton. The losses on these crops, under what the farmers should have had, are about 30 cents a bushel on wheat and 4 1-2 cents a pound on cotton. Any farmer can figure for himself what it would have meant to him if the price would have been up to the mimimums carried in this paper. The loss to **ALL** of the farmers producing these crops, runs into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

Sold at Ruinous Prices

The big potato crops of 1909 and 1910 sold at ruinously low prices because of uncertainty of the supply and lack of control and system in marketing. But before the

CORN—5-year average crop, 2,733,000,000

5-year visible supply, 10,200,000 bushels.

WHEAT—5-year average crop, 692,000,000 bushels

5-year average visible supply, 41,500,000 bushels.

OATS—5-year average crop, 897,000,000 bushels

5-year average visible supply, 10,200,000 bushels.

BARLEY—5-year average crop, 161,000,000 bushels

5-year average visible supply, 4,300,000 bushels.

POTATOES—5-year average crop, 304,000,000 bushels

5-year average to control, 11,280,000 bushels.

HAY—5-year average crop, 63,418,000 tons

5-year average to control, 3,000,000 tons.

COTTON—5-year average crop, 12,300,000 bales

5-year average to control, 1,800,000 bales.

Look at the long lines and then look at the short ones. The former represent average full crops, the latter the average visible supplies. The article that follows, we believe, proves that the power that will prevent any visible supply, or keep it so small that it is harmless, will also take price-making out of the gambling and speculating boards of trade and put it in the hands of the producers of the crops. Read the article very carefully and learn how simple the problem is. We want farmers to begin to exert such a power THIS YEAR and they will decide the 1912 prices and maintain them through the whole year.

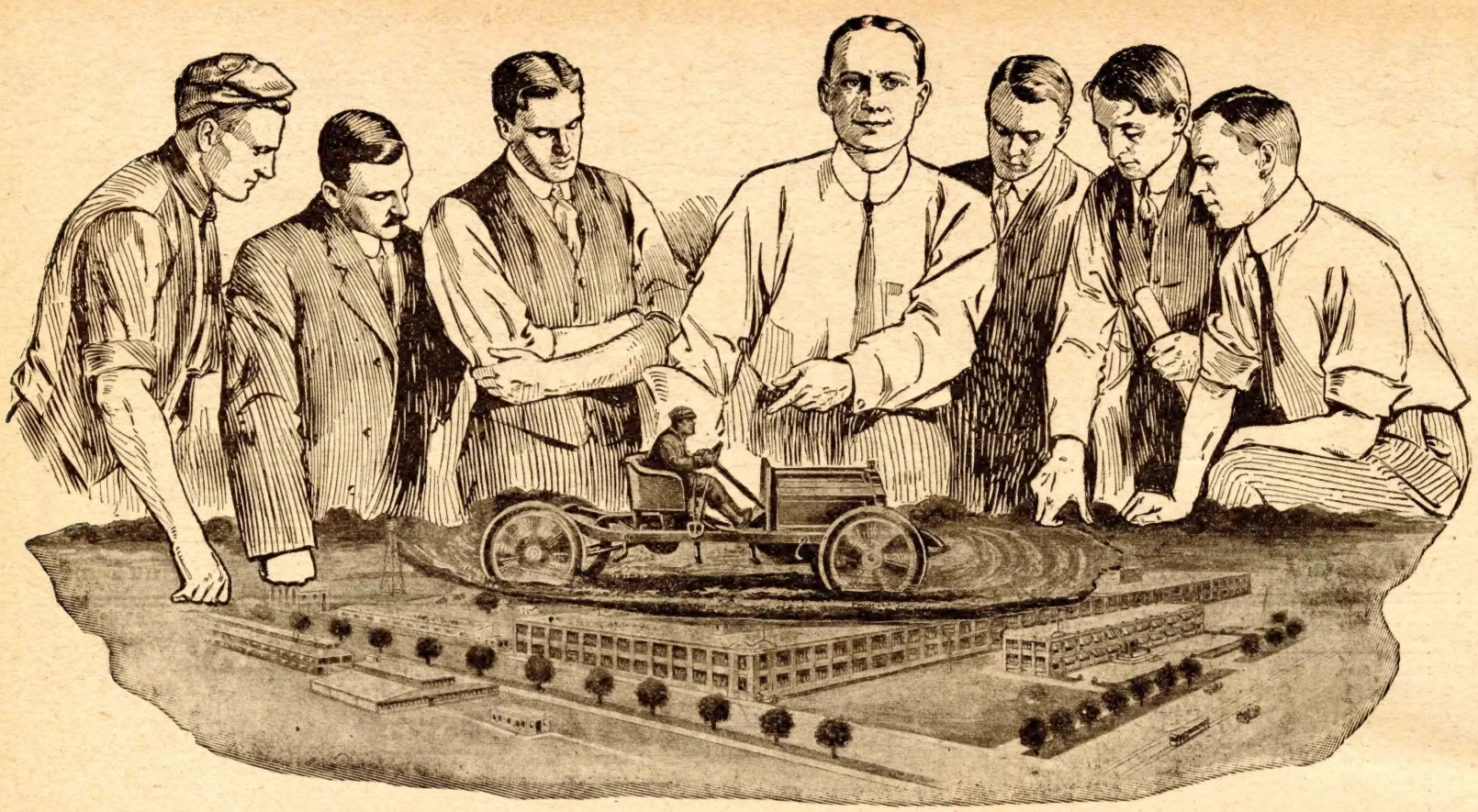
1911 potatoes were ready the price went over $1 a bushel. Now it is true, that if the 1910 crop would have been controlled and 50 cents a bushel asked on the farm, every bushel would have brought it, or higher. It is so recent, that every grower of corn and oats in 1910 can remember the low prices early in the marketing season and the high prices before the season was over. Corn advanced about 25 cents a bushel

(Continued on Page 21)

THERE IS NO OTHER PAPER LIKE THIS IN THE WORLD

It is the paper that gets right prices for farmer's crops. Send 50 cents and get it two full years. Each number is worth more than this price.

400 PAPERS TEACH PRODUCTION; THIS ONE ALONE MARKETING



Howard E. Coffin and His Engineers Build a *New* "33"—Self-Starting

Howard E. Coffin and his Board of Engineers have built their master car—a car you start by merely pressing a button.

These men practice the highest engineering principles the world knows.

Engineers from abroad come here to study under these men. Their chief—like Thomas A. Edison in electricity—drives the milestones of automobile advancement. He and his men in other years designed the motors for more than a dozen manufacturers. Eighty per cent of all the better quality American cars have on them features designed by Mr. Coffin.

He had **previously** built five famous cars—the industry's **leaders**. Each, in their time, was the car of the year. They were so far ahead of their day that several are still sold as leaders in their class.

The latest and greatest achievement of these skilled engineers is the **New Self-Starting HUDSON "33."**

You Press the Button to Start the Motor

That explains the operation.

A child can do it easily as it can push a button that rings an electric bell.

It is like switching on the current that runs an electric fan.

Yet the self-starting device of the **New** HUDSON "33" is not operated by electrity nor is it operated by compressed air.

It has neither the weight nor complications common to all starters of those types.

It weighs but 4 1-2 pounds and has only 12 parts. Electric starters weigh 175 to 200 pounds—as much as the weight of an extra passenger. Compressed air starters weigh 60 to 75 pounds.

Starts Instantly in Winter

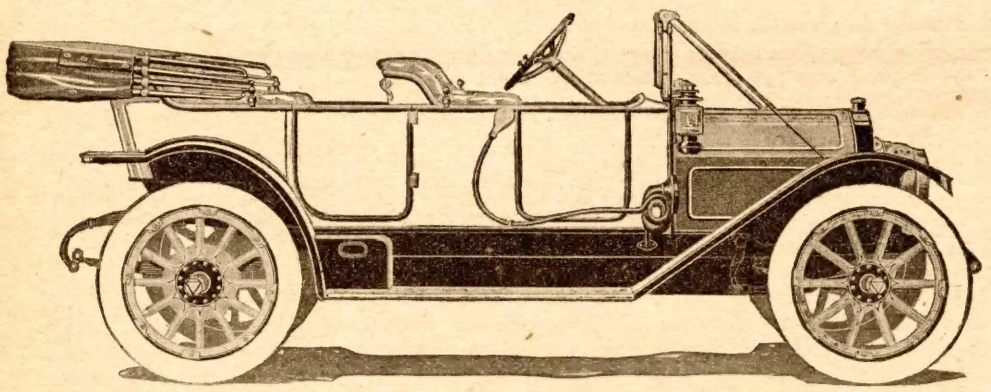
Our engineers tested all types of self-starters. None other was acceptable.

This one started the motor 98 times in every 100 trials. Thousands of tests were made. Cold weather did not affect it. A motor was kept in a cold storage for a week. The temperature was 5 degrees below freezing. Ice covered the cylinders. But the motor started at the first operation of the starter.

Other types were not so successful.

Ask any owner of a **New** Self-starting HUDSON "33" how his self-starter operates these cold days.

All distinctive features can not be enumerated here. Their number is too great. But among them is an advance design which eliminates almost 1000 parts—Demountable rims—BIG tires—an accessibility that puts all important parts and all oiling places within easy reach. Enclosed valves, dust proof bearings throughout. Fan in fly wheel. A clutch so good that drivers never know they have a clutch, because of its freedom from trouble.



The price for either of four models—Touring, five-passenger—Torpedo, four passenger—Roadster, two-passenger, of MILE-A-MINUTE Speedster—is $1600. Not a cent more is needed to equip either car before it is ready for use, for top, Self-Starter, Demountable rims, BIG tires, windshields, large gas tank, magneto—dual ignition system—and all things usually listed as extras are included. Write for illustrations showing how the New HUDSON "33" is simplier than any other car.

The Quietest, Simplest and Handsomest of All

It is the quietest automobile built. It has power that will shoot it—with full load—up mountain sides—through sand and mud and always with a sensation of strength and of flying that is utterly lacking in many cars.

The springs are of the most flexible, yet non-breakable vanadium steel. People compare the **New** HUDSON "33" in riding comfort to cars of double its weight and cost.

It is pronounced by experts as the most graceful in line of any car, regardless of price. In finish, in upholstery and in every detail of luxurious convenience it ranks in the class of $2,500 automobiles.

Haven't you at least a curiosity to see Howard E. Coffin's **New** HUDSON "33."

Its great simplicity will be a revelation to you.

At all the important automobile shows this year it will have its most advantageous display, for there it can, at close hand, be compared with all other cars.

Printed descriptions—advertised promises and pictures are often too alluring and many cars do not fulfill the expectations the advertising created.

We can not do justice to the car in a printed description, and therefore ask you to go to see it, compare it with other cars you think well of.

You will marvel at the value Mr. Coffin has incorporated in this last creation.

Go see the **New** Self-Starting HUDSON "33" NOW. So popular was his last year's "33" that more than 2000 failed to get the cars they had ordered, for we could not build them fast enough.

We are leaders today in the number of new cars delivered and still the shortage continues. Better see the **New** HUDSON "33" before all these models too are sold.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY

7184 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

The Only Farm Paper That Teaches Practical Cooperation For Farmers.

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EDITORIAL

THE WORK OF FOURTEEN YEARS

Results Achieved by Persistent Effort

UP-TO-DATE FARMING today begins its fifteenth year of publication. Early in 1898 an unpretentious sheet came from an unpretentious press and equipment, and went to a small circle of friends. Mr. Everitt's early life on a Pennsylvania farm, and his career as a successful seedsman, made him familiar with farming in all its phases, both as a seller and a buyer of farm products—a buyer from farmers and a seller to farmers. He could not but notice the difference in the business rules that applied in these transactions. When farmers sold the buyer always made the price, and when the farmers bought the seller always made the price. The farmer had nothing to do with the price but to accept it in one case and pay it in the other.

Why this difference? Farm products belong to the farmer and are the farmer's property just as much as the merchant's goods are his; or the miller's; or the manufacturer's. Yet all these make the prices on their stuff when they sell, but the farmer makes the price on nothing.

Out of this grew all the agitation of the past fourteen years. Up-to-Date Farming took it up and began to plead for justice and equality of property rights for the tillers of the soil—equality of ownership and equal rights as business men. We began to teach the doctrine of Equity in all the business relations of life. We did not propose to take a single business right from other people, but we urged the restoration to farmers of rights which were unquestionably theirs, but which they had never enjoyed, though they had all the time been exercised by everybody else.

Plain and undeniable as was the proposition, we were met with ridicule by the press, looked upon with contempt by many of the schools, and were both openly and secretly fought by the followers of greed who had so long had an undisputed field.

But right always triumphs. We need not detail the struggles of those early years; the starting and building up of a great organization to accomplish these good purposes; the dissensions that selfish interests brought into it, and the steady progress that has been made in spite of those dissensions; the victories that have been won; the gains that farming has made; the winning of the world to the idea, and the active support it is now given by the press, by many of the schools, and even by those in high places, until the Governors of an entire section of States unite to promote it and bring its benefits to their people.

All this is history now, and we may well leave it with the historian. It is up to us to continue the work of education and organization until "equal rights for all and special privileges for none," and "equity in all the business relations of life," will apply to farming as well as to any other calling. We may not be able to remove the natural uncertainties of production, but even these may be minimized, but, by the aid of the farmers, we can remove the business uncertainties, and bring the farmer and his customer, the user of his products, face to face, with equal rights and privileges, to the great advantage of both.

Thus we enter the New Year. Much has been done, more, perhaps, than it was reasonable to expect, or than seemed possible in the beginning. But much is yet to be done. Greed makes a stubborn resistance, and long usage so intrenches evils that they are hard to uproot. But the unmistakable dawn illumes the agricultural sky. The day is coming. The opportunities for accomplishment that come with 1912 are everywhere. Organization is springing into newness of life, the desire for Equity is becoming world-wide, and accomplishment seems almost to float upon the breezes. The Equity Marketing System that revolutionizes the relation between producers and consumers, is penetrating the cities, and even the most stubborn of organized labor are learning that the farmers are their friends, not only their friends, but their supporters in Equity when the supplies from the farms come as nearly direct as possible to the tables of the consumers.

But we are not waiting entirely upon organization. Let us boost that and bring it to a high plane of accomplishment. It carries above it the unsullied banner of victory. But UP-TO-DATE FARMING, as a messenger of hope, is going into the remotest corner, and is teaching justice and equity even where organization may not yet come. Any neighborhood that reads may act upon the truth and avail themselves of opportunities for better selling and better buying, more equitable and steadier prices than they ever thought was possible, and thus become a part of the progressive army that is to make farming the greatest business on earth, and farmers the most independent and prosperous of mankind.

What, then, of 1912? We believe as much may be done this year as has been done in the preceding fourteen. The stakes are all set. Good men and women are taking up the work. Governors of States and Mayors of cities are becoming enlisted to bring producers and consumers closer together.

If the work is not moving satisfactorily in your neighborhood, dear reader; if you do not seem as near to equitable marketing as you wish, get your neighbors to read UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It may be easier to get subscribers for the paper (just think of it, only 25 cents a year) than to get members for an organization. Get the subscribers, and we will teach them the way. You can then get at once into this marketing system. Later it will be easier to organize and solve all the great problems. It is coming, dear friends; help it along.

Here is our hand for a 1912 forward movement all along the line. We want a club of subscribers in every market village and at every post office where farmers get their mail. The old system of marketing that never gives farmers a fair chance has had its day; and we are determined to teach you the New System, and put you in touch with it.

Dr. Wiley On Farming

DR. H. W. Wiley, of Wishington City, well known all over the country as the "pure food expert," has proven himself abundantly able to cope successfully with his adulterated food and drug enemies, and he also shows that he understands the inside working and results of farming; and he is not afraid to tell the truth about that either. In an address not long ago at a banquet in New York, Dr. Wiley is reported to have said: "Farming is about the poorest paid and most uncertain business in the world."

The doctor became convinced of that fact from his own experiences. He has a farm in Virginia on which he raised last year twenty-four bushels of wheat to the acre. That is proof that he is a pretty good farmer with up-to-date methods of enrichment of the soil, etc. But it cost him $21 an acre to raise, harvest, thresh and market that wheat, and on the buyers' market at the buyers' prices, $20 an acre was all he could get for it! No wonder he reached the conclusion he expressed in New York.

The doctor is in the live stock business a little also. He bought forty-five steers at $48 each. He has fed them for a year and he declared in the address referred to that he could not now sell those steers for enough more than they cost to pay for the feed and pasturage they have consumed, saying nothing of the care and risk, or the interest on the investment.

Here is another truth the doctor is reported to have emphasized recently in an address in Chicago, where the subject for discussion was why farmers leave the farms. "If people could make more money on the farms," said Dr. Wiley, "they would remain there; people do not leave their farms because of the attractions of the city, but because they can make more money there and live more comfortably in the city than on the farms."

Of course, the fertilizer sellers and the produce-more-preachers take exception to Dr. Wileys' remarks, but they express the true condition of farming nearly all over this country, and his experience is that of thousands of farmers as favorably situated as he was. And it must be so, so long as the prices of farm products, including live stock and poultry, are controlled as they are now, and farm marketing is done as it is now.

We do not mean that farmers are an impoverished people, or that they are not in a measure prosperous. The fact that most of their living comes from their own labor, makes them measurably independent. But how could anything be more uncertain than the planting of a crop whose yield can only be guessed at, and that must finally be sold at prices controlled by those whose profits are likely to increase as the prices to farmers go lower?

It is the same way with stock. The farmer may buy and feed, or he may breed the stock himself, but those who make the greatest gains from low prices to farmers determine the price at which the stock shall be sold in the market.

If our friends who have commodities to sell to farmers, or who are so eager for farmers to produce more, will join with us in securing a better system of marketing that will guarantee steady and equitable prices, thus removing or at least minimizing, the uncertainty, we pledge such people that farmers will not only buy more but they will produce more. All they lack is proper marketing and the assurance of price. Then is when they will want fertilizers and all other aids to production.

Potatoes Until Spring

IF THE 1911 grown potatoes could be kept out of the hands of speculative storers, growers could not fail to get satisfactory prices for them, and yet be able to sell them to consumers much below the prices that will be exacted by the combined storage people. For the first time in history farmers in Southern Illinois and Southern Indiana bought potatoes for their own use in November and December; and Colorado, one of the potato States, shipped potatoes from Wisconsin and Minnesota. This is said to have been partly because of a crop failure in Colorado, and partly because speculators had got possession of the crops grown in Idaho and on the Western slope. Such speculation cuts two ways—it beats the growers and gouges the users.

127101
Feb. 18. 1929

Startling Cupidity

IS THERE "graft" in everything? Official position seems rotten with it, legislative bodies are seriously affected, and even the Congress of the United States is not entirely exempt. We regret to say these things, for we would much rather build up confidence than to break it down. and it is a fact that the people are losing confidence in everything, even in each other. Still, we know of no way to fight the schemes and practices of cupidity except to expose them, and induce the public to put both feet squarely and firmly down upon them.

In his recent report to Congress, Mr. Lawrence O. Murray, Comptroller of Currency, made this startling declaration: "The dishonest practice by officers of national banks of receiving personal compensation for loans made by the banks is a growing evil and has already reached such proportions as to call for criminal legislation on the subject." For instance, a citizen goes to the bank to borrow money, ready to meet all the requirements of a loan, but he is told by the bank official that they are not in condition just then to make the loan. At an opportune moment, however, the borrower is informed that the official could get the money for him but it could take a special effort on his part, and would cost something to get it. And there is the graft, pure and simple. That such practices have in the officially expressed opinion of the Comptroller of the Currency, "already reached such proportions as to call for criminal legislation," is truly alarming. No bank, national or other, is safe where such practices are indulged, and no one can afford to trust his money to them. We agree with Mr. Murray that such practices by a bank officer should be made a penitentiary offense. In such cases the security for the loan is a matter of second importance, the main thing being the amount of the bribe, which the bank officer himself pockets, and the funds are jeopardized.

There are other matters of interest in Mr. Murray's report. For instance, he estimates the banking power of the nation, including the operations of every bank—national, State and private—to be $21,334,456,760, and this sum is rapidly increasing, having increased $285,212,407 during the preceding year. This sum may be passed over lightly in reading but it is incomprehensible; it means as many dollars as there are seconds in 630 years! Another feature worth noticing is that the total banking capital is estimated at $2,032,411,085, while the total individual deposits amount to $16,514,730,351, more than eight times as much as the capital of the banks.

But the point we wish to make is this: If the banks control a money power of more than twenty billion dollars, which is really more than all the actual money of the world, and that power is increasing at the rate of last year's increase, suppose this power should consolidate—and there is now a friendly understanding, almost co-operation, among the banks—that power would dominate every other power, all other powers, in the world. Right here is suggested the Aldrich scheme of a central bank to be created by national law. It is a scheme devised by bankers, evidently for bankers, and it is urged by bankers. What does it mean but a central control of this incomprehensible power?

The great farming interest, spread as it is, all over the nation, is more subjected to, and may be more affected by, this money control than any other, and we would again kindly but firmly urge farmers to take cognizance of it, and get ready in every way possible to counteract its influence.

A Million Dollars Behind the Scheme

THERE is a money power in this country, and that power centers in Wall Street, New York. It absolutely controls the money of the country through combination, concentration and its privileges with the currency. But those combined banking institutions are not yet satisfied. They have been asking for increased powers and privileges ever since the war, but Congress has been a little cautious in the matter, though some additional powers have been granted.

Not long ago a commission was appointed to consider the banking and currency laws of the country and suggest a measure to "remedy all the defects in our present monetary system. At the head of that commission was placed Mr. (then senator) Aldrich, of Rhode Island, the near-head, as it is alleged, of the rubber trust, and the acknowledged friend of the trusts and monopolies, and the supporter of the "Big Interests" generally. Mr. Aldrich's plan has been formulated, and the papers are discussing it. No one would expect it to weaken the money power or to diminish the control of the money by the capitalistic few, for it was they that had the commission provided for and it was their influence that placed Senator Aldrich at its head.

As was to be expected, the scheme meets the approval of the banking institutions; and the papers tell us that a million dollars in one sum has been placed behind it. This money, we are told, is to be expended in a campaign for the measure—in employing speakers, getting up meetings, preparing, printing and circulating documents, all favorable to the scheme, and to quiet the people and, if possible, create a sentiment in favor of it. Whenever farmers and others receive documents through the mail advocating the Aldrich scheme, or when they are asked to attend meetings favorable to it, they may know that the money power, with this million dollars, is behind it all, and that the effect will be to take the money farther from the control of the people or the government, and center it more completely in the powers of Wall Street.

Must Spend Less

THE Minnesota Experiment Station is now directing its energies to the teaching of more economical farm management. The idea is, of course, to teach farmers to spend less so that they may live on smaller incomes and sell their products at lower prices. Everything off the farm—and some things on it—is working to compel lower prices for farm crops. Most of the efforts are directed to increased production, and now we have this diversion toward cheaper production, more economical management, and less need for money on the farm.

What does it all amount to? Whether the farmer produces it cheaper, or whether he produces more of it, it is all the same to him; the handlers, those between him and the consumers, absorb it all.

Besides, this struggle for low prices is only while the goods are in the farmers' hands. Would it not be something startling if an Experiment Station should start a campaign to secure more economical management of the elevators and storage and packing houses? Of the local butcher shops and the city retail trade? Prices may climb these stairways, and extravagance in these managements may be the undisputed rule, but nobody protests, much less launches out in an endeavor to teach more economical management.

Them and Us

WHEN the big financial interests, and the monopolies in general, including the so-called boards of trade and market manipulators, wish to accomplish a purpose, they put up the money to meet all the expenses of the campaign, and they carry their point.

When farmers wish to accomplish something in their interest too many of them look up drowsily and wait for it to happen, or for somebody else to do it. The result is it doesn't happen and the other fellow doesn't do it.

Think of the million dollars behind the Aldrich financial scheme. There is a movement before the people of far greater importance to farmers than the Aldrich scheme is to the bankers, but who is assisting in its accomplishment? Who is contributing a dollar to help it along? Or giving a day's work to it? Or even thinking seriously about it? Are you?

Of course, we have reference to the Equity Marketing System. The value of that system to the people, both producers and users of farm products, over the present marketing system, can not be written in figures. It would guarantee profitable and comparatively uniform prices to farmers, and it would insure the supply of all needs at prices from which greed and cupidity had been eliminated. It would put the hurtful combines and monopolies out of business by keeping out of their reach the commodities they speculate upon. In doing that, as we have before intimated, it would save the users from paying the excessive profits built up to create wealth for the combined storers and handlers. No government or State prosecutions would longer be necessary. Corners, concentration, monopolization and high prices can not be effected without the goods. The Equity System provides for the principal storage on the farms or in farming communities, and it ships, not to the centers of speculation as is now done, but to the centers of consumption—ships and sells to supply needs, with every safeguard against extortionate profits or prices.

This system of marketing farm stuff is neither new nor startling! it is simple and practical—the system employed by every other industry in disposing of what it makes or produces to sell. A mountain of powerful influences must be dug down out of its way. Will you help?

The Farmer a Capitalist

PROF. ROBINSON, of the University of Minnesota, speaking of the world's agricultural conditions of today, said: "For the future the farmer who owns a rich farm and knows how to manage it, must be reckoned a capitalist, who is, moreover, certain to receive, year by year, an increasing share of the social and financial dividend."

Of course, the farmer is a capitalist. His money is not invested in bonds and stocks, but in lands, and he does not depend for his income upon corporation dividends, but upon those distributed by God and nature that the rest of the world must have or starve. If any one doubts the farmer's right to being called a capitalist he needs only to turn to the census reports and note the millions of money required to express the cash value of the farms. These millions are not concentrated into one ownership or control, as are so many of the great business enterprises of modern days, but the farmer is a capitalist, and his investment could not be destroyed without the destruction of the human race.

Even the renting farmer is a capitalist. He is using borrowed capital, it is true (the value of the land is capital), as most banks and other great business concerns do, but he is working for a dividend, and if conditions are favorable and his industry and management are correct, he is sure to get it.

What this class of capitalists needs is business methods. No man can be financially successful who allows the value of everything he has to be fixed by other people. No labor can be remunerative that permits others, and those, too, who are benefited most by low prices, to fix the prices at which its products shall sell. No business that directs all its energy to production, and pays no attention to the sale and distribution of what it produces, leaving that entirely to those whose source of wealth is the handling of those products, can sustain itself in this age of business rivalry. If farmers would introduce into their business the methods universally employed by other capitalists, they would have all the others beaten to a finish, for their stuff has to be had no matter what the financial conditions of the country or the world.

But these rural capitalists content themselves with doing the work that guarantees abundant production, and then leave the question of their own reward, of their financial dividends, entirely to the other capitalists. It is no wonder that their dividends sometimes are meager, that they are always uncertain, and that the enterprising young people, as they grow up, seek to become capitalists in other lines.

The Next President

SPEAKER CHAMP CLARK is reported to have said in Washington, about the time of the assembling of the present session of Congress, that the record made by the House during this session probably will determine whether the next President is a Republican or a Democrat.

We wish American citizens in high places would take broader views of the government and its relation to the welfare of the people. But so long as partyism rules the country, party success will be the dominant motive of those who benefit by that success. With them it is not a question of the public welfare or the good of the whole people; it is simply a question of what will bring most votes to the party.

It is not so much a question with the people, with the unprejudiced masses, if there are such masses any more, whether a Republican or a Democrat is President as it is whether a broad-minded statesman occupies that important position, a statesman who studies governmental policies in the light of the public good, a statesman who realizes that this is a government of the masses, and that it ought to be for the masses, regardless of what party may or may not be boosted by the acts of Congress or the policies of those under him. Give us a Jeffersonian government of "equal rights for all and special privileges to none," or a Lincoln government "of the people, by the people and for the people," and then it will matter little what political party claims the President. Both of the dominant political parties in this country have demonstrated that either and both of them can rule for the party rather than for the people, and the people thus misrepresented should require different proofs to justify their continuance in power.

Our Relations With Russia

OUR readers have noticed the discussion in the press of the proposed abrogation of an old treaty with Russia, because, as is claimed, Russia has for many years ignored the treaty. A resolution, offered by Mr. Sulzer for the abrogation of the treaty was adopted by the House and sent to the Senate. To this resolution Russia objected and referred the objections to the State Department at Washington. The Russian authorities declared the wording of the resolution was disrespectful of Russia, and the Russian government would not stand for it.

This naturally halted the proceedings in the Senate, and the State Department took the matter up. At this juncture, President Taft steps in with the suavity of a diplomat, and proposes a conference between the two countries with a view to forming a new treaty to take the place of the old one.

That would open all international questions so far as these two countries are concerned. We can not help remembering Canadian reciprocity, and Mr. Taft's strenuous effort to force American farm products onto the free list. Russia is a great grain producing country, and one of our strong competitors in the world's great market. A few unobtrusive words in a new treaty between Russia and the United States could make Russian grain a free competitor with American farmers in their own market here at home. True, Russia is far away, but ocean transportation is cheap, and the milling combines and other combines, that want a tariff on some things and free trade in others, can find a way. We know that President Taft is in favor of such a condition, and having failed to secure free trade with Canada, it may be his purpose now to take the next best thing, and get free trade in grain with Russia. Who knows but this agitation may have been sprung so as to open up this question on the blind side so far as the farmers are concerned? When inconsistent politicians are at the helm it is well to be watchful.

Inefficiency of Prosecution

ARE there trusts, and are they harmful? These questions ought to be easily answered in all walks of American life —executive, legislative, judicial and private. Indeed, they are answered, and by all these classes they are both answered in the affirmative. The lawmaking bodies declare there are trusts and enact laws against them. The executive, the President and Governors, say there are trusts, and declare they will execute the laws prohibiting or restricting them. The courts admit there are trusts, and render decisions against them.

The public, the people, know there are trusts; that is, that there are business combinations, legally organized corporations, that so control the business of the country that they can compel the sellers of commodities to accept the lowest conceivable prices, and then compel the buyers of commodities to pay the highest prices greed and cupidity dare to name.

This is the situation. The executives lecture the courts on the necessity of enforcing the laws. The judicial element flies at the combinations like the little dog in the old story of the girl and the kid. The people stand by and wonder, but continue to sell at the trusts' low prices and to buy at the trusts' high prices, while the papers talk hysterically of the high cost of living, and the schools and the press shout for the farmers to grow more stuff.

The Standard Oil Company was declared an illegal combination, and was ordered, as Sam Jones would say, to "quit its meanness." Does any one know of any difference in its ways or power? Attorneys and judges moved defiantly upon the combined packing houses, and were making a strenuous pull, when they found it necessary to let loose to catch a new hold or to spit on their hands. The courts, after an exhaustive search, with glasses generally turned the wrong way, found that the tobacco trust had been robbing tobacco growers by monopolistic control of the market, and ordered the buyers, like the teachers used to do the boys on the long benches at school, to "quit scrouging and get further apart." The trust got up a plan to move over to a shorter bench, where they wouldn't have to "scrouge," but could reach the smaller children's dinner buckets without moving.

So it is all along the line. The attorneys rave, the courts wrestle, and the trusts go ahead. One judge is reported to have declared that "the effect of enforcing this statute against industrial combinations is not to destroy but to reconstruct." Have the boys change places and let them go ahead. Speaking of this very thing, the New York World says:

"Reconstruction is not pushed to extremes. The combination is not split into atoms, as the independent companies (those not allied with the trust) wished it to be. Ownership is not disturbed. * * In a word, the court approves the plan proposed in behalf of the American Tobacco Company. * * It will depend upon what is done by these new tobacco companies which have the same ownership * * whether or not they are violators of the law in the future."

So it goes. The authorities bluster, and the trusts continue their business. **There is but one way to fight them, and that is with their own weapons. The farmers and the consumers of farm products, and the users of other commodities, are the principal sufferers; and the farmers' present system of marketing is just about the foundation for it all.** A few of the combinations do not affect farm products, perhaps, but most of them do, either as raw material or otherwise. If, therefore, farmers themselves would combine, not to delay trade in supplying actual need, but to keep the stuff out of the hands of speculation, **and beyond the power of the trusts,** they would at once free themselves from the trusts' depredations, and relieve the consumer's also by supplying their needs direct, and at much more equitable prices.

Growing Stuff Where Not Needed

ALMOST every day brings additional proof that it is unwise, or, at least, that it is unprofitable, for farmers to produce more stuff than is needed from season to season, or to produce at points that are inaccessable to the places where it is needed.

Several years ago a great effort was made to induce the growing of hay on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. We discouraged the movement at the time, on the ground that any surplus produced there would be almost worthless to the growers. The plan went ahead, however, and hay growing developed in Utah and other of the East mountain States, until now there is in those States quite a surplus of timothy and alfalfa hay seeking an outside market.

There now lies before us a letter from a railroad authority in Utah that quotes the rates on hay in car loads from Idaho to the various interior markets as follows: To Chicago, 69 cents per 100 pounds, or $12 a ton; to Minneapolis, 102 cents per 100 pounds, or $20.40 per ton; to St. Louis, 57 1-2 cents per 100 pounds, or $11.50 per ton; to Omaha or Kansas City, 50 cents per 100 pounds, or $10 per ton. Of course, these freights absolutely prohibit shipment, and the surplus grown by the farmers can not be got to the outside market, and there is no other market for them because of the abundant range.

It is much the same with potatoes. The same letter gives us rates on potatoes from the same point in Idaho. To Chicago or Minneapolis, it is 69 cents per 100 pounds, or 42 cents per bushel; to St. Louis it is 64 cents per 100 pounds, or 38 cents per bushel; to Omaha or Kansas City it is 59 cents per 100 pounds, or 36 cents per bushel.

Again the cost of transportation prohibits shipment, and the surplus is a loss to the producers after it has destroyed the local price. There is so much to study in farming besides production, that we wish educators would take these questions up, and help us to enlighten farmers upon them. If farmers would organize in a co-operative body, so they could get needed information on these subjects they would never need to make such mistakes. They would always know what and how much to grow, and where to grow it, to meet the accessable demand, and the problem of uncertainty in farming would be solved.

Thrashers to Hold Rate Up

THE Indiana Brotherhood of Thrashermen held their second annual meeting last month in this city. As was to be expected, their principal efforts centered in acquiring ability to maintain the rates charged for thrashing. "Talk with your friend who is operating a machine," advised a prominent official, "and convince him that he is doing the wrong thing by cutting prices." "Make your customers feel," he continued, "that you have to make a living, and that you expect a reasonable profit from your investment." One declaration particularly should have the thoughtful attention of farmers: "If half of the thrashermen of the State would place themselves on the roll of this organization there would be nothing fair between man and man in the way of legislation that could not be obtained."

The thrashermen propose to stand together, maintain the price for thrashing, and secure profits. Who blames them? Everybody else is doing that—everybody but the farmers. This is another case where the unorganized farmers are the other party to the contract. And they are helpless. The thrashermen may resolve and do, and all the grain growers can do is to open their mouths and take the medicine. If half the thrashermen in such an organization could accomplish all these things, what could half the farmers do if they were organized? They could look after their own business, protect their own interests, and secure reasonable profits for themselves. That is all the farmers have ever asked. They are not running after congress or the legislatures for special laws, but they want equity and fair dealing, and they must be organized to get it.

Thrashermen are a little reckless, however, when they ask for a lien on the farmers' crop to secure the payment of the thrashing fees, and when they demand the employment in each township of a man at a salary of from $1,000 to $1,200 a year to see to it that the bridges are able to sustain the weight of their machines.

All Against the Farmer

THE authorities of the Agricultural College of the University of Wisconsin are agitating the organization of horse breeders' clubs. The object of the clubs as set forth in a descriptive circular, are attractive and commendable, but we find the accustomed "joker"—"To regulate matters pertaining to service fees."

The effect will be to bring the owners of stallions into co-operation and compel all to not only charge the same fees, but to offer the same conditions. When that point is reached it is clear that fees will be made high, and conditions will be made rigid. There will be no more insuring of live colts. Conception ends the responsibility of the horse owner.

We are in favor of organization, and we believe more can be accomplished by organization than without it. Horse breeding might be anvanced and better horses produced by the very organization we are discussing. But where one side of a proposition is organized and the other side is not, the organized side has a great advantage over the unorganized side. In this case the effect will be against the farmers. Service fees will be fixed by the higher breeders, and they will be higher than farmers in general have had to pay; but all stallion owners will have to obey the decree of the organization, and raisers of colts must pay the fees or quit the business. And they must also accept the rigid conditions that will be proclaimed by the organization, and take risks they have not been accustomed to take.

Still we do not oppose the organization. It is merely our purpose to give our farmer readers fair warning. The farmers are the unorganized element, and they are, therefore, helpless in the hands of those who are organized. If the farmers themselves were organized, they could welcome all such organizations as the above and assist in forming them, for they would then be in a position to get the good out of them with no fear of oppression or extortion. Such incidents are coming up all the time, and will continue to come up. If the farmers would organize they would be ready for each and every one of them, not to fight them, but to help them and get a full share of the benefits sought only by the others.

Lack of Army Horses

THE government authorities claim there is a lack of army horses; that the horses now bred in the United States are not suitable for army purposes, and it has been urged that the government itself undertake the breeding of horses for this purpose. Congress was asked to make an appropriation for that purpose, but refused to do so.

However, circumstances seemed to favor the trial. August Belmont, a New York millionaire stockman, made the government a present of two of his best stallions, thought to be suitable for that purpose, and the Secretary of Agriculture found money in some of the various appropriations for his Department to further the scheme. The stallions were sent to Front Royal, Va., and the farmers were given their service free on condition that the government was to have the refusal of the stock resulting therefrom at $150 per head. Fifty mares were thus bred last season, and fifty additional ones have been offered for the season of 1912.

Such a course may be necessary on the part of the government, but it seems to us like a rather far fetched affair, partaking very much of the nature of other vagaries of Mr. Wilson's "experts." Many farmers all over the country, without free stallion service, would be glad to raise colts for the government at $150 per head. And the idea that in all the United States can not be found enough horses suitable for army purposes in these times of profound peace, seems to us perfectly absurd. But the faithful partisan "experts" must have something to do.

The Pacific Coast and the Rest of the United States

SIXTY years ago the Pacific coast was not regarded much of an agricultural region, and it was not thought it would ever become a rival of the interior in agricultural production, but the development of grain growing and stock raising in these states during the last few years, as shown by a recent department bulletin, is attracting the attention of the world.

Wheat growing in California developed rapidly with the increase of population that followed the discovery of gold. The wheat crop in 1849 was only 17,000 bushels, but in 1859 it had reached nearly 6,000,000 bushels. Between 1881 and 1885 California exported an average of 30,000,000 bushels of wheat per year. Since then, however, this export of wheat has declined, owing, we presume, to the introduction of more profitable crops. But in the meantime, the Pacific northwest has been increasing its crop, and its annual export averaged 29,000,000 bushels from 1906 to 1910.

A striking feature of the grain industry of the Pacific coast, says the bulletin, is "The relatively high prices paid to farmers in regions of small production compared with the farm prices in those regions which furnish the bulk of the crop." This furnishes another proof that "The more produced the less the price." It is undeniable that those who urge increased production without increased demand or better marketing are advocates of less remuneration for farmers—less profitable agriculture.

But the Pacific coast can not be much of a rival of the states east of the Rocky Mountains because of another feature brought out in the bulletin, and to which we wish to call special attention. The Pacific coast farmers ship their surplus grain direct to Europe by ocean steamer because the freight charges on the 18,000-mile voyage around South America are less than the railroad rates for a haul of some 2,000 miles to our own central markets. During the first part of 1910, says the bulletin, the cost of sending wheat from Spokane or Walla Walla to Liverpool including railroad rates to Portland or Puget Sound, ocean rates and marine insurance, ranged from twenty-five to about thirty cents a bushel, while the rate to Chicago from Spokane or Walla Walla was thirty-four and five-tenths cents a bushel. Another wonderful contrast in ocean and railroad rates is shown. It costs a Pacific coast farmer twenty to twenty-five cents per ton-mile to haul wheat to the shipping point, while the freight rate over the route to England by way of Cape Horn is only from two to three hundredths of a cent per ton-mile! This is an almost inconceivable difference and to some extent it affects the Pacific coast live stock trade also.

To Prevent Discrimination in Price

ONE of the weapons used by monopolies, or those wishing to become such, is to make lower prices for the commodity in localities where they had opposition, and kept those prices down so as to undersell the opposition and drive it out of existence. Then, of course, the monopolistic price goes up again.

Iowa has a law to prevent this discrimination in price. Monopolistic concerns must charge the same price for their commodity all over the State, whether there be independent concerns handling or selling the same article or not. Senator Cummins, who was Governor of Iowa at the time that law was enacted, says it works well and he is now proposing a similar law for the entire United States, to be enacted by Congress.

JOHN AND NANCY

The Transformation of a Neighborhood

By John P. Stelle

At the time this story commences, the Ellets family consisted of the father and mother and two children, a son of 14 and a daughter of 12 years. They lived in a good neighborhood of industrious farmers in one of the most fertile sections of the Ohio Valley. But they were not a reading people. Few books and fewer papers could be found in the community.

But the people loved one another, and were generous, open-hearted and kind, invariably ready to render assistance in any time of need. They were sociable almost to a fault, and it was their chief pleasure to meet and talk of whatever was taking place in the neighborhood; and this talk, it must be confessed, sometimes degenerated into neighborhood gossip, for the people knew little of what was taking place in the great world around them.

There was a church in the neighborhood that was fairly well attended, for before and after service those in attendance gathered in groups and talked over what seemed to them interesting public matters. Besides they could sometimes meet there persons who lived some miles away, and from them learn of things that had taken place, in what seemed to them the outside world. The preacher was a good and pious man, sincere in his calling, and a fairly good speaker, but he was a farmer like his neighbors, and knew little of things abroad except what he had learned in the Bible of the ancient days in Bible lands. He, too, indulged in and enjoyed the gossip of his parishioners, for that was his principal source of knowledge of current events.

There was a school in the neighborhood also, kept up because the laws of the state required it rather than because of any special interest in it. The children, however, were fairly regular in attendance, and made satisfactory progress in their studies, which seldom went beyond the traditional three R's—"Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic." John and Nancy Ellets were the best scholars in the school, and they sometimes had vague dreams that there must be something beyond what they knew or could learn in school or at home. The grass with its sparkling dewdrops, whispered to them of higher mysteries; the butterflies flitting around them, seemed to laugh at how little they knew, and the birds sang to them of greater things than were taught in their school. But their associates seemed to think of nothing beyond what they had and the horizon which terminated their vision fenced in the world so far as they knew or cared.

But, as we have intimated, the people were moral, industrious and neighborly, and their fields were fertile and productive. They were old fashioned, and the farms and homes were backwoodsie—nothing of modern progressiveness anywhere to be seen. In only one thing was there any rivalry, and that was in production and marketing. They grew the very best crops they could, and then there was a race who could get to market first lest a speedier neighbor might get some advantage in price. But this had been the rule so long that it was looked upon as the proper thing to do, and no one took offense at being beaten; he only began earlier to get ready for the next race to market.

But a change came in the school. The old home teacher moved away, and a young man from another part of the state made application for the position and was employed. He at once suggested several changes, among others that some new classes be formed to take up higher studies. In this he was opposed by many of the patrons, but he was enthusiastically supported by the Ellets children, who won their parents over to the new idea. Mr. Ellets talked it up among others, and the higher classes were formed.

The new teacher did another thing that had never been done before. He brought papers and magazines to the school, and often read from them to the pupils, and allowed the pupils to read for themselves when they had time. John and Nancy Ellets eagerly took advantage of this opportunity, and a new world burst before their astonished mental vision. On their way to and from school, the brother and sister talked the matter over and wished so earnestly that they could have magazines and papers of their own coming to their own home, that not only themselves, but their parents could read them.

But how to get them was the problem. Of course, they learned how from reading the offers in the papers at school, and they had talked with the teacher about it. The teacher became very much interested, and offered to send for the papers for the children. But it took money, and how to get the money was the hard part of the problem.

Mr. Ellets was not a poor man, and this very fall had sold corn at a better price than usual, which put him somewhat ahead of former years; but there were many things to buy, and the children did not like to suggest any additional expenditure. They had saved up a little money of their own, as most farm children do, and they were entirely willing to use that for such a purpose, but what they both had lacked what seemed to them an almost hopeless sum of getting what they wanted.

It was early in October, but Christmas was to be thought of. One evening as John and Nancy were going home from school after the teacher had read from his papers what seemed to them wonderful stories, Nancy said:

"John, what do you suppose papa intends to get us for Christmas presents?"

"Oh, I don't know; something nice, of course. But whatever put that thought in your head now?" replied her brother.

"It is this, John," said Nancy. "If papa would give us the money he intends to spend for us for Christmas instead of getting us presents, we could then put ours with it and send for the papers and magazines. I would want to get one for papa to read about farming, and one for mama to read about the housework, like the teacher spoke of yesterday, and one for us to read, like the teacher read to us from today; and then we could all read all of them whenever we wanted to."

John walked several steps in deep thought before he uttered a word. Then stopping suddenly and turning to his sister, he said:

"Nan, that is just the thing, and makes this problem easier than the one we had on the board today. But how can we work it with papa and mama? It won't do for them to know what we intend to do with the money, for they would think it foolish to spend it that way."

"Let us ask them tonight not to get us any Christmas presents this time, but to give us the money they intended to spend that way, and let us do what we please with it," suggested Nancy.

"I believe that is good," said her brother, "but which of us shall speak about it?"

"You," said the girl.

That evening two children went about their evening chores with sober faces, and apparently deep in thought of something besides their work. When the family had gathered around the supper table, the children unusually quiet and thoughtful, John with an apparent effort and in an almost unnatural voice, blurted out:

"Papa, what are you going to get us for Christmas presents this year?"

"Good gracious, boy, what made you think of that? There is plenty of time for that. Whatever Santa Claus decides to bring, I suppose," said the father, in a tone like he expected the subject to be dropped.

"But, papa," said John in a more natural tone now that the ice was broken, "Nancy and I would like for you to give us the money and not get us any presents this time."

"Yes, papa," said the daughter, "we would like that ever so much better than presents just this time."

"What on earth could have put such a notion as that in your heads?" asked the father, more as an exclamation than as a question. "And so long before Christmas, too. What do you want to do with it?"

"Please, papa, let us do what we please with it. We promise not to waste it nor buy anything foolish with it," pleaded the boy, while the girl looked her pleading but said nothing.

"Well, I'll think about it," said the father. "When would you want the money?"

"In the morning!" exclaimed both children eagerly and at once.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellets loved their children, and were always glad to please them, but they were careful guardians of what they did and very prudent spenders. After the children had gone to bed, a little more reluctantly than usual, and the father and mother were alone, Mr. Ellets said:

"I don't understand what the children want to do. I'll warrant it is something put into their heads by that new teacher."

"I don't know," confessed the mother, "but the children have always been good, and have never asked for foolish things or wanted to spend their money foolishly. They are learning fast this winter, and if the teacher has anything to do with it, I am sure there will be nothing wrong. Let us try them this time."

"All right," said the father. "I am willing if you are."

The next morning Mr. Ellets gave each child a silver dollar, and never, perhaps, had two more delighted children hurried away to school. There was an eager conference with the teacher before many pupils had arrived, and all was settled before time for school to open.

Some ten days had passed, and nothing had been said about the money, though several close conversations had been noticed between the children. One morning Mrs. Ellets called after her husband as he was starting to town:

"I wish you would go to the post office today. I am somehow looking for a letter from sister Susie. I have not had a letter from her since last Christmas."

"All right," answered Mr. Ellets, "but I don't believe it's any use; we never get anything."

When Mr. Ellets had returned and gone into the house, he called to his wife:

"Martha, come here. I didn't get any letter, but I want you to look at this!" and he pointed to several magazines and papers that he had spread out on the table.

"For the land's sake!" exclaimed Mrs. Ellets. "That's the work of them children and the school teacher."

"I expect it is," agreed the husband, "and it is all a pack of foolishness."

That evening Mr. Ellets was in the house when the children came from school. The teacher had told them that their papers ought to be at the post office by this time, but how to get them was a question, as their folks seldom went to the post office. Their father called them into the room, and pointed to the papers on the table. With a delighted cry both children ran to the table and gathered the partly unfolded papers into their arms. Mrs. Ellets stepped into the room at that moment.

"You have played it this time, sure enough!" said the father, in an almost angry tone.

"But," said the boy, "one is for you, and one is for mama, and one is for us; and they'll be so much company when we are by ourselves, and we can learn so much from them. The teacher said so.

"That is what I told you!" said Mr. Ellets, looking towards his wife. Then turning to the children: "You could have got many things that would have pleased me better."

The next day was a rainy one, and Mr. and Mrs. Ellets were at home alone. After talking of everything they could think of, each picked up a paper, and seemed to become quite interested, but neither cared to show it. After that, when either had an idle moment a paper was very apt to be in apparently unconcerned hands, and every night the children were eager readers of their paper, much of which they read aloud to their parents. As the time approached for the papers to again reach the post office, Mr. Ellets made an excuse to go to town. He brought back with him new papers.

A few weeks after that, as the men were having their usual talk before service at the church, Mr. Ellets said:

"I am afraid our neighborhood is a little behind. We ought to have what they call Rural Delivery; that is, the bringing of our mail to boxes at our homes. Other neighborhoods have it as I read in my paper, and I talked to the postmaster about it. He says we are entitled to it, and he will help us to get it if we will try. It does not cost us a cent; the government pays the expense. If we had that I would want us all to take papers so we could know what people are doing everywhere. I am sure it would pay us."

The question was fully discussed, and it was decided to take the necessary steps at once.

"There is another thing," continued Mr. Ellets. "We ought to have telephones. I was reading in my paper how they can be got in any neighborhood. If we had them we could talk with one another, and with the people in town any time we want to. For instance, if we have something to sell, we can ask what the price is before we start to town. And right here is where we are making the biggest mistake of all. We work hard and raise good crops, and then we rush them off to market, and take whatever we can get for them—usually little enough, as you all know. My paper tells how we can work together in what it calls organized co-operation, and ship direct to where the stuff is needed, and get better and steadier prices than we ever get the way we trade now. I believe we can do it, and I am going to write—"

Just then the singing started for the opening of church service. But what had been said was followed up by such action as revolutionized the marketing in that neighborhood, and placed the farmers on a better footing than they had ever been before.

Meanwhile Mrs. Ellets had been talking with the women about so many things she had learned in the papers the children had got for them—of how much easier many things could be done than she had ever known, of what she could have saved in canning and putting up fruit, of different treatment of her chickens to make them more profitable. In fact, she had fairly enthused her neighbors, and made them all want papers and rural delivery.

And the children were not idle. They found hints in their papers about school entertainments and special exercises that they talked up with their schoolmates. The teacher gladly joined in with them, and the school soon became the center of interest in the neighborhood. A Christmas tree was decided upon, and was pronounced a great success, the greatest thing that had ever been held in that locality. It had been told how the papers had been started to come to the home of the Elletses, and it is needless to say that John and Nancy went home from the entertainment with more Christmas presents than they had ever received before.

In short, the neighborhood had been completely transformed because the farmers that composed it had become a reading people.

Below we name the papers the Ellets children subscribed for. We will assist any of our readers to obtain them, and we can get them for much less money than they formerly cost.

Up-to-Date Farming,
(semi-monthly) ..... 1 yr.
Woman's World Magazine,
(monthly) ..... 1 yr.
American Boy,
(monthly) ..... 1 yr.
Girl's Companion,
(weekly) ..... 1 yr.

All for $1.50. Send the amount to us and we will secure all those papers and magazines for you without further cost. Use the coupon below.

Pub. UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.
Please send me the Ellets club of papers as published in January 1st paper, for which I enclose $1.50.
My
Name .....
Rural
Route ..... P. O. .....
State .....

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers

Minimum Prices

We believe the following are fair and equitable minimum prices for the crops mentioned. We believe conditions of supply and demand are such that these prices will be paid before the next crops are produced. Certain it is that if producers will hold their crops and ask these prices they will be paid, because the world of consumers cannot get along without them. The farm price will be the minimum price less freight and a fair commission to the handler.



1911 CROPS

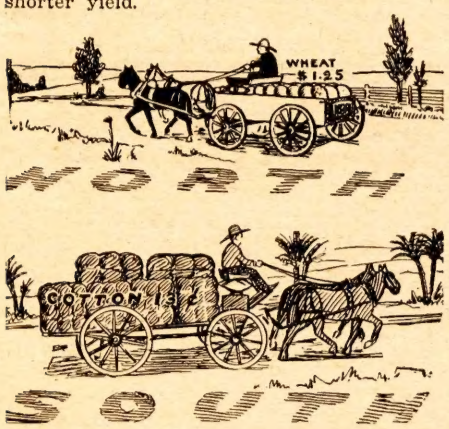
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, at Chicago $1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Northern Spring, at Minneapolis 1.30
CORN—No. 2 White, at Chicago ..... .75
OATS—No. 2 White, at Chicago..... .55
BARLEY—Good malting, at Chicago 1.00
BUCKWHEAT—At home market ... .90
RYE—At Chicago 1.00
HAY—Choice Timothy, at Chicago, ton .....$22.00@$24.00
POTATOES—Choice, at Chicago ..... .85
BEANS—At Chicago 2.50
COTTON—New crop, to the grower.. .13
BROOMCORN—Choice Illinois, at Chicago, ton ..$150.00@175.00
BROOMCORN—Choice Oklahoma, at Chicago, ton .. 125.00@150.00
CATTLE—Good to choice, Steers, at Indianapolis .....$7.50@8.50
HOGS—Best heavies, 210 lbs and upward, at Indianapolis ..... 7.50@8.00
HOGS—Good to choice, lights and mediums ..... 7.00@7.50

Advice

Hold all crops that are not selling at the minimum prices or above. Market only while the price will be paid. Watch the market and this department and stop as soon as the price declines below the Minimums. Old readers know that it pays to act on our advice. We have been giving advice about prices and marketing for nine years and the mistakes have been the rare exceptions. No matter what you think of the minimum prices and our advice now, you will make more money if you respect them. Help to get this paper in the hands of all your neighbors.

THE final report of the Department of Agriculture, on the 1911 crops presents several surprises, owing to the fact that it is based on the census bureau's figures of acreage in 1909. These have become available since the preliminary estimates for the year were made. In the following table the acreage for each in the three years is on the basis of the 1909 census. We see that the aggregate yield of all grain crops, in 1911, was 4,268,483,000 bushels. This is 642,140,000 bushels less than the yield in 1910, or a little more than the total wheat crop of 1911.

The total valuation of the 1911 grain crops, on December 1, is placed at $3,769,562,000. This is $234,177,000 more than the 1910 valuation, notwithstanding the shorter yield.



WHAT WE WANT TO SEE, NORTH AND SOUTH

The original estimate of the 1910 corn crop was 3,125,713,000 bushels. But this was changed to 2,886,260,000 bushels on the new basis. (Other crops were similarly affected.) The crop this year, according to the revision and final estimate, is 355,000,000 bushels less than last year.

We call particular attention to the following crops which were short in yield in 1911, yet have a higher total farm value than the larger crops of 1910; corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed (compare with 1909), and potatoes. This government report confirms what this paper has taught, viz., that large crops without the ability, on the part of the producers to control them and direct the marketing, may be a curse to the farmers. Also it demonstrates the magnitude of the folly of the Department of Agriculture and State farmers' institutes, farm papers and the railroads that are constantly giving farmers a lopsided education—all on production and nothing on marketing. When we think of the penalty farmers pay when they produce large crops, and the fact that for years the ever-increasing cost of living in the cities has been the greatest menace to our national prosperity and the happiness of the people, we are forced to the conclusion that the greatest need of the country is a scientific marketing system for farm crops. The solution of this problem, to the end that when farmers are very successful in producing they will not fail to get a just reward and that consumers may have the necessities of life at equitable prices, should enlist every man, regardless of his vocation, position or condition.

But we will say, as we have often said before; it mainly depends on the farmers, themselves. Others can help by telling farmers must establish the system, but farmers must establish the system. The latest government report follows:

CROPS		ACREAGE	PRODUCT'N	FARM VALUE, Dec. 1 PER BU.	FARM VALUE, Dec. 1 TOTAL
		Acres	Bushels	Cents	Dollars
CORN,	1911	105,825,000	2,531,488,000	61.8	1,565,258,000
"	1910	104,035,000	2,886,260,000	48.0	1,384,817,000
"	1909	98,383,000	2,552,190,000	59.6	1,521,105,000
ALL WHEAT,	1911	49,543,000	621,338,000	87.4	543,063,000
"	1910	45,681,000	635,121,000	88.3	561,051,000
"	1909	44,261,000	683,350,000	99.0	676,517,000
OATS,	1911	37,763,000	922,298,000	45.0	414,663,000
"	1910	37,373,000	1,180,513,000	34.4	406,406,000
"	1909	35,159,000	1,007,129,000	40.5	407,887,000
BARLEY,	1911	7,627,000	160,240,000	86.0	139,182,000
"	1910	7,743,000	173,832,000	57.8	100,426,000
"	1909	7,698,000	173,321,000	55.2	95,673,000
RYE,	1911	2,097,000	33,119,000	83.2	27,557,000
"	1910	2,185,000	34,897,000	71.5	24,953,000
"	1909	2,196,000	29,520,000	73.9	21,815,000
BUCKWHEAT,	1911	833,000	17,549,000	72.6	12,735,000
"	1910	860,000	17,598,000	66.1	11,636,000
"	1909	878,000	14,849,000	69.9	10,379,000
FLAXSEED,	1911	2,757,000	19,370,000	$1.82	35,272,000
"	1910	2,467,000	12,718,000	$2.32	29,472,000
"	1909	2,083,000	19,513,000	$1.53	29,855,000
RICE—Readjustment of Rice data to Census basis deferred					
RICE,	1911	696,300	22,934,000	79.7	18,274,000
"	1910	722,800	24,510,000	67.8	16,624,000
POTATOES,	1911	3,619,000	292,737,000	79.9	233,778,000
"	1910	3,720,000	349,032,000	55.7	194,566,000
"	1909	3,669,000	389,195,000	54.9	213,668,000
HAY—Readjustment of Hay data to Census basis deferred					
HAY,	1911	43,017,000	47,444,444	*$14.64	694,570,000
"	1910	45,691,000	60,978,000	*$12.26	747,769,000
TOBACCO,	1911	1,012,800	905,109,000	** 9.4	85,210,000
"	1910	1,366,100	1,103,415,000	** 9.3	102,142,000
"	1909	1,294,900	1,055,765,000	** 10.1	106,632,000

* Price per ton.
** Price per pound.
Hay production expressed in tons.
Tobacco production expressed in pounds.
Bushels measured by weight.
Tons, 2,000 pounds.

We feel confident that the turning point for wheat has been reached. This crop has been sick for a year, but we think we can detect a healthier condition, both as regards visible supply and price. About corn, oats and barley but little need be said. The crops are so short that no person can predict how high they will sell. The same may be said of potatoes and cabbage, but apples are uncertain. Owing to the abominable system of passing apples to the consumers not half of the consuming ability of the country is ever realized and stored apples may actually spoil while the demand is far from being supplied. We don't say this to stampede the holders, but rather to spur them to action to produce better marketing conditions.

The following figures tell the market story:

The visible supplies of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on December 9, 1911, with comparisons are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X means increase.)

	Dec. 9, 1911 Bushels	Change from 1 wk. before Bushels
WHEAT	77,472,000	X 392,000
CORN	5,564,000	X 2,758,000
OATS	24,560,000	— 947,000
BARLEY	4,643,000	— 161,000

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on December 19, two weeks before and a year before, as follows:

	Dec.19	2 wks. before	A Yr. before
WHEAT, No. 2, RED			
Chicago	96¾@98	96¾@98	94½
St. Louis	97½@99	97 @99	97
Kan. City	96 @97	95 @96	96
Cincinnati	98 @1.00	97½@99	
Nek York	97½	96¾	98½

Minneapolis—No. 1 hard spring, $1.06½; No. 1 Northern, $1.05½@1.06. Two weeks before, $1.05⅞ and $1.03⅛ respectively. A year before, $1.03½ and $1.02¾ respectively.

	* Means old corn; all	others new	corn.
CORN, No. 2, WHITE			
Chicago	* 70	60½@60¾	47½
St. Louis	62½	*70 @72½	46
Kan. City	.65 @68	62½@63½	42½
Cincinnati	.62 @64	65 @67	
New York	97½	96¾	98½
OATS, No. 2, WHITE			
Chicago	48½@49	49 @50	33½
St. Louis	46½@49	49¾	32
Kan. City	48½@49	49½	32
Cincinnati	50½@51	51	
New York			38¾

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed December 19, 1911, and one week before as follows:

WHEAT—December, 95½c; May, 99½c; July, 95⅛c. Two weeks before, 94⅞c 99⅞c and 95⅝c respectively.

CORN—December, 63½c; May, 64⅝c; July, 64½c. Two weeks before, 62¾c 63¾c and 63⅞c respectively.

OATS—December, 46¾c; May, 48½c; July, 45¼c. Two weeks before, 47½c; 49⅝c and 46¼c respectively.

Cotton

New York, December 5.—Cash Cotton, Middling uplands, 9.50c; middling gulf, 9.75c. Two weeks before, 9.35c and 9.60c respectively. A year before the price was about 5c a pound higher.

Live Stock

Indianapolis Market, Dec. 19, 1911.

CATTLE—Good to choice steers, 1,300 lbs and upward .....$7.25@8.50
Good to choice, 900 to 1,100 lbs. 5.00@6.00
HOGS—Best heavies, 210 lbs. and up..... 6.00@6.25
Good to choice lights, 165 lbs. to 180 lbs. ..... 5.80@6.00

The prices are practically the same as two weeks before.

Chicago Produce Market

December 19, 1911.

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets.

Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels	Change last year Bushels
X 43,738,000	X 38,402,000	— 719,000
X 2,256,000	— 2,990,000	X 1,260,000
X 858,000	X 6,748,000	— 430,000
X 1,805,000	— 1,549,000	— 333,000

We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparison.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This wk.	Last wk.	Last Yr.
Monday	78	152	76
Tuesday	70	73	30
Total, 2 days	140	225	196

The holiday season detracted from the potato business. Supply good and plenty of potatoes on the tracks. No change in prices, but buyers rather have the advantage.

Sales reported were: 5 cars Wisconsin bulk at 80c, 2 cars in sacks at 80c; 2 cars do. at 78c, 1 car showing wet and rots at 70c, 2 cars field frosted at 82c, 2 cars fancy Rurals at 83c.

Kings, good to fancy ....$ .75@ .78
Per. bu., bulk or sacked, Wisconsin, Burbanks or Rurals, fair to choice ...$ .75@ .80
Extra fine Dusty Rurals possibly higher.
Bulk, Michigan, Rurals, fair to good ..... .78@ .80
Choice to fancy ..... .80@ .82
Possibly a shade higher for extra fancy.

The price is 3 to 5c lower than two weeks before, but 35 to 40c higher than a year before.

SWEET POTATOES—Demand is moderate for choice and well put up stock. Good but not well sorted in packing are slow. No. 2 stock or any showing decay are slow and have to be sold low. Some are having the soft sorted out. They bring more by doing that, but it makes a waste.

Barrels, Illinois, No. 1 perfect condition and finely put up..$3.75@4.00
Sourd, but not select ..... 3.00@3.25
Hampers, Illinois, No. 1, sound 1.25@1.35
Good, but not graded ..... 1.00@....
Jersey, outside for fancy brands 1.40@1.60
Delawares, soft to fine, fresh goods ..... 1.00@1.35
Yams ..... .75@1.00

The price is slightly lower than two weeks before.

BEANS—Pea beans are firm for good quality. Offerings light and demand fair. Common or damp are slow. Not much doing in other kinds. Quotable:

Pea beans—
Hand-picked, choice, dry ....$2.36@....
Prime ..... 2.25@2.28
Damp, damaged, mouldy, no regular value.
Mediums nominally about same as pea beans.
Red kidneys, dry .....$2.80@2.85
Damp ..... 2.40@2.50
Brown Swedish, long ..... 2.45@2.50
Round ..... 2.50@2.60
Limas, per 100 lbs. ..... 7.15@7.25

The price of pea beans is the same as two weeks before. Red kidneys and Brown Swedish about 30c lower. Limas about 40c higher.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $10.50@11.00. Oat straw at $9.50@10.00. Wheat straw at $8.50@9.00.

The price is the same as two weeks before.

BROOM CORN—In good supply. Demand on the other hand is light. Market dull. Per ton, new, depending on quality .....$120.00@$1.80

The price is the same as two weeks before.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This Week Cases	Last Week Cases	Last Year Cases
Monday	1,535	1,787	1,429
Tuesday	1,890	2,227	3,161
Total	3,425	4,014	4,590

A fair business is reported and good eggs are selling well. The demand is a little more urgent. So few eggs coming which grade better than "Firsts" that it is useless to give quotations.

Eggs to grade "Firsts" must be packed in new whitewood 30 dozen cases unless otherwise specified; shall be reasonably clean, of good average size and shall contain 45 per cent. of fresh, reasonably full, strong, sweet eggs. The balance other than the loss may be defective in strength or fullness, but must be sweet. There may be a total average loss of two dozen per case.

Refrigerator eggs, April Firsts, quotably about 20½@20¾c.

The following quotations were established by the Butter and Egg Board:

Miscellaneous lots, cases returned—eggs which will not grade—21½@27½c, depending on quality.

Ordinary Firsts quotable at 25@27c.

"Firsts" quotably 28@31c per dozen.

Checks or Seconds quotably 13@15c, depending on quality.

Dirties quotably 17½c per dozen, and candled stock will command a higher price.

The market is the same as two weeks before for the grades quoted.

APPLES—Stock that is of really fancy quality is steadily held, but all other fruits rule easy. There are plenty of apples in sight, here and in outside coolers. Local demand is fair, but shipping business remains quiet.

Miscellaneous News

Eggs are selling wholesale in New York at 44 to 46c a dozen. This is said to be the highest in ten years.

A peculiar condition exists in Cincinnati regarding eggs quotations. There are two associations of handlers and recently one faction advanced the prices while the other put prices down, on the same day.

Cabbage is the highest in several years for this season of the year. Around $30 a ton can be gotten for choice stock.

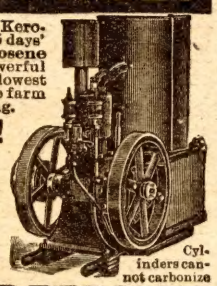
Some potatoes are arriving at eastern ports from Ireland. Domestic growers need not be much concerned about them, as while that fact may be used temporarily to beat prices down, the fact remains that it is not likely that many potatoes can be spared from across the water and what do come must sell at high prices to equal foreign prices.

Egg and butter prices have ranged high nearly all through 1911 in the cities.

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

Use KEROSENE Engine FREE!

Amazing "DETROIT" Kerosene Engine shipped on 15 days' FREE Trial, proves kerosene cheapest, safest, most powerful fuel. If satisfied, pay lowest price ever given on reliable farm engine; if not, pay nothing.



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The "DETROIT" is the only engine that handles coal oil successfully; uses alcohol, gasoline and benzine, too. Starts without cranking. Basic patent—only three moving parts—no cams—no sprockets—no gears—no valves—the utmost in simplicity, power and strength. Mounted on skids. All sizes, 2 to 20 h. p., in stock ready to ship. Complete engine tested just before crating. Comes all ready to run. Pumps, saws, threshes, churns, separates milk, grinds feed, shells corn, runs home electric-lighting plant. **Prices (stripped), $29.50 up.** Sent any place on 15 days' Free Trial. Don't buy an engine till you investigate amazing, money-saving, power-saving "DETROIT." Thousands in use. Costs only postal to find out. If you are first in your neighborhood to write, we will allow you Special Extra-Low Introductory price. Write!

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GALLOWAY

Price and quality speak for themselves and you are to be the sole judge. Sell your poorest horse and buy a **5-H.-P. only $109.50**

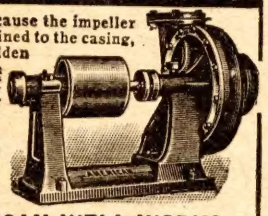
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⅓ More Water raised and delivered by the **"American" Centrifugal Pump**

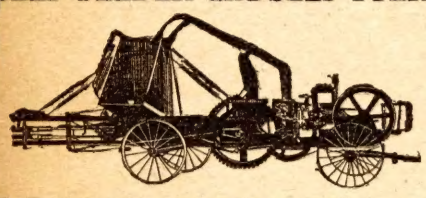
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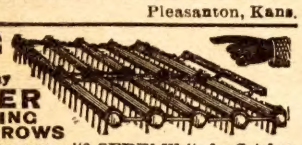
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are BEST. Can we prove it? SURE! Write for Catalog and price. G. H. Pounder, 43, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

4 BUGGY WHEELS FREIGHT PAID STEEL TIRES $8.75

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SPLIT HICKORY WHEEL CO., 516 F St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Dr. Appley's Scientific appliances — movable pads conform to every kind of rupture, no matter how severe. No under straps, springs or other annoying features. Worn with same comfort as an old pair of shoes. Sold under an iron-clad guarantee. Reasonable price. Sent on trial. Booklet free.



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Freaks of the Tariff

WITHOUT arguing for or against tariff on imported goods, we may call attention to some of the freaks of the present system.

Before lemons can be shipped into this country there must be paid on them a tariff of 73 1-3 per cent. If lemon growers in the United States fixed the price at which they would sell lemons, the American growers' price would be the price of foreign lemons with 73 1-3 cents added to every dollar's worth, and that would protect home growers against foreign growers. But since the American growers do not make the price, the buyers make whatever price they care to pay, and then add the 73 1-3 cents to every dollar of their selling price, and make the users pay it. It does not protect the lemon growers at all, but it taxes the lemon users 73 1-3 cents on every dollar's worth they buy. And lemons are bought for use by the masses of the people.

Take another article. The tariff on diamonds imported into this country is 10 per cent., which is less than one-seventh of the tariff on lemons. The argument is that diamonds are not produced in this country, and when they are shipped in here they do not compete with a home product. Still the fact remains that the wealthy diamond buyers pay a tax of ten cents on the dollar, while the common people using so simple a thing as lemons, pay a tax of 73 1-3 cents on the dollar. As we have said, this would be a protection to the growers if the growers made the price, but so long as speculative buyers make the price it is no protection to the growers.

Last year the people of the United States paid a tariff on imported lemons to the amount of $2,256,158. It is admitted that the tariff is added to the selling price of any protected commodity. Therefore, the same tariff was paid, not to the government or growers, but to the speculative buyers, on the home-grown lemons that was paid on those imported. Hence, the sum actually paid by the people on this one commodity, was as much greater than the above figures as the quantity grown and marketed in the United States is greater than the quantity that was imported. Our purpose is to set people to thinking. Tariff protection upon any commodity depends upon who makes the price.

THE CROPS AND WHERE THEY ARE PRODUCED

THE International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, issued, November 18, the following statement of crops produced this year in the world's northern hemisphere; that is, in all producing countries north of the equator:

Wheat, all kinds, 3,055,733,000 bushels of 60 lbs. each, which is a fraction, two-thirds of one per cent, greater than last year.

All kinds of rye, 1,324,000,000 bushels of 60 pounds each. This is 7 per cent below the production of rye last year.

Barley, 1,208,667,000 bushels of 48 pounds each, which is six-tenths of one per cent below the crop of last year.

Oats, 3,384,500,00 bushels of 32 pounds each, which is 9.2 per cent. below the crop of 1910.

The total production of corn is not given because many of the countries in the Northern Hemisphere had not yet harvested the corn crop. But Hungary is credited with the production of 138,064,000 bushels of 56 pounds each.

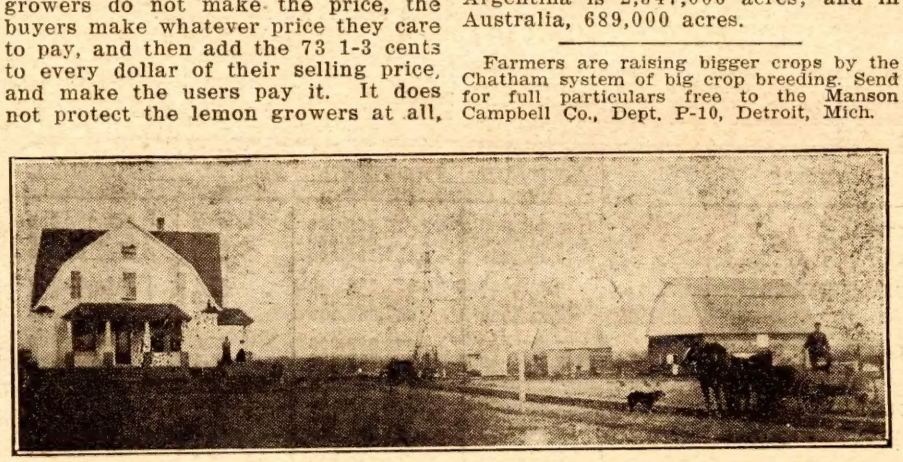
The acreage of rice in British India is given as 52,792,000 acres.

The acreage of cotton in British India is 17,331,000 acres.

The wheat crop of Argentina is estimated at 17,043,000 acres; of Chili, 1,853,000 acres; of Australia, 7,905,000 acres.

The estimated area sown to oats in Argentina is 2,547,000 acres; and in Australia, 689,000 acres.

Farmers are raising bigger crops by the Chatham system of big crop breeding. Send for full particulars free to the Manson Campbell Co., Dept. P-10, Detroit, Mich.



HOME OF SUBSCRIBER ALFRED PETERSON, SEERONVILLE, NEB. PHOTO BY DAWSON.

The Boss of the Bees

Mother—Yes, Johnny, the queen bee is the boss.

Johnny—But, mother, how about the presidential bee that gets in people's bonnets?"

Most Likely

"Yes, my wife is gone. I suppose she had some motive or another for leaving me."

"Yes, I understand it was another."

HEMP IN NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand, islands in the distant Southern Seas, has a progressive people and an up-to-date government. Many of the principles advocated by reformers in this country, but of course opposed by ultra-conservatives and reactionists, are fully established as dominant features of the commonwealth of New Zealand, with salutary results.

Hemp is a leading product of these islands, but the growers are not satisfied with their present methods of treating and handling the fibre. The government has offered a bonus of 12,000 pounds sterling, about $60,000, for improved methods to be used in connection with the preparation and utilization of New Zealand hemp. The offer is open to applicants until November 30, 1913, and it should appeal strongly to the ingenuity and inventive genius of the people of the United States. The scope of the offer as announced by the government is "the extraction and dressing of fiber from the New Zealand hemp plant; the utilization of the by-products obtained during the process of extracting the fiber, on condition that the machine or process in regard to which the whole or any part of the bonus is to be paid shall be recommended by the New Zealand Flax Miller's Association and approved by the government."

Cutting Down the Cost of Living

Many a household owes the snug bank account and the comfortable home of their own to thrift of the mother. The biggest saving can really be made on just the every day needs where many of us think it impossible. One of the greatest money-saving plans is that of the Crofts & Reed Co., Dept. D58, Chicago, Ill. They give their customers a chance to save big money on every day household needs or to get handsome and useful premiums for the home with orders for their Guaranteed Grocery products without extra cost. Their big, new 120-page fall and winter catalog will be sent to you free upon request.



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Clean and Grade Your Grain FREE!

Use 30 days, free, my 1912 Chatham Mill. No freight to pay. No money down. Clean and grade all your grain. Then take your time in paying me my low price, or send mill back at my expense.

Chatham Mill actually grades and cleans 75 seed mixtures — Oats, Wheat, Corn, Barley, Flax, Clover, Timothy, etc. Takes Oats from Wheat, any mixture from Flax, Buckhorn from Clover. Sorts Corn for edge-drop planter. Takes out all dirt, dust, chaff and weed-seed from any grain. Handles 80 bushels per hour. Hand or gas power. The Outfit I loan free includes: 1912 Chatham Mill, Bagger, Power Attachment, Corn Grading Attachment and Instruction Book.

Send NOW for My Free Book—
"The Chatham System of Breeding Big Crops."
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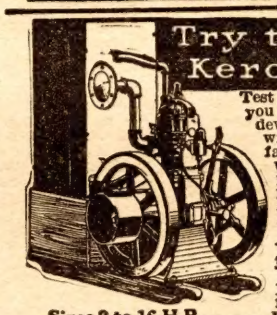
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CHATHAM Grain Grader, Cleaner and Separator



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Test it out on your own place for fifteen days. Give it the hardest engine test you can think of. Compare it with any other engine. If the Columbia doesn't develop more power at less cost, send it back quick. No conditions. We are willing to let you be the judge and jury. Kerosene (common lamp oil) is by far the cheapest fuel today. The price of gasoline is climbing all the time, while kerosene remains the same, and in the right engine, it lasts longer and produces more power per gallon than gasoline. You get ALL the power when you use a Columbia, because it is the right engine. It is the one really simple and perfect kerosene engine. It never bucks when you need it most. It is always on the job.

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We are going to double our output for next year. We can do it easily. It is just a matter of getting engine users to test the Columbia for themselves. So we are making a great special money saving offer on Columbia Kerosene Engines. This offer is liable to be withdrawn at any time, so write today for full particulars, for it is a money saver you would hate to miss. Free Book No. 98 full of engine facts you need to know, sent free.

Columbia Engine Co., 98 Fuller St., Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

...PULLS STUMPS SEVEN FEET THICK...



The mighty Monarch is made of highest grade Bessemer Steel in our own big factory. Outwears three ordinary pullers. Guaranteed 700 h. p. and against breakage. *Only stump puller in the world equipped with genuine*

"Hercules Red Strand" Steel Wire Rope,

the kind used by the U. S. Government. Clears 1 to 5 acres a day. Used in all parts of the world.

Write Today for Catalog and Special Proposition. **ZIMMERMAN STEEL CO.** Dept. U. D. D. **Lone Tree, Ia.**

The 1911 Apple Crop

THE trade estimate of the apple crop of 1911 is 28,600,000 barrels, which is nearly five million barrels more than the crop of 1910. And this is only for the sections where apples are barreled for market, and does not include the far Northwest States where the apples are mostly sold in boxes.

The estimates for the production in the various states are as follows:

	Bushels
Maine	2,640,000
New Hampshire	1,574,000
Vermont	1,382,000
Massachusetts	1,476,200
Rhode Island	432,000
Connecticut	1,545,000
New York	11,100,000
Pennsylvania	6,000,000
Delaware	376,500
Maryland	889,500
Virginia	1,162,500
West Virginia	1,800,000
Ohio	5,820,000
Indiana	2,079,000
Illinois	5,808,000
Michigan	5,322,000
Wisconsin	1,902,000
Iowa	2,793,000
Missouri	1,035,000
Kansas	348,000
Kentucky	3,000,000
Tennessee	2,175,000
Arkansas	753,000

These estimates were made several weeks ago, and, as our readers know, we do not rely much on estimates made by market buyers while the producers are selling, but we have two objects in publishing these figures. One is to let our readers know where the apples are grown in this country, with the exception of those grown in the far Northwest that are not included in the above; and the other is, when hoarders and retailers make high prices to users, and claim as a justification of the high prices, that not many apples were grown the past year, the above may be shown them as their own estimates a little earlier in the season.

WHAT THE WORLD OWES THE FARMER

WE FIND the following eloquent tribute to the farmer in the literature of one of the greatest manufacturing concerns of the world:

The story of the world's progress is the story of the farmer. From the time when the earliest man discovered that the little seed of the mountain flower was good to appease his hunger when hunting was bad and game scarce, the man who made the soil fruitful has been the one who has kept the race alive. The growth of America, the development of the West, the awakening of the South rest on a foundation of agriculture. One hundred years ago, America, just springing into full-fledged nationhood, started West in pursuit of crop-growing land. From the East, came the grandfathers of the middle West and Western farmers of today.

In those days all the world was a farmer. George Washington did not hesitate to till his own land. John Hancock was proud of the title of farmer. The heroes of Bunker Hill had but recently left the plow and the great army of Burgoyne gave up its sword, figuratively, to a handful of farmer lads. Ninety-seven out of every hundred people lived on the farm.

Truth, every word of it. And why does not all business recognize what farming means to business, and why is not as great a proportion of the people on the farms today as there were in colonial days? It is not because so-called trusts and combines have been formed in business, though these have come as a means of better serving and protecting their own business interests, and, as is alleged, of better serving their customers.

It is because the farmers have done nothing of the sort. Their cultural methods have changed, their machinery has improved, their conveniences and helps have multiplied, but their business methods have remained the same! The same old indiscriminate rush to market, the same subjection to market manipulations, the same uncertainty of price and doubtfulness of income—the same lack of business in the disposition of products!

But a change is coming. To scientific production is to be added equitable and business marketing, and then farmers will once more take their place in the lead of a progressive world.

COUNTRY BUTTER FOR MARKET

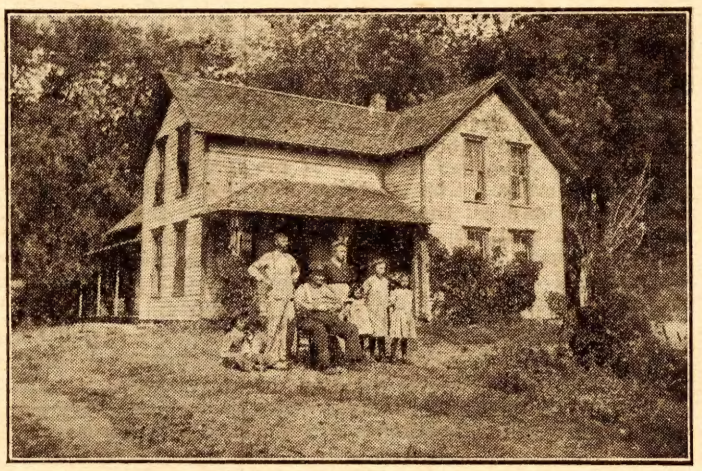
A WAYNE county, Ill., farmer, who had not a very productive farm and did not do very well when he depended upon cultivated crops, decided to try butter making. He tells his own story:

I started in dairying by buying a cream separator. Then we began to make butter, which, due to the separator, was twice as much as we had been making. For the first lot sold I secured five cents extra per pound more than we had been getting. This encouraged us, and we began to work for further improvement. I then purchased parchment paper and butter cartons for making a neater package. This resulted in securing five cents more per pound for our butter, taken at the local town, and we get cash for it. I have purchased several more cows that will be fresh soon. The producing cows are now yielding $2 per week per cow for butter. I intend to soon begin shipping whole milk, and the prices offered will double what I have been making.

I. H. C. Almanac and Cyclopedia

Nearly all of our subscribers know that the letters I. H. C. stand for International Harvester Company. As is the custom of this liberal company, it is now distributing its 1912 almanac, which is, also, a cyclopedia of important farm matters and a valuable reference book. It is the aim of the publisher to have each succeeding issue surpass the former one. An examination of the new work justifies us in saying he has succeeded. It is an artistic work as well as useful, well worth preserving for years. The object of this almanac and cyclopedia, as is the mission of the machines manufactured by the company, is to improve agriculture.

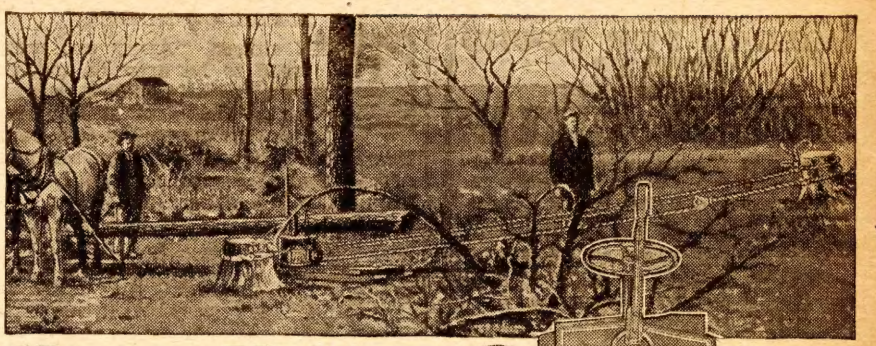
A copy of the almanac and cyclopedia can be secured by applying to the company at Chicago, if you have not your name registered with them already. Also one of their beautiful calendars for 1912 can be secured by applying to your local I. H. C. agent. Mention Up-to-Date Farming when you write.



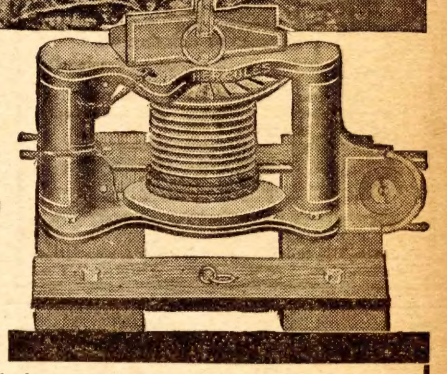
COMFORTABLE HOME OF SUBSCRIBER JOHN HEGWOOD, PERRY, IA., AND THE FAMILY. PHOTO BY STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER BLACK.

..THE WINTER WHEAT CROP

ACCORDING to the census statement the winter wheat crop of 1909 was 29,301,000 acres; that of 1910 was 31,656,000 acres; and for 1911 the estimate put the crop at 32,648,000 acres. This estimate, however, the Department of Agriculture, from figures received from its reporters, reduces to 32,213,000 acres. The condition of the 1911 crop December 1, was 86.66 per cent. of normal, which is a little better than that of 1910, but not so good as that of 1909.



Money-Making Crops—Instead of STUMPS



THERE is no profit in raising stumps—unless you raise them out of the ground altogether. It doesn't pay to keep on paying taxes on stumpy land, year after year, without getting a single penny's profit back from it. Thousands of farmers have realized this already and have pulled out the stumps with the Hercules All-Steel, Triple Power Stump Puller. It is guaranteed to pull up any green tree, stump or hedge you hitch it to—and we will replace any broken castings any time within **three years,** whether the fault is yours or the machine's. You can pull an acre of stumps a day in your spare time and then pull stumps for your neighbors on contract jobs or rent the stump puller.

Hercules Stump Puller

All-Steel—Triple Power—30 Days' Free Trial
3-Year Guarantee—Special Price Proposition Now

That s our selling plan in a nutshell. We want you to own a Hercules Stump Puller and we are making the proposition that will get your order if you have stumps in your fields. Mail a postal now for this

Special Price Offer

—a price that is astounding thousands of men who are writing in to us now for this very same offer. We have only 5,000 Hercules Stump Pullers to sell at this remarkable introductory price, so send the postal now. Let us tell you about the double safety ratchets that insure the safety of you and your team; let us tell you about the careful machining and turning of each part of every Hercules.

Write Postal Now

Simply your name and address on a postal is all we want to send you our book and proposition. Study it over carefully; then decide whether or not you are going to have stumps in your field—or whether you are going to pull them out now quickly with the Hercules. Address

Hercules Manufacturing Co. 280 17th St., Centerville, Iowa



"EVERYBODY"

Can Afford a Gasoline Engine With Galloway's New Low Prices

You've never before heard of such startling values—I've never offered anything like them and you know full well that no one else has ever come anywhere near my regular prices. But this time I've a startling reason. *I want 10 men or more in every township in the country to own and operate a Galloway Engine*—I've decided to double my factory capacity by increasing the sales twice and sell two where I formerly sold one—this calls for unusual values—hence, the greatest offer I have ever made. I can save you from $25 to $300 on an engine according to the H. P. needed. It doesn't matter what sized engine you want I've got the one to fit your wants and do more work and better work at less actual cost than any other engine in the world. Write at once for full information of the Greatest Offer Ever Made To American Farmers—don't delay but send me your name and address now, before you do another thing. Let me prove to you in cold facts why I can put $25 to $300 in your pocket.

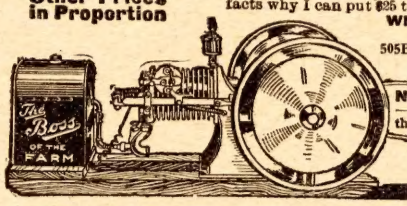
1½ HP $27.50

Other Prices in Proportion

WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY
Wm. Galloway, Pres.
505B Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Ia.

30 Days FREE Trial

Pump Jack $3.95



No Such Quality in any engine—no matter what price you pay—the Galloway price saves you $25 to $300

THE CAMPBELL SYSTEM

The Campbell System of Scientific Soil Culture is not *Dry Farming, but Good Farming;* it is

INTENSIVE SOIL CULTURE The *Campbell System* will apply to the conditions of *Illinois, Indiana* and *Ohio* as well as to the semi-arid west.

The time has arrived when the farmers of the middle west must do something to keep up the *fertility* of their land and increase their *crop yields.* This can be accomplished by the Campbell System of

SCIENTIFIC FARMING If you want to know about the Campbell System and its application to your section of the country send for a copy of *Campbell's Manual* of *Soil Culture* and *Campbell's Scientific Farmer.*

Campbell's Scientific Farmer, per year $1.00
Manual of Soil Culture, 320 pages $2.50
Combination price $3.00

Address CAMPBELL SOIL CULTURE CO. Lincoln, Nebraska

A CART LOAD OF FUN This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A CART LOAD OF FUN" are the following: "A Man with a Liver," "Pumpkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man," "How to Go-a-Courting," Baumgartner's Dog." "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar." "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," The Sad Case of Filiay du Bif," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel." "He Concluded not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married." "Hannah was Aroused." "How the Tired Patient Man had His Feelings Upset," "Jone's Baby." "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. "A CART LOAD OF FUN" is a book of 64 large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers price 10c each, 3 for 25c; postpaid. COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis **FOR 10 cts**

DOLLAR PER POUND BUTTER
made users of
SHARPLES TUBULAR
Cream Separators Rich.

The Darlingtons, of Darling, Pa., got rich making world-famous "dollar per pound" butter. They use only Tubulars. If it's not a SHARPLES, it's not a Tubular—and you are not getting all the profits. That's why 100,000 dairymen, in Iowa alone, use Tubulars. Rich people, willing to waste money, may not use Tubulars, but those making fortunes at dairying do.



Write us now for catalog 136. Learn how dairy Tubulars make more money for you because they contain no disks and have double skimming force.

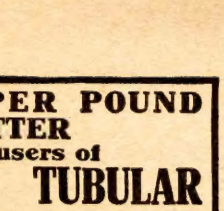
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THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
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Chicago, Ill., San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore. Dallas, Tex. Toronto, Can. Winnipeg, Can.

Save Your Hogs
With I. W. P. TEST TUBE for 10c

It's no experiment—it's a **time-and-again demonstrated fact**—if your hogs have worms **IOWA WORM POWDER** will remove them. No worms—no harm. Won't hurt any hog. This I. W. P. Test Tube contains enough Worm Powder to test five hogs. **This Test Tube may save your entire herd.** A hog has worms and you often can't detect it. **Then you are losing money**—because the hog's system doesn't assimilate the full food value of his feed—**he doesn't fatten to full capacity.** You know—"stitch in time," etc. One day's delay may lose you **$100.** Have it on hand. Take no chances. Full information, no cost. The **test price** of the I. W. P. Test Tube is 10c. Slip 10c in stamps or a dime into an envelope and mail it to us. Use your pencil—that's all right. (2)
IOWA STOCK FOOD CO., Dept. 7, Jefferson, Iowa

Don't Have a Blind One
"VISIO"
An Absolute Cure for Moon Blindness



(Opthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis
Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.
"Visio" will convince any horse owner that it will absolutely cure defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our GUARANTEE to refund money if it does not cure.
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Before After
Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain; Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain. Does not Blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. $2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 E free.
ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, Swollen, Painful Varicose Veins. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. $1 and $2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by
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$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. **Ontario Veterinary Correspondence School, London, Can.**

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and make **$2000** a year. We teach you at home in three months of your spare time by illustrated lectures and grant diploma with degree. Particulars Free. **Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit, Mich.**

CALVES. Raise Them Without Milk
Booklet Free.
J. W. BARWELL, Waukegan, Ill

LITTLE GIANT CORN SHELLER
Just Out and Entirely New



This sheller is a little wonder. Will do the work equal to any other hand sheller. No springs to jar loose, and adjustment simple and accurate. Impossible to get out of order. The sheller deposits the corn in the box on which it is mounted, and the cobs outside. Is made on honor and will last a lifetime. Will easily shell eight bushels per hour. Price 75c F. O. B. here.
75c
O. K. SEED STORE
INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA

AWAY UP NORTH

THE slogan, "Away out west," used to be used in speaking of a region not now regarded as in the west at all. Now the far away Puget Sound Basin, the extreme northwestern part of the United States, is rapidly being brought into cultivation, as we learn from a bulletin just issued by the Department of Agriculture. A large portion of the basin consists of rolling uplands and broad alluvial river valleys, and every part of it is within easy reach of the larger local markets, such as Seattle, Tacoma and Portland.

Agriculture has progressed rapidly in the alluvial valley, but the uplands have nearly all been logged off, and the cost of bringing these into tillage has retarded agricultural development in these sections.

Dairy farming is one of the most profitable industries, and in certain sections fruit growing is assuming large proportions. Irish potatoes, strawberries and other small fruits do well on the uplands. Apples, pears, plums, prunes, and similar fruits make large yields. Oats, hay and potatoes are the staple products of the entire area, and Canada field peas do well almost any where. But lumbering is still the principal industry.

TO KNOW ABOUT SUPPLIES

MR. CANTRELL, of Kentucky, has secured the passage of a bill in the House requiring an annual census of the tobacco held in stock by the manufacturers. It is claimed that the manufacturers themselves, who keep in close touch with each other, can have this information at any time, and can, therefore, know whether to buy or not, or whether it is safe to force prices lower, or whether it may not be necessary to put prices a little higher. Knowing how much tobacco is on hand the manufacturers or buyers are masters of the situation.

But the growers can not obtain this information at all, and can not know whether there is an over or an under supply of that badly cornered commodity. They can not know whether to increase or diminish their crops; whether to hold at a certain time or to sell; whether to expect high or low prices. When buyers justify the low prices they offer, as they almost always do, with tales of immense stocks on hand, the growers have no means of knowing whether those tales are true or not. The object of Mr. Cantrell's bill is to make this information public; and tobacco is not the only commodity regarding which such publicity would be beneficial to the growers. Mr. Cantrell represents a tobacco growing district of Kentucky. But his bill is not yet a law.



FLOCK OF ANGORA GOATS. PHOTO BY OUR STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER, TIFFRING.

Don't buy a spray-pump; don't buy a house pump before you have the Gould's book, "Water Supply for the Home." It will prove a valuable help. Write to the Goulds Mfg. Co., 95 W. Fall St., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

At Auction

"Who gave the bride away at Mitilene's wedding?"

"Nobody. Her lovers were all rich, and she went to the highest bidder."

POOLING FOR PRICES

THE idea of co-operation on the part of growers to secure steadier and more equitable prices for their stuff, is not now confined to this country—it is rapidly becoming world wide. The Saturday Evening Post takes cognizance of it, and refers to a statement in the London Economist to the effect that there is an international project to control the price of cocoa in behalf of the growers. Cocoa planters of Brazil, St. Thomas and Ecuador are said to be into it, and Equador, at least, sought a government loan in aid of the plan. Our readers, of course, sometime ago heard of the effort in Brazil to control the price of coffee in the interest of the growers, which is said to have been successful, but just how much benefit the growers receive on account of it we do not know. The Post then refers to the recommendation recently made by the Governors of the Southern States that cotton be so marketed as to control the price in the interest of the planters, and then closes with the remark that "both plans indicate how producers the world over are trying to rid themselves of unrestricted competition and to stand together in order to insure a fair, stable price for their products."

Farming or soil production can not compete with the other business interests without "fair and stable prices for farm products," and the only way to secure such prices is through organization and co-operation on the part of the farmers themselves.

SUCCESSFUL POOL SELLING

THE tobacco farmers of Kentucky are rejoicing over the sale in the Green river district, of a bunch of tobacco running up in the millions of pounds, and it has been sold at a price exceptionally good.

This is but another triumph of organized farming. The tobacco was pooled and held off the general market—always open to sale, but at the growers' prices. A point was reached when the demand called for it, had to have it, and paid the price.

Tobacco is but a single crop, and involves but a single interest, but steadfastness in the control of it wins. Suppose all crops were handled or marketed in the same way. Who would the farmers be then?

WATCH THE BUTTER TRADE

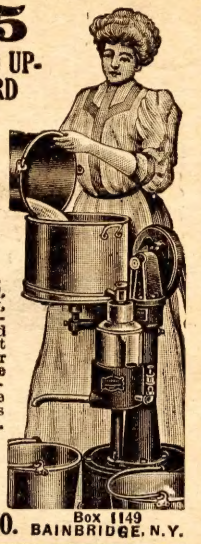
WE NOTICE advertisements in some of the leading publications, evidently placed there by packing house authority, that clearly indicate a strenuous effort is to be made to displace real butter in the market with oleomargarine.

This is another blow that is being struck at farm butter makers, and at the entire dairy interests, for that matter. All we can do is to issue this note of warning. Farmers and dairymen must be on their guard.

"Is there a good criminal lawyer in your town?"

"We think they all are, stranger, but it's hard to prove anything on a lawyer."

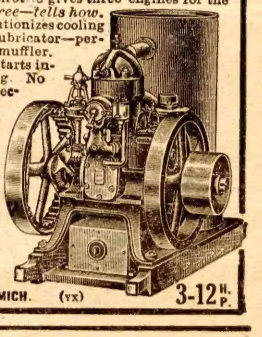
15.95 AND UPWARD
AMERICAN SEPARATOR



THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a solid proposition to send, **on trial, fully guaranteed,** a new, well made, easy running separator for $15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. Designed especially for **small dairies, hotels** and **private families.** Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a **sanitary marvel, easily cleaned.** Gears thoroughly protected. **Western orders filled from Western points.** Whether your dairy is large or small, write us and obtain our handsome free catalog. **Address:**
AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1149 BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.

FOR FARM SHOP HOME **ELLIS ENGINES** USE **KEROSENE** "WE PAY" THE FREIGHT

gasoline, distillate, any fuel oil, perfectly—without change
Cheapest, Safest, Simplest POWER
for barn work, house work, mill work, dairy work, well work, spraying, sawing, irrigation, electric lights, pumping.
Astonishing success. More power per gallon for gallon. Hundred less parts. Patent throttle gives three engines for the price of one. *Catalog free—tells how.*
Double duty tank revolutionizes cooling systems. Force feed lubricator—perfect oiling. Automobile muffler. Ball bearing governor. Starts instantly. No pre-heating. No crank. Experience unnecessary. Women can operate. Vibration eliminated. Quality high—price low. Comes complete.
Always hungry for work—and thrives on it.



FREE TRIAL
No obligation till satisfied. 10-year guarantee. *"Engine Facts" free write for it* NOW.
Ellis Engine Co.,
70 Mullett St., DETROIT, MICH. (vx) 3-12 H.P.

CANADIAN FARMS

Do you want a farm in Western Canada where the crops this year are in advance of anything grown on this continent? For wheat-growing, dairying, mixed farming and cattle-raising, the Province of Alberta is unsurpassed.
Lands are now offered by the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY at prices ranging from
$10 to $30 an Acre on Long Terms of Payment or on the Crop Payment Plan
—that is, paying for your farm with a portion of your crops each year.
Land values have increased 30% in two years. Great opportunities for the Homeseeker. Call or write for full particulars, booklets, maps, etc.
E. L. THORNTON, General Agent
Canadian Pacific Railway, Alberta Land Dept.
112 West Adams St., CHICAGO, ILL.



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If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail, appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once.
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From the Peanut Fields of Virginia To the Orange Groves of Florida
Thru the 6 Sou. States traversed by the S. A. L. Ry. You can be independent raising fruits and vegetables. Land cheap, easy terms. Ideal climate, plenty of water. 2 to 3 crops a year, net $500 to $1000 per acre in **Manatee County,** on the West Coast of **Florida.** Booklet free. **J. A. Pride, Gen. Ind. Agt.**
Seaboard Air Line Railway,
Suite 624, Norfolk, Va.

Sell Your Farm Want to sell your farm? I advertise my list of "Farms For Sale" to **One Million** possible buyers every month. **I make no charge** for securing you a buyer. Farms and farm lands selling big. Now is the time. Just send name, address, description, number of acres, price and terms today. Address,
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is the fastest selling book on earth. Agents earning $10 daily. Every living man needs it. Write for my free outfit today.
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Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'r., 59 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, a so color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

Why Rent a Farm

and be compelled to pay to your landlord most of your hard-earned profits? Own your own farm. Secure a Free Homestead in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, or purchase land in one of these districts and bank a profit from $10.00 to $12.00 an acre every year.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Land purchased three years ago at $10.00 an acre has recently changed hands at $25.00 an acre. The crops grown on these lands warrant the advance. You can

Become Rich

by cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Western Canada.

Free homestead and pre-emption areas, as well as land held by railway and land companies, will provide homes for millions.

Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches and good railways.

For settlers' rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Gov't Agent.

W. H. ROGERS
3rd Floor Terminal Traction Building, Indianapolis, Ind.



SOUTHEASTERN FARM LANDS

Fertile lands in the Southern States from $15 to $50 an acre with abundant rains and most favorable conditions for diversified farming. Beef and pork produced at 3 to 4 cents a pound. Long grazing season and diversity of forage makes this possible. Openings for dairymen unexcelled. Apple orchards pay from $100 to $500 an acre. It's to your advantage to investigate these many opportunities. Write,

M. V. RICHARDS, Land & Industrial Agent, Southern Railway, Room 96 1320 Penn. Ave., Washington, D. C.

MINNESOTO FREE 200 PAGE BOOK

Compiled by state, accurate information about prices of lands in, and products of each county.

2,000,000 Acres Homestead Lands
Monthly School Land Sales
Address
State Board of Immigration
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Before Going To Florida write for description of my 80 acre farm near Jacksonville. Part or all at $10.00 per acre on payments. W. Adams, 402 Reibold Datyon, O.,

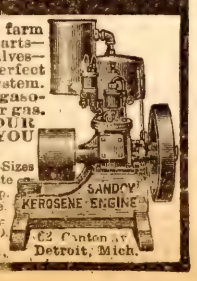
BUNDLES

of this number, 25 copies for 25 cents by mail. If it was valuable to you it will be to your friends. Send silver or stamps.

Sandow $37.50
2½ H.P. Stationary Engine—Complete

Gives ample power for all farm uses. Only three moving parts—no cams, no gears, no valves—can't get out of order. Perfect governor—ideal cooling system. Uses kerosene (coal oil), gasoline, alcohol, distillate or gas. Sold on 15 days' trial. YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED.

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62 Canton av.
Detroit Motor Car Supply Co., Detroit, Mich.

EGGS AS A COMMERCIAL COMMODITY

PROBABLY the hens of the United States, says a prominent American publication, lay something like a billion and a half dozen eggs a year. Thirty years ago this now enormous figure fell below half a billion dozen; and the census of ten years ago showed that three-fifths of all our eggs were produced in the North central group of States, and in that section production had increased half a billion dozen in twenty years. Iowa produced a hundred million dozen, while Illinois and Indiana did very nearly as well; but at the same time New Jersey and Massachusetts produced not much more than ten per cent. of that quantity. Yet there is a great demand for eggs in the East. New York and Boston receive about half a million cases of eggs each month, approximately fifteen million dozen. In September, there were three million cases in storage in the larger cities to meet the demand for winter consumption.

In October, the price of fresh eggs in New York was 27 cents a dozen, while in St. Louis it was only 18 cents a dozen. Like differences appear, no doubt, in the eastern and western prices of most food products, and those differences are due, to an extent, perhaps, to lack of production in localities, but the principal cause is a poor system of distribution and corners or manipulations by dealers and warehousemen. Whoever gets the stuff in storage and control may then exact tribute from the users at their own pleasure, or to gratify their own greed. In this way is created most of the much discussed high cost of living. And, while the above figures show that eggs have become in this country an important commercial commodity, there are other commodities, also important, that go through this same process with like results. The remedy is in different systems of storage and of marketing. The logical storers are the producers, holding the surplus of the principal producing seasons to meet the deficiencies of the seasons of light production, so as to equalize prices and minimize profits. If producers will not provide such storage, consumers themselves might do it—anything to keep the stuff away from the toll gates of greed.

INCREASE OF RICE CULTURE

THE Department of Agriculture is authority for the statement that the acreage of rice in Louisiana and Arkansas has increased approximately 700,000 acres in the past two years. In these new areas many are growing rice who do not very well understand the preparation of the land for irrigation and other details of rice culture, and consequently do not succeed so well as they will a little later when they have had more experience in the growth of this plant. But the United States is now growing the equivalent of all the rice our people use. Some rice of special varities is being imported for the benefit of foreigners from China and Japan who prefer Oriental rice; but some American rice is being exported to the Phillippine Islands and to the islands of the Carribean Sea.

EXPERTS KEPT BUSY

ONE of the inspection forces of the Department of Agriculture, collected 9,500 official samples of foods and drugs during the past fiscal year, of which 3,280 inter-State samples were found to be legal, and 3,113 were misbranded or adulterated. In connection with this work 5,370 hearings were had. There were made 96,129 floor inspections of imported products. A total of 9,698 imported foods and drugs were analyzed, of which 3,085 were adjudged adulterated or misbranded.

A pocket sewing machine is the Myer's lock-stitch awl. Send for circular to C. A. Myers Co., 6346 Lexington avenue, Chicago. Agents wanted.

The Prize Winners

Use United States Cream Separators

Throughout the country the U. S. Cream Separator is gaining fresh laurels because of the **perfect cream** which it separates. The smooth, velvety U. S. cream makes the first premium butter.

No other cream separator equals the UNITED STATES in the superiority of its patented skimming device. With this the cream particles are thoroughly extracted in a perfect unbroken condition.

That is why the U. S. users have this year won such first prizes as these:

$500 Silver Cup

offered by the Northern Pacific R. R.

Awarded A. G. Scholes, Townsend, for the Best Creamery Butter at Montana State Fair.

First Prizes on Creamery Butter

Ogden Fair, Utah, Jensen Creamery Co., Ogden.
Hamilton Fair, Mont., Bitter Root Creamery, Stevensville.
Missouri Slope Fair, N. D., Michaels Creamery, Judson.
Valley Fair, Vt., W. C. Hall, So. Londonderry, score 97¾.

Dairy Sweepstakes

Vermont State Fair, L. R. Dana, Pomfret, score 98½.

Dairy Butter—First Prizes

Michigan State Fair, D. P. Miller, Almont.
Illinois State Fair, Wm. Brautigam, Brighton.
Virginia State Fair, R. S. Hartley, Youngsville, Pa., score 96½.
Vermont St. Fair, E. H. Hazen, White River Jct., score 98 on prints.
Utah State Fair, W. H. Smith, Woods Cross.

The United States Cream Separator is superior to all others in skimming, washing, easy running and durability. Prices reasonable. *Why not own one?*

VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY
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Distributing Warehouses in every dairy section of the country.

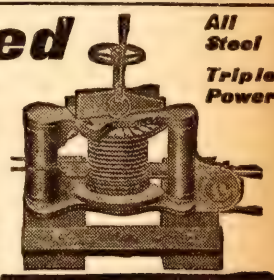
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Pulls an acre a day. It doubles land values. Enables you to grow crops instead of paying taxes on land that yields nothing.





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More power than a tractor. 60 per cent lighter, 400 per cent stronger than cast iron puller. 30 days' free trial. 3-year guarantee to replace, free, all castings that break from any cause whatever. Double safety ratchets insure safety to men and team. Accurate turning means light draft. Mail postal for free book showing photos and letters from owners. Tells how to turn stump land into big money. Special introductory price proposition will interest you. Write now.

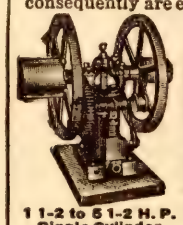
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IN FUEL SAVING and IN TIME SAVING!

They burn gas, gasolene, kerosene and distillates. They have no great cumbersome base and consequently are easily and quickly moved from one job to another about the farm. Write for information about new **Free Trial Offer** of our latest improved

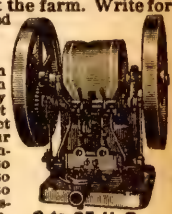
GASOLENE ENGINES



1 1-2 to 5 1-2 H. P. Single Cylinder

Note the compactness for ease in handling! Note the pulleys on both sides! **Write for facts** regarding our new Slow Speed, High Duty Engine, the engine that gets up-to-date power from every quart of fuel—one that has the record for lowest upkeep cost—that is the quickest and easiest starter—has least vibration—perfect lubrication, steadiest power, least wear and tear. Mail us your name and address on a post card, today, giving us the size of engine you need and the use you will put it to. We make 1 1-2 to 5 1-2 h. p. single cylinder engines; 6 to 25 h. p. two cylinder; 30 to 40 h. p. four cylinder. Quick action on your part is demanded to get this free offer. Don't buy or order an engine until you investigate the TEMPLE MAKE. This is our 60th Year.

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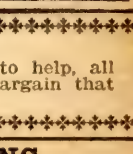
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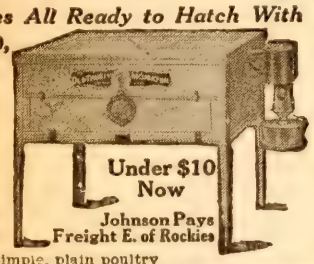
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JOHNSON says to tell you that 325,000 satisfied customers prove the superiority of "OLD TRUSTY" Incubators.

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Your address on a postal brings latest edition of "Hatching Facts." It tells how to start right at least expense; how Belle City won World's Championship last season. Write today, but if in a hurry order direct from this ad. J. V. Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co



$7.55 Buys Best 140-Egg Incubator

Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water brooder, **$4.85.** Both ordered together, **$11.50. Freight prepaid (E. of Rockies).** No machines at any price are better. **Satisfaction guaranteed.** Write for book today or send price now and save time.



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and Almanac for 1912 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about Incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. **Only 15c.**
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43 VARIETIES, poultry, pigeons, geese, turkeys dogs. Incubators, freight paid. Cat. 3c. Missouri Squab Co., Dept. A. L., St. Louis, Mo.

We Pay $36 A WEEK and expenses to men with rigs to introduce Poultry Compound Year's contract **Imperial Mf'g Co. Dept. 57. Parsons Kan.**

REQUEST *ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know in what Paper seen. Therefore We* **TO** *their Advertisement was Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* **READERS.**

EGG LOSSES.

THE Secretary of Agriculture is responsible for the statement that between the producer and the consumer there is an annual loss of $45,000,000 in the egg crop of the United States The greater portion of this loss, says the Secretary, falls on the farmer. Of that we have some doubt, for under the present method of marketing, the eggs are not tested as they are bought from the farmers, and in that deal the good eggs cannot be told from the bad. It is after they get into the general market that they are tested, and the farmers have been paid for the bad eggs that are thrown out. This is one deal where the farmers have the best of it. But it is an advantage of which they should not be at all proud; no one should sell a bad thing if he knows it, and farmers and their wives should be very careful that the eggs they sell are fresh and good—everything they are represented or understood to be. It is only just to say, however, that many of these eggs, far the greater number of them, become bad after they leave the farmers' hands; and for that, of course, the farmer is not responsible.

But it is well to study the production of eggs that are least liable to spoil. Mr. Wilson says of this enormous loss of $45,000,000, about one-third, or $15,000,000, is caused by heat which develops the embryo of the fertile egg, causing what is known to the trade as a "blood ring." As it is impossible to produce a "blood ring" in an infertile egg, that kind of an egg will stand a higher degree of heat without serious injury than will a fertile egg. It is the opinion of Mr. Wilson, therefore, that if farmers and others engaged in the production of eggs, would market their male birds as soon as the hatching season is over, a great portion of this loss would be saved, as practically every infertile egg would grade a first or second, if otherwise properly handled. This would also make a great saving in the keep of the flock.

DIRTY EGGS ON THE FARM

DIRTY eggs do not look well on the market, and they always carry with them the idea of staleness. To guard against dirtiness eggs should be gathered promptly—every evening. In muddy weather the feet of the hens get muddy, and the mud is sure to be conveyed to the eggs already in the nest when the hen goes on to lay. A scarcity of nests, compelling several hens to lay in the same nest, is convenient in gathering the eggs, but it contributes to this dirtiness. The mud on each hen's feet is conveyed to all the eggs in the nest preceding her own. Dirty eggs may be entirely fresh, but buyers do not think they look so.

SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATION

A BIT of successful co-operation manifested itself during the past season in handling at least a portion of the apple crop of Washington. There was an organization, of course, and the sales were effected by means of a pool by a single agent. The growers pooled 750 carloads of fancy apples, packed with exquisite care, and the sale aggregated $1,100,000. The price received ranged from $1.75 to $2.25 a box. Without the pooling these apples would have been rushed on the market at greed-made prices, or they would have been left open to speculative buyers, who would have divided the territory among themselves, and there would have been no competition in price, and the sum received by the growers would, perhaps, have been less than half what they got.

Buy in New York at lowest metropolitan prices. You can do this if you have the big Macy catalog. It's not like buying from a "catalog house" but like going into the famous Macy New York store. Goods sold by mail is taken right from the famous store. Send for catalog to R. H. Macy & Co., 702 Macy Bldg., New York City.

TUBERCULOSIS; ITS CAUSE, AND ITS CURE AT YOUR HOME—I

By D. L. Kincaid

ONE would think, from reading the daily papers, that tuberculosis is a thing of the past; that in a few years, medical skill will have blotted that dread disease from the face of the earth. I must confess I am just a little bit bothered when I read that tuberculosis is no longer a fatal disease. I read of one sanitarium that had fifty-one cases and cured forty-eight of them. That looked good, although I was a "Doubting Thomas." I want to tell you why I doubt advertised cures of tuberculosis.

I read in nearly all the daily papers about the new cures; that Dr. Blank's remedy is a sure cure, and that Dr. So-andSo cures tuberculosis; that some tuberculosis remedy has just saved some one from the grave. I can not believe all I read, but I do believe some things. I believe the State Board of Health, and I learn from their reports that, in the great State of Indiana last year, over 5,000 persons died of tuberculosis. This is the largest death rate from that cause in the history of the State, and I am slow to believe that very many people were cured in this State last year. The fact is, the deaths from tuberculosis in the State have doubled in three years.

If we believe statistics, it is a settled fact that we have no cure for tuberculosis, and the disease is not curable with drug-medicine. There is no cure on earth for that disease from a medical viewpoint.

But I will tell you how to cure tuberculosis in your own homes, and without the use of one grain of medicine. I can not cure you, but I can tell you how to cure yourself, and you can do it. I will give the case of a man in Adel, Iowa. He was about twenty-five years old. Two sisters had died of tuberculosis, and he had a bad hemorrhage of the lungs. He thought his turn was next, but he had a dread of sitting in the home for perhaps a year a victim of consumption. So he decided to produce another hemorrhage, and perhaps hasten matters. To do this, he filled his lungs with air to their utmost capacity, and pounded his chest to bring on the hemorrhage He thus filled his lungs, night and morning, daily, for more than a week, each time pounding them very hard. Then he began to take walks, and after walking a few rods from his home, he was hidden by a little hill, and then he would run as fast as he could, looking for a favorable spot on which to fall and rest, and cough until he would vomit, and then cough and vomit again. His purpose, bear in mind, was to hasten the disease.

He kept up this running for weeks and months, and people began to note his improvement, and inquired what he was taking. Of course he told them nothing. In six months he was a well man. When I saw him he was fifty-four years old, and the picture of a man in perfect health.

If you have weak lungs or fear consumption, or if you already have the dread disease, practice deep breathing ten minutes each night and morning, and take a mile walk every morning. After walking the mile, take a run—as long a run as you can stand it. The run compels the lungs to work, and it is lung exercise that you need. Sleep in a well ventilated room. Breathe an abundance of fresh air. Eat warm bread for breakfast, prefer corn bread with milk for dinner, and take mush and milk for supper. Eat very little meat, and only lean meat—no fat at all. Eat plenty of fruit. Take long walks, and a big run at the last, every day. Exercise of the blacksmith's arm grows a strong arm, and exercise of the lungs will heal, strengthen and develop them.

"I understand your son in the city is engaged in literary work, and has become quite a famous writer. Does he write for money?"

"Yes, every few days.

SURE HATCH the only perfect Incubator

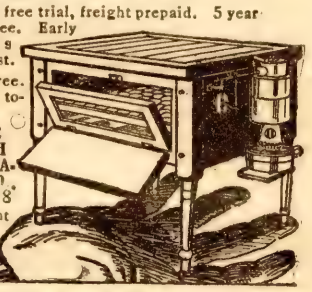
Uncle Sam's experts have announced the Standard of Perfection for Incubators. Farmer's Bulletin No. 236 says a Perfect Incubator MUST have "air-tight walls; dead air space; strong legs; double doors; nursery and chick tray, smooth top; double disc regulator: etc."

The Sure Hatch

is the only machine made that measures up to this Government Standard—that has every feature the experts name and it is therefore the only Incubator that is perfect.

The perfect Sure Hatch will hatch stronger, healthier, thriftier chicks and more of them with less oil, and less care and attention than any other. Has special improved type of hot water heater. Sold direct with only one small profit added to factory cost.

60 days free trial, freight prepaid. 5 year guarantee. Early chicks pay best.



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X-RAY Incubator Uses Only One Gallon of Oil to a Hatch—

Requires Only One Filling of Lamp

X-RAY Incubator has its lamp underneath —square in the center—and *not* on the side! Thus it is the *only one* with *perfect* heating system. Egg-chamber is always at proper temperature—there's no cold side. Oil tank holds 4 to 8 quarts of oil—but only 4 quarts are needed for an *entire* hatch. Lamp is filled *just once.* Not every day. *Automatic trip*—exclusive X-Ray patent—cuts down flame *at burner* when egg-chamber gets too hot. No excess heat escapes—so only *one* gallon of oil is needed.

X-RAY Incubator

Built Different From Other Machines

—has lid on top, with 2 double-glass panels. Thermometer is *always* in sight. To ventilate or turn eggs simply raise glass top. Eggs are never removed from X-Ray. You can actually *save three-fourths* of oil expense *old style* machine would cost. X-Ray is only one made on *right* principle with lamp where it *should* be.

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Write *now* for our new 1912 book No. 90. Get *all* facts. *We pay the freight.*

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Freight Prepaid.

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This reliable, high-grade and safe hatcher, now better than ever and down to bed-rock price. Is built of best material, has three thicknesses of walls, top and bottom, all covered with asbestos and heavy galvanized iron. Has heavy copper hot-water tank and boiler, easy to heat, metal safety lamp, requiring little oil, self-regulator, tested thermometer, etc. Also high nursery and strong metal legs. So simple a child can operate successfully. None better at any price. Direct from factory to user—no middle profits—under binding guarantee and long-term trial. The result of 17 years' experience building incubators and raising poultry. Write at once for big free catalogue and poultry book. **Brooders from $2.50 up.**



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Only $29.75 AND UP

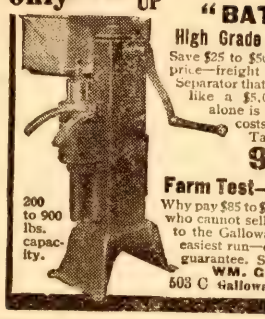
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High Grade Separator—Direct

Save $25 to $50 direct at my factory price—freight prepaid. Get the only Separator that runs in "Bath of Oil," like a $5,000 automobile. This alone is worth $50 extra, but costs you nothing extra. Take

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200 to 900 lbs. capacity.

Why pay $85 to $110 to dealers or agents who cannot sell you a separator equal to the Galloway—closest skimmer—easiest run—easiest cleaned—10-yr. guarantee. Send for **BOOK FREE**

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Very Choicest Gold Embossed



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Seymour Card Co., Dept. 90, Topeka, Kan.

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A BEAUTIFUL Table Set, Wild Rose design—one large Centerpiece with 4 doilies to match. All stamped on Fine Quality Art Linen half a yard long. We will send this beautiful set free, also copy of our latest fancy work and stencil catalogue, to all who send only 10c to pay for a 3-month subscription to our big family magazine. Address
Household E. S. Co., Dept. 13, Topeka, Kan.

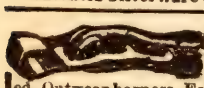
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Beautiful Gold Adjustable Signet Bracelet, guaranteed 5 years, also new stylish Signet Ring, for selling 8 pkgs. of our souvenir post cards. Order 8 pkgs.; when sold send us money collected and we positively send you Bracelet and Ring free. Write for cards today. Address **S. M. Wright, Dept. 141, Topeka, Kansas**

Beautiful Sugar Shell FREE

Extra heavy quadruple silver plate, handsomely engraved and embossed in beautiful Narcissus design, finished in the popular French gray style, guaranteed for 10 years, no better silverware made. Sent prepaid for only 10 cts. This special introductory advertising offer good only 10 days.
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Metal Name Fastener

Does away with straps. Every farmer and teamster delighted. Outwear harness. Fasten instantly with gloves on. **AGENTS 140% profit.** Indispensible when once used. **FERRY'S HANDY NAME FASTENERS** bonanza for agents. Many sell dozen an hour. Sample 25c, doz. $2.75 Circular and wholesale price free.
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UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

What the Telescope Reveals

(Continued from Page Seven)

they did not bring enough in the country the trouble must be laid to faulty marketing.

An estimate has been sent out from New York city that 6,100,000 barrels of apples are held in cold storage over the country and about 500,000 barrels in farmers' barns and cellars. Continuing the report says: About 40 per cent. are farmers' storage. The total crop of 1911 was 32,000,000 barrels. The largest crop was in 1904, 45,000,000 barrels. The next largest, 1906, 38,000,000 barrels. The prediction is made that there may be some losses on the stored apples and then these statements are made: "All foreign markets are weak." "Notwithstanding the very reasonable wholesale prices consumers in New York are paying 10c a quart, or 80c a peck for ordinary apples. Sales are in small lots and usually ordered by telephone from the nearest grocery. The half dozen middlemen between the storer and the consumer add successivly 25@50 per cent. until the consumer pays 300 to 400 per cent. more than the wholesale price."

It is impossible to stimulate a trade built along such lines, but if the marketing system was more direct it could easily be stimulated to take all the apples and bless both the present holders and the consuming public.

According to C. M. Malbovef, secretary of the Northwestern Fruit Exchange, Oregan, Washington and Idaho will produce enough apples within five years to supply the entire demand of the United States. The question naturally arises: What will other producing sections do, or what will that section do with its apples?

A dispatch from Freehold, N. J., says that it is probable a number of irrigation plants will be established by farmers and truckers this year. We approve of this more than to irrigate the very far west.

New York consumes about 100 carloads of potatoes a day.

As a substitute for the Irish potato the Asiatic product known as the Dasheen is being grown at several points in South Carolina by government agents, who report a yield of 12@15 tons to the acre. This tuber seldom grows larger than a hen's egg and is especially adapted to the South. Its edible protein averages 86 per cent. of the whole against 80 per cent. of the potato. The government experts believe that within several years the production in the South will be heavy.

Accomac county, Virginia grows about 5 per cent. of the sweet potatoes of the country.

Santa Claus' headquarters must be at St. Louis this year. Sixty-three carloads of Christmas trees were on track in that city on one day, besides what were in store.

There are conflicting reports from Michigan on potatoes. Many places report farmers holding large stocks and many other places report stocks well cleaned out. A report from Jackson has it that potatoes were shipped so closely from there that the local merchants must now ship some in to supply the home trade. This paper advises gradual marketing.

Germany imported 98,083 tons of potatoes in September against 22,623 tons in September, 1910. Our informant says many city councils are buying potatoes in carloads and selling to the people at cost. The potato is the chief food crop of Germany and this year the crop was the poorest in many seasons.

The December estimate of the cotton crop by the Department of Agriculture is 14,885,000 bales, not including linters. (Linters are the bales made from the short fiber that adheres to the seed in ginning.)

A report is to the effect that a two-million dollar company, by name, The Continental Commission Company, is preparing to enter the Indianapolis produce field to deal in live stock, poultry, grain and other farm produce. Such a company recently filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of States. The consumers will have to hump themselves a good deal more to pay dividends on this enormous capital.

Authentic reports from Russia confirm the rumors of short crops in many provinces, reaching as high as 86 per cent. under normal, in some. The suffering experienced in the famine of 1901 are being repeated in the province of Orenberg and the Turgal territory in Asiatic Russia. Appeals to the government for assistance have been issued.

"Back to the Farm" Movement Feeds Monopoly

DEAR EDITOR:

After reading some of your articles, I will not longer resist the temptation to say a few things that are on my mind.

It is evident that there is a great wrong somewhere, in the present conditions, and it is working a great hardship on the working classes, farmers and other laborers.

For instance, monopolies and the interests are constantly advising people in the cities to go "back to the farm," but we farmers are already over-producing, that is, we are prolucing more oftentimes, than we can sell at a fair price, so the poor fellows that rush to the farm usually have nothing to start with, consequently they have to fit themselves to farm, usually on rented ground, for which they pay half of their labor, use of their teams, tools, feed, seed, etc. Such equipment is oftentimes bought with bankable paper, thus feeding the banks and monopolies. Having secured the credit for the purchase of the necessary equipment, this farmer is not in a position to control his products, but must dump them on the market at the low prices made by the very interests that first induced him to go to the farm. I am a farmer in Oklahoma and have been for years, therefore, am in a position to speak about the conditions as they exist here. I came here six years ago and fitted myself to farm "under the rules prescribed." I have worked hard, myself, and my family have worked hard too, and all we can get out of it is a poor living, the rent and interest on our indebtedness. And I am not alone in this condition. I see my brother renters in the same condition.

Now, Mr. Advocate of "Back to the Farm," what shall be done with all these people's products, who are going to the farm, as there is already more than you people, who remain in the cites and towns, will pay living prices for. Out here in Oklahoma the rule is to buy a team of horses and give a note. Nearly all of these notes are held by the banks. Usually the interest that we are taxed on them is from eighteen to twenty-four per cent. So, who is benefitted by the "Back-to-the-Farm" movement? The banks, of course, and those interests associated with them, and the railroads that want more stuff to haul, regardless of the price, and the speculators who want more to speculate in, regardless of how much it brings the farmers.

I think every farmer should awaken to his duty, or soon it will be forever too late. It is time that we write our thoughts and thus we can help each other to fight the wrongs that are being wrought against us.—Thos. Riggs, Terlton, Okla.

Like the Rest of Us

Smallpox was in the neighborhood and little Joe had to be vaccinated. But he rebelled. Finally a compromise was effected ,and Joe was given a quarter to submit to the operation. Next morning he said: "Papa, isn't there something else I could be vaccinated for? I need the money."

Likely to Make It

"I understand you expect your son to become a criminal lawyer."

"Yes, that's what he's striking for, and I think he'll make it. He has already charged some fees that amount to robbery, and he's getting worse every day. He'll be a criminal lawyer all right.

A Sure Sign

"Is your new bookkeeper married?"

"I guess not, she don't seem to have any trouble."

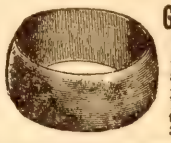


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This outfit as illustrated is needed by every man. It is a big bargain. If pieces were bought separately it would cost several dollars. Outfit consists of 10 pieces: 1 hollow ground razor, 1 lather brush, 1 razor strop, 1 nickel easel back mirror, 1 33-inch barber towel, 1 bar shaving soap, 1 box talcum powder, china mug, 1 aluminum comb, 1 bristle hair brush.

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Indianapolis, Indiana.



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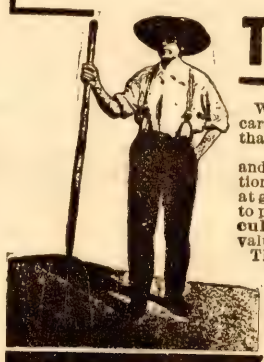
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Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 1552 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

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We are the proprietors of **FARM PRESS**, one of the biggest, brightest and most notable farm journals published in the United States. The transaction mentioned above is nothing more or less than our securing under contract at great expense, the reserved rights from the Lincln-Jefferson University to publish **In Advance** their new **Special Collegiate Course in Agriculture** for the American Farmer and his Sons. The most practicable and valuable course we have ever seen.

This agricultural course consists of twenty-four lessons covering the following subjects which are the most essential to successful farming:

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Our limited space here prohibits us telling you as much as we should like to say of this course. We wish to say, however, that it is the greatest, the most practical and the most valuable step ever undertaken by any single farm journal in the United States. To prove to you the value of this course and the great benefit that it will be to you as a farmer, the unfolding of the untold practical knowledge contained in this course of lessons, we have decided to send you at once one sample lesson, the one on "Corn Growing", immediately upon receipt of your reply to this offer, which is as follows:

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How to Reduce the Cost of Living--- Advice to Those Who Buy Supplies

ADDRESSING the Local Council of Women's Clubs on the high cost of living, December 5, Mr. J. A. Everitt, said in part:

"In the very brief space of time that has been placed at my disposal, I will not attempt to prove to these ladies that there is a serious trouble present in Indianapolis, commonly called the high cost of living. I will assume that you will admit as much. My object then will be to point to a cure for the trouble and how the cure must be applied.

"Regardless of the fact that many people and bodies of men and women all over the country are seeking for the cause of the hight cost of living, I believe we, in Indianapolis, are convinced that the middle system—the present marketing system— is responsible. It is a fact that our farmers are not getting too much and often times not enough for their produce. If this is not true, how can we account for the ever-decreasing number of people on farms and the ever-increasing flow to the cities? Farming, instead of being over-remunerative, is under-rewarded, notwithstanding the enormous increase in prices of all food commodities in the cities.

These things being true, then the enhancement of price must come after the commodities leave the farmers' hands, and since it does, then it surely follows that it occurs while the products are in possession of the middle system, and in transition from the farms to your kitchen. I want you to keep this in mind. In this period, between the time food products leave the farms and the time that they land in your kitchen, they have increased in price, on an all round average, nearly one and a half times. To be exact, according to an estimate made by the Department of Agriculture, the price has increased 138 per cent.

The system of marketing is responsible for this increase, and since the farmers don't get too much, we can't expect to cut anything off there, but, if there is to be any relief we must seek it in the middle system.

In the middle system there are: first, country buyers; second, transportation companies; third, city receivers who are brokers, commission men, wholesalers, and jobbers; fourth, storage houses, and fifth, retailers. I will not attempt to estimate the total number of all these in Indianapolis, but there are, in round numbers, 1,000 retail grocery stores. A conservative estimate of the cost of maintaining these grocery stores, not taking into account the cost of goods and profit to proprietors, is about $6,120,000 a year. The cost of maintaining our public city market, where only a small fraction of the families buy, is about $500,000. This does not count cost of goods or profits, but is an estimate of the wages for the people who serve the public, at $2.00 a day. Thus we have $6,620,000 that the families in Indianapolis are paying each year to maintain the present marketing system, not including the jobbers, commission houses, wholesalers, etc., or any profits whatever for any class. If these were included, would it not amount to near $10,000,000?

The machine is too big; it's wasteful; it's too expensive. One hundred high grade distributing houses, or even less, in logical parts of the city, can serve all the people, everything delivered. If nine-tenths of the machinery is eliminated, the machine can be run immensely cheaper. This is self-evident. I will say, conservatively, that about 25 per cent. will be saved at the beginning.

So the proposition is to organize a Consumers Low Cost of Living League in Indianapolis. The membership fee should be $2.00 a year and 50 cents may be paid quarterly. When there is a large enough membership the league should be incorporated and permanent officers elected to conduct the business.

The first business of the officers will be to arrange with a reasonable, and only the necessary number of stores to supply the league families, agree on terms, etc.

Keep this in mind, you ladies who like bargains. This movement proposes to save you 25 per cent. on the cost of food. If your grocery bill has been $10.00 a week, it will be $120 in three months. 25 per cent. saved will be $30, at an expense to you of only 50 cents. Does such a bargain appeal to you? And the league will make similar savings in everything else that you buy if you want it to.

Understand, this is not a campaign against necessary middlemen or legitimate profits. The object is to eliminate waste and shut off unnecessary expense. True, gradually there will be an elimination of many middlemen. And the question will be asked, what will become of them?

The same question was asked when the steam locomotive took the place of slow wagon trains and canal boats, and the operators of the same were out of jobs; when motor cars freed horses and mules from pulling our street cars and the cotton gin revolutionized a great industry and was a great factor in freeing the negro slaves; when the harvesting machine was invented which did the work of many men and made possible the development of our vast agricultural domain. All of these improvements and discoveries were opposed as against established society, but they all proved great blessings to all humanity.

So, while inventions and discoveries and system have revolutionized nearly everything we have to do with in modern life, you ladies who buy nearly all that goes into the homes have permitted the old marketing system to continue and constantly get worse. It is no more suited to this twentieth century than the reap hook would be in our grain fields today. Try to imagine our farmers harvesting their grain next year, 1912, with the old sickle, or even the cradle, and you have a picture of farming, as your marketing system is today.

The time has come for a revolution in the marketing system. You have it in your power to bring about this revolution. It must be done through organization. The simple, inexpensive, organization I recommend will do it. It is free from all risk and it pays its dividends every time you make a purchase.



ELEGANT HOME OF SUBSCRIBER MRS. J. A. MARSH, NEAR DEXTER, IA.
PHOTO BY OUR STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER, DAWSON.

DOES TWO DAYS' WORK IN ONE

USING his touring car as a freighter, a California ranchman, F. L. Hanson, recently hauled as much cement with it in seven hours as a team could transport in two days.

Mr. Hanson's ranch is about three and a half miles from Aptos. He recently shipped a carload of 290 bags of cement, and when it arrived impressed his car into service. With the aid of his two sons the entire shipment was conveyed from the railroad siding to the ranch between 8 o'clock in the morning and 3 in the afternoon. The car made eleven trips between the railroad and the ranch, and carried about 26 bags, weighing 90 pounds each, on every run.

Mr. Hanson says it would have taken a team over two days to transport the same amount of cement between the two points and in addition to the cost of labor, the expense for the horses and wagon would have greatly exceeded the outlay incurred by the use of the motor car.

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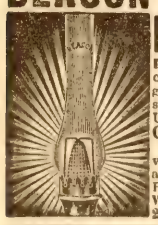


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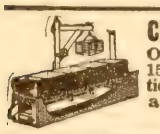


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Palace Mfg. Co., Dept. 7 Chicago

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Life

Life is too brief
Between the budding and the falling leaf,
Between the seed time and the golden sheaf,
For hate and spite.
We have no time for malice and for greed:
Therefore, with love make beautiful the deed;
Fast speeds the night.

Life is too swift
Between the blossom and the white snow's drift,
Between the silence and the lark's uplift,
For bitter words.
In kindness and in gentleness our speech
Must carry messages of hope, and reach
The sweetest chords.

Life is too great
Between the infant's and the man's estate,
Between the clashing of earth's strife and fate,
For petty things.
Lo! we shall yet who creep with cumbered feet,
Walk glorious over heaven's golden street.
—Margaret E. Sangster.

FATHER HAS IT

LIFE is a struggle, and it is better that it be so. It takes effort to develop what there is in human beings. Those who grow up with plenty that they do not have to strive for, and that do not know what forced work is, or are not trained in early life to the necessity of effort, can not grow into their best, nor fill the sphere they would be qualified to fill had they reached full development.

Sometimes young persons who have gone out from home, it may be to establish homes for themselves, and begin to feel the pressure of personal effort to meet personal necessity, and realize the need of economy in expenditure, rebel at the changed condition and say, "Father has it and so ought we."

Father may not have it so plentiful as you think, dear friend; but if he has how did he get it? By bravely meeting the conditions you are now up against and making the efforts to which you are inclined to object. In almost every case the conditions he had to meet were more difficult than those which confront you. Would it be better for you and point to a higher development of manhood, a nobler sense of victory, were you relieved of these personal responsibilities and lifted beyond the efforts you now think should be made lighter?

Yes, we concede the claim that you assisted in the accumulations back at the old home, that you were a dutiful son, and father should not be stingy with you, but life is before you with its struggles and responsibilities, and it is better that you meet them like a man, win your way as your father did, and turn into the lengthening shadows with a happy sense of victory. Barring misfortunes that sometimes befall unfortunate humanity, any able-bodied man should win a reasonable success, and carve a destiny that marks a **MAN.** We plead for self-won victory. It means care and judgment in spending as well as honesty and industry in earning.

HOME CURING OF MEAT

THE Agricultural Department of the Rock Island lines sends us the following treatment of meat for home curing, and emphatically pronounces it **THE BEST.** It is a method that has been given the public by Prof. H. S. Mobley, of Fayetteville, Ark., and has been followed with success in his family in Virginia from generation to generation since colonial days

A day should be selected for killing when the temperature is low enough to insure a thorough cooling by the following morning, the hogs being dressed and hung over night.

On the morning of the day the hogs are killed, for each 400 pounds of meat make a brine as follows: 20 gallons of rain water; 30 pounds of salt; 8 ounces of baking soda; 10 pounds of brown sugar; 1 gallon of molasses (use good molasses, not the adulterated kind). This fluid should be boiled and skimmed in the morning and left to cool in a shady place. When cool, add 5 ounces of saltpeter. Dissolve the saltpeter in warm water and stir thoroughly.

The following morning cut up the hogs as usual, and pack in barrels. Put the sides of the meat or middlings in the bottom and the shoulders next, and the hams on top of these, all with the skin side down. Weight the meat down well and *pour the brine over until the meat is completely covered.* Then cover the top of the barrel with some good thick covering that will prevent evaporation.

Look at the meat often enough to see that the brine has not evaporated so as to leave any meat exposed. *If it should become exposed more brine must be added.* The meat can be left in the brine indefinitely, but if it is desired to smoke the meat, it should be taken out in about six weeks.

If farmers will use this method and cure their own meat at home, they will save a neat sum each year.

If it has been your custom to put up the supply of family meat by curing with dry salt, and do not care to risk all of it by another method, then try a barrel or two, using the above plan and compare the results.

The Middleman Bridge

Jim Hill he says only 30 per cent.
Of all the folks on this continent
Is raisin' grub for the rest to eat,
But them that do have the rest of us beat,
And the way to solve high livin's cost
"Is to get out and farm it before we're lost."

Si Brown says that a week ago
His Apples was makin' a handsome show,
So he picked a barrel, and just for fun,
Took only the finest, and not a one
That was specked or knurly, packed 'em fine,
And sent 'em prepaid by the fast freight line
Up to the city. He hoped for a lot—
Dollar 'n' a quarter was what he got.

Down through the orchard, all around,
Apples are lyin' on the ground.
Old Si Brown he looks and swears,
Says they can rot for all he cares.
But mother tells me that when she buys
It costs a lot to make Apple pies;
And I kind 'o wish that Uncle Jim
Would have some way occur to him
To fix things up 'twixt me and Si
So Si can sell an' I can buy.
—*Denver News.*

If you are thinking of buying an engine write for "Engine Facts," which will prove a valuable book. Write to Ellis Engine Co., 70 Mullett St., Detroit, Mich. Every farm can use an engine for innumerable jobs.

If you want to earn beautiful, and big value premiums in a short time write to the Pure Food Co., 730 Pearl st., Cincinnati, O. We do not know of a more liberal firm. A big Dinner Set is being given away free by them.

Agents who want meritorious articles to sell should write to Collette Mfg. Co., Box 183, Amsterdam, N. Y. Full particulars will be sent. Many make $45.00 a week.

The Quickest Cough Cure—Cheap, But Unequaled

A Whole Pint of it for 50c. Saves You $2. Does the Work Quickly or Money Refunded.

For quick and positive results, the pint of cough syrup that you make with a 50-cent bottle of Pinex, can not be equalled. It takes hold instantly and will usually stop the most obstinate, deep-seated cough inside of 24 hours. Even croup and whooping cough yield to it quickly.

The user of Pinex mixes it with home-made sugar syrup. This gives you a full pint—a family supply—of better cough remedy than you can buy ready mixed for $2.50. Easily prepared in 5 minutes—full directions in package.

Pinex soothes and heals the inflamed membranes with remarkable rapidity. It stimulates the appetite, is slightly laxative, and tastes good—children like it. Excellent for hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, and other throat troubles, and has a wonderful record in cases of incipient lung trouble.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of Norway White Pine extract, rich in guaiacol and other natural healing pine elements. Simply mix with sugar syrup or strained honey, in a pint bottle, and it is ready for use. Used in more homes in the U. S. and Canada than any other cough remedy.

Pinex has often been imitated, but never successfully, for nothing else will produce the same results. The genuine is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. Certificate of guarantee is wrapped in each package. Your druggist has Pinex or will gladly get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., 223 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

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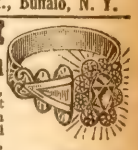
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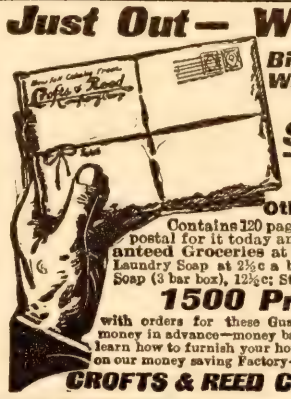
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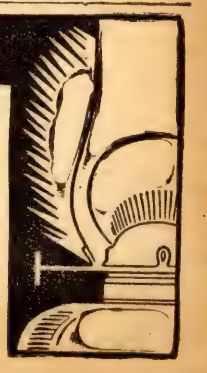


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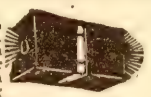
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AGENTS It costs me about $2.00 to secure your name and ship sample machine, but it's a dead sure way of convincing you I've got best household invention on earth. Branch offices being established; Managers make up to $20.00 a day.

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CADETS of EQUITY

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of Our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is printed in the paper becomes a CADET of Equity, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—30 cents—will be made a PIONEER of Equity and sent a collection of twenty (20) beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address, CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

JANUARY 1, 1912. The beginning of a year casts shadows behind and hopes before. We do not much like the traditional "swearing off" business. There should be nothing to swear off from. All the past years have some pleasant memories and some unpleasant ones. So will the one upon which we are just entering when it is gone. The main thing is for all of us to do the very best we can—the best for ourselves and the best for everybody else. All of us can do something that is good, something that will help another, and make the world a brighter spot than it was before. I wish I could take every Cadet by the hand and say I wish you a happy and prosperous New Year.

We begin in our letters in this issue, as we did in the preceding one, with a letter written by one who grew up in a foreign land. It is gratifying that these writers from countries so different from ours, and people so different from us, should take so kindly to the work we are doing.

DEAR CADETS: I am an Austrian, 27 years old, and I have been taking Up-to-Date Farming for some time. I consider it the best paper for everybody, young and old. I am not on the farm at the present time, but I expect to go before long, as I own 40 acres in the Ozark country of Missouri. I have done gardening for private families ever since I came to this country, five years ago, and finally succeeded in learning the English language. It was pretty hard for me at the beginning, and especially to make friends in a strange country—I mean real, true and helpful friends. But I am making my way the best I can. Above all, I am interested in farming, which I think the best and most independent life. I also am a blacksmith, and I think that will help me along a great deal. I would like to exchange cards or letters with some of the Cadets. I will answer all such I receive.—J. F. Zaick, Lake Forest, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: We have been taking Up-to-Date Farming for about 6 years, and we all think it is a fine paper. I am an Illinois lad, 16 years old and live on a small farm in ,the Southern part of the State. We have a very pretty country, and the soil is very fertile. Corn, wheat, hay oats and fruit are our principal crops. The land around here sells at from $75 to $125 per acre. I have 2 brothers and 3 sisters younger than myself, and one sister who is 18 years old, and is both a Cadet and a Pioneer of Equity. I have always lived on the farm and would live nowhere else. I think Up-to-Date Farming ought to be in every farmer's home in America. I would like to receive cards and letters from the Cadets, and will answer all I receive.—Robert Driscoll, Eldorado, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I live in Wallawa county, Oregon, and we have a very nice country here. There are rolling hills and some very nice valleys, most of which are under irrigation. The uplands are all farmed under the dry land system, and the country all over produced very good crops this year. There is lots of timber in this part of the country, but it is being consumed by the big mills and shipped to the different parts of the western country. The leading timber trees are yellow pine, Oregon fir, spruce and tamarack, some of which grow to be 5 and 6 feet in diameter. The United States government has set aside some forest reserves to supply fire wood and building material for future use. There are thousands of head of sheep, hogs and cattle shipped from this country every year. The grass on the forest reserves provide lots of pasture for the stockmen to gorge their stock on through the summer months, and most of the shipping is done in the fall. Hay is also a great product, and lots of it is shipped out of this country every year. The principal grain crops are wheat, oats, barley and rye. The yields are—wheat, 15 to 30 bushels per acre; oats 30 to 75 bushels per acre; barley, 30 to 50 bushels per acre; rye, 10 to 20 bushels per acre. Fall seeding is all done here (November 23.) and has been for about a month, but some are plowing for spring crops. We live on a 240-acre farm, and being only about 3 miles from a railroad, we have very good markets. I am 18 years old, and I would be glad to exchange cards with the Cadets.—Grover C. Meek, Wallawa, Ore.

DEAR CADETS: My father being a subscriber to Up-to-Date Farming, I naturally read the Cadet page, as it interests me most. I am a city girl 23 years of age, and I would like to hear from Cadets near my age.—Elenore Meyer, 3326 Fon Du Lac Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

DEAR CADETS: I am an Ohio girl, 16 years old, and live with my parents on a Henry county farm of 120 acres. This is very productive soil, and the land sells at from $150 to $175 per acre. Our domestic animals are horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. Not very many sheep are raised here because land is so high, and corn or some other crop brings much more money. We live in the great corn belt of Ohio, and very many hogs are raised. We have chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks. This is our first year with Up-to-Date, and we think it is a great paper. I am a great lover of music, and can play the piano or organ very well. I also go to college near Ottawa, and I like it very much. Our nearest town is Deshler, two miles from my home. A beautiful stone road leads from Fostoria through Deshler to Defiance, a distance of about 50 miles. Our home is on this road. A large auto that carries passengers from Deshler to Napoleon, our county seat, goes on the road in front of our home, and the B. & O. railroad goes back of it, so it is a very pleasant place, and one need not get lonesome—someone is always going by. Deshler is a progressive little town, with a population of 3,500. I would like to receive letters, cards, or photos from all the Cadets, and I assure you they will all be answered. —Irene House, Deshler, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS: My father has been a subscriber for Up-to-Date for a number of years, and I so much enjoy reading the Cadet letters that I write one myself. My father lives on a farm of 95 acres, and I am living with him now, but I have spent 10 years in the city of St. Louis with my grandmother, until I was out of school. So I have tried both city and country, and I like both—farm life because it is so healthy, and city life because there are so many conveniences. The principal crops raised here are wheat, oats, corn and hay, but this year the corn and oats were a failure. My father's farm is just a mile and a half from the oil field. There are about 80 oil wells, and the depth to the oil is about 1,600 feet. It is very interesting to watch them when at work. There is a pumping station near here that takes the oil to Alton, Ill. My mother died when I was a child, and my sister and I keep house for my father and brother. I am 20 years of age. Do any of the Cadets play basket ball? I went to see a game the other evening and enjoyed it immensely. I would like to receive cards from the Cadets, and promise to answer all I receive.—Elizabeth Nagel, Sandoval, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I live in the State of New Jersey, in a village called Highland. I work for a rich man here on the place. We have one horse, one cow, 7 pigs, about 340 chickens, 5 geese, about 40 white Pekin ducks, 7 dogs, 4 of them hounds, and we have a large vegetable garden and a flower garden. We have 3 automobiles, and we live near the Atlantic ocean, and two rivers run in front of the house. We have a fine time in the summer fishing, and in the winter we hunt rabbits and squirrels. I will answer all letters and cards from the Cadets, and will be glad to tell all I know about New Jersey. I am 22 years old.—Fillmore R. Despreaux, Highlands, N. J.

DEAR CADETS: My brother takes Up-to-Date Farming, and the first thing I do when I get the paper is to read the letters. They give a person an idea of how people farm and what they produce in different parts of our good old United States. I made a trip through the East to Washington, D. C., and on to New York, last winter, and I learned many things. I think any one who can ought to get out and see some of the country. It helps to educate us. We find out how other people live, and what kind of land there is in the different parts of the country. My intention is to see most of the United States some day. Here where my parents live the country is quite thickly settled; the soil is rich and well drained. They live on and own an 80-acre farm, 4 miles from town. There is a big tile mill near here, and this is known to be the best clay for tile in Northern Indiana. I am not a farmer, but I love to go to the country, and would like to live there if I could; but I am a fireman on the B. & O. railroad, and am only staying at home on a furlough now. I am 26 years old, and will answer all cards and letters I receive.—Harvey Hochstetler, Bremen, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, and live in the far West. I am nearly 15 years old. Charles Streb, I will exchange flower seeds with you. Weona Baxter, I have been in Fort Plain lots of times. My grandparents live in Canajoharie. I would like to exchange post cards or letters with the Cadets.—Marian Dussell, Nezperce, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS: I am not a subscriber myself, but I have been reading Up-to-Date for the past six months, and I think it is a grand paper for farmers. I live in Southern Pennsylvania, and I am working on a farm of 100 acres. We have 6 horses, 20 steers, 4 cows, and 35 hogs. We also have a large flock of chickens and turkeys. I am 20 years old, and would be glad to exchange cards or letters with other girls and boys of the Cadet family.—Calvin M. Lentz, Littlestown, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: My mother has just been enrolled as a subscriber for Up-to-Date Farming, and though we have received but two numbers, we all enjoy it very much. I specially enjoy the letters from the Cadets, and I would like to hear from some of them. I am 16 years old. We live on a small place a mile from Morrison. I have 4 brothers and one sister, all older than I am. Three of my brothers do not live near here. A brother and a sister work in Morrison at the Libby, McNeil and Libby milk plant, both working in the office. We have a very handsome bay horse that I am allowed to drive as much as I wish, driving being my favorite pastime. I would like to exchange photos, cards or letters with the Cadets.—Evelyn M. Childs, Morrison, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: Will you admit a boy from Wisconsin? I am 20 years old, and live on a small farm of 83 acres. I have been a reader of Up-to-Date for a few months, and I think it is just dandy. I will do all I can to make it circulate. I play the violin, and we also have an organ. This country is quite hilly, and our principal crops are corn, oats and hay. I would like to exchange cards and letters with Cadets near my age.—Selmer T. Peterson, Arcadia, Wis.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a California ranch with my father and mother, and will be 15 years old next January. I have 2 sisters and 3 brothers. We raise wheat, corn, apples, pears and prunes, and a few vegetables. We have 3 horses and 2 mules, 14 head of cattle and about 150 chickens. I would like to exchange letters or cards with the Cadets, and be one of them.—Annie Saderlund, Kelseyville, Cal.

DEAR CADETS: I am a California boy of 18 years, and the oldest of a family of 6 children. I live on a farm of 20 acres on which we raise mostly chickens and fruit. We have about 3,000 chickens, 2 horses and 2 cows. There is lots of work on a farm, but as I love farm life I don't mind it. This is the first year we have taken Up-to-Date and we think it a very fine paper. The Cadet page draws my attention first, as I like to read about other parts of America. I would like to exchange letters or cards with Cadets near my age.—Donald Bryn, Cotati, Cal.

DEAR CADETS: I have been reading Up-to-Date at different times when at home, for my sister takes it. I am 23 years old, and am a locomotive fireman on the New York Central railroad from Albany to New York. But I am a farmer's son and like the farm as well as the railroad. My father has a large farm about 40 miles from here, and I get home often. I hope to hear from some of you boys and girls, and I'll tell you more about railroad life.—G. W. Engle, 66 Clinton Ave., Albany, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, 15 years old, and live in Illinois on a farm of 80 acres. My father has taken Up-to-Date for about 3 months, and we all like it fine. I love to read the Cadet letters. We are not through picking corn yet (December 4) and it is making about 60 bushels to the acre. We have 3 horses and 8 cows. I would rather live on a farm than in town. The skating is good now. I like to skate and coast. My oldest brother is trapping this winter. I would like to receive cards or letters from all the Cadets near my age. I will answer all I receive.—Rose Donnelly, Alexis, Ill.

What an array of splendid letters we have for this issue; and now come the names and addresses of writers of just as good letters:

Evangeline Johnson, Lake Cicott, Ind.	16
Margarette Mamoss, Elsie, Mich.	9
Calvin Ledford, Anahiem, Cal.	14
Emma S. Haaff, Chrisney, Ind.	16
Henry Lentz, York, Pa.	11
Virginia Groves, Maysville, W. Va...	
Lois G. Nowland, Ann Arbor, Mich ...	17
Gertrude Valnalstine, Nelliston, N. Y.	16
Lola Carey, Ohio, Ill.	9
Weaver C. Turner, Grantsville, Md. ..	10
Nellie Ross, Applegate, Mich	12
Esther Schatzley, Martinsville, Ind. ..	10
Opal Jessup, Winterset, Ia.	11
Shellie E. McKinsey, Madisonville, Ky.	12
Harold Miller, Devil's Lake, N. D....	9

A Four Legged Friend

Mr. Hearty seems to be a great eater, but I understand he does not like either dogs or cats, and that he keeps no four legged friends.

Oh, yes, he keeps one, and stays with it most of the time. It is the dining room table.

The Outlook, New York City, published weekly, is the only publication that has Roosevelt's editorials. It is a publication that is valuable to the busy farmer who wants the best news of the day in tabloid form.

Beats June

"What is so rare as a day in June!" soliloquized the poet.

"The steak we got at my hotel," sharply answered the dissatisfied boarder.

An engine that has many superior features is made by the United States Engine Co., 1521 Canal street, Chicago. Sixty years of manufacturing is behind it. A valuable free catalog will be mailed.

Truth and Gossip

"They say she is a great gossip, but I have never known her tell anything but the truth."

"That may be so, but often the truth is the worst kind of gossip."



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Skunk, Mink, Raccoon, Opossum, Fox, Muskrat and other furs are bringing high prices in New York, the best market for you to ship to. Do you want to know
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We want to buy all your Furs. Trappers & Dealers should write us at once for our Price-List., It is free. We hold all goods separate until you are satisfied with our returns. We pay all expressage and charge no commission.
JASPER POTTS. 536 Chas, St. Wellsburg, W. Va.

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Get more for your furs, no matter where you are. **We pay twice as much as home buyers** and from **10 to 30% more than any other dealer anywhere.** Our big, **free,** illustrated catalog tells why and **proves** it by letters from shippers in **every** State. Send for it today—**now**—before you forget. We'll send with it also our **free** Trappers' Guide, tells how to trap and care for furs. Also our big **free** price list and market report. **All sent free for asking and all different from anything you ever saw.**
CORRY HIDE & FUR CO., 17 Main St., Corry, Pa.



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CARDS Send 2c Stamp for large Sample Album of Hidden Name, Silk Fringe, Envelope, Friendship, Joker's, Lover's and all other Kinds of Cards, Post Cards and Premiums. Star Beau Catcher and list of 2000 Songs given Free. **OHIO CARD CO., B10 Cadiz, Ohio.**

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You get the highest prices and the quickest returns when you ship your furs to Funsten. We receive and sell more furs direct from trapping sections than any house in the world. The biggest American and foreign buyers are represented at our regular sales. The fierce competition among buyers enables us to get higher prices than anyone else. That's why we can send you the most money for your furs, and send it quicker. Trappers' outfits furnished at cost.

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Write today for Catalog E, New Trapper's Guide, Game Laws, Fur Market Reports and Shipping Tags. ALL SENT FREE. (21)
Funsten Bros. & Co., 271 Elm St., St. Louis, Mo.

Trapping *and* Hunting

A Coon Hunt

DEAR EDITOR: One nice, warm, cloudy night my brother, Taylor, and I went over to Uncle Alf's to get him to go with us on a coon hunt. It was ideal coon weather and without much parleying Uncle Alf and his two boys, Hus and young Alf joined us with their two dogs, old Sail and Ring.

We headed for Little Muddy Bottoms. As soon as we reached the bottoms we heard old Sail howl, and Uncle Alf said, "Ten minutes and she'll have him up a tree. It's a coon, for he went through Goodsen Mackey's corn field." Sure enough, about a half mile out in the timber old Sail treed up a big, red elm about four feet through. Uncle Alf was a left-handed chopper and Taylor right-handed, so the two went at it with sharp axes. They were good choppers, and in about thirty-five minutes it began to sag. Uncle Alf had Hus and me to hold the dogs at the place where the tree would fall, one on one side and the other on the opposite.

As the tree fell Uncle Alf ran out towards the top. The big coon ran down the body of the tree and landed fair and square on Taylor, who was standing there. Taylor let out a series of yells that could have been heard a good mile. Finally, after a lot of clawing he shook the coon off. Alf and old Sail trailed out after him. Uncle Alf prophesied he would be treed again inside of a half mile, and said he, "Old Sail wont let him pick his tree this time, either."

In almost five minutes old Sail and Ring had him up a big sugar tree. Uncle Alf said, "Well, boys, we stay with him until daylight, and shoot him with 'Old Tare,' my muzzle loading musket."

Hus and I started for home after the gun and took the dogs, expecting to get a possum on the way.

This was about 2 a. m., and it was two and a half miles home. Soon old Sail treed up a small beech tree standing near a large one. I figured it must be a possum, for a coon would have gone up a larger tree. So off with my brogans and up the tree I went. I saw the bulk of an animal up just as far as the limbs would bear his weight. I climbed until the tree began to weave under me. I stopped about ten feet from the animal and saw he had a large, bushy tail. I knew it was no possum and began to feel a little out of place so far from the ground. But I gritted my teeth and determined I'd shake him out anyway. I shook and it started towards me. He kept growling and coming, and I kept shaking—that was all I could do. Finally I just tucked my head down and he walked right over me and jumped to the ground. I tell you, I felt a lot better to know that it was the dogs and not me that had to tackle him. I went down and found it was a big twenty-one-pound coon. I threw him on my shoulder and we started again for "Old Tare." When we got home I hung up the coon and with the gun started back for Uncle Alf and the big sugar.

We got there about a half hour before daylight. Uncle Alf took a bullseye lantern and told Hus to hold it on his head to shine the coon's eyes, while Uncle Alf shot him. While we were gone they had built a big fire and Taylor was lying down by it. When Uncle Alf found the coon he shouted, "Lookout Taylor, he's right over you. "Why Uncle Alf," Taylor said. trying to be funny, "don't shoot now; you'll be waking the neighbors. Wait till daylight."

Uncle Alf warned him to move, but Taylor went back and layed down by the fire.

Uncle Alf got a sight and cracked down on Mr. Coon's eyes. Sure enough, out he dropped on Taylor again. Then Taylor, the coon and the two dogs went at it and were soon rolling around in the fire. I never heard such bellowing and swearing, Taylor shouting, "For God's sake, Uncle Alf, take the coon off me." At last the dogs got the coon and he weighed twenty-one and one-half pounds—a pretty big bunch of fight to have dropped on one's head.—H. H. MARRS, Arapahoe Co., Colo.

A Natural Death

"I learn your hired girl is dead. Did she die a natural death?"

"Perfectly natural. She was kindling fire with coal oil."

Could Help Himself

Porter on train with brush in hand to farmer nearly ready to leave the car—"Shall I brush you off,sah?"

Farmer—"No, no, I clum on and I can climb off."

If you want a Piano in your home write to the Galesburg Piano Co., 131 S. Cherry St., Galesburg, Ill., for catalog. They have an easy payment plan, and can save you money.

Her Experience

Husband—Dear, what is the most unfortunate thing a woman can say to a man?

Wife—To say "yes" when he is fool enough to ask her to marry him.

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I charge no commission or extras, but do my level best to give you every cent your furs are worth.
This is only possible because I sort each skin and you can rely upon fair and honorable grading.
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WE SHARE PROFITS WITH YOU



From an old print in La Telegrafie Historique.

Napoleon's Visual Telegraph

The First Long Distance System

Indians sent messages by means of signal fires, but Napoleon established the first permanent system for rapid communication.

In place of the slow and unreliable service of couriers, he built lines of towers extending to the French frontiers and sent messages from tower to tower by means of the visual telegraph.

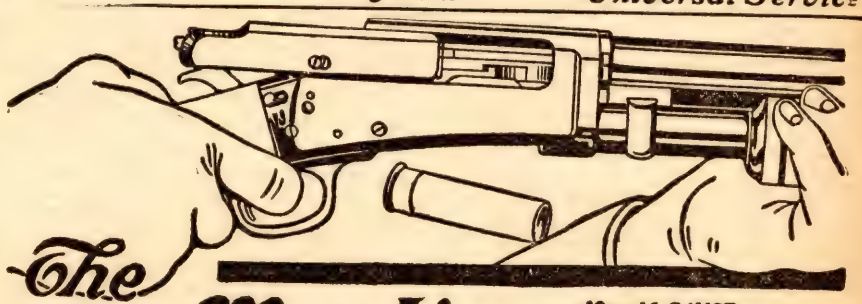
This device was invented in 1793 by Claude Chappe. It was a semaphore. The letters and words were indicated by the position of the wooden arms; and the messages were received and relayed at the next tower, perhaps a dozen miles away.

Compared to the Bell Telephone system of to-day the visual telegraph system of Napoleon's time seems a crude makeshift. It could not be used at night nor in thick weather. It was expensive in construction and operation, considering that it was maintained solely for military purposes.

Yet it was a great step ahead, because it made possible the transmission of messages to distant points without the use of the human messenger.

It blazed the way for the Universal Telephone service of the Bell system which provides personal intercommunication for 90,000,000 people and is indispensable for the industrial, commercial and social progress of the Nation.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
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The **Marlin** *Repeating Shotgun* 12 or 16 GAUGE

Made famous by its dependability. The solid top and side ejection keep gases and powder away from your eyes; help quick, effective repeat shots. Rain, sleet, snow and foreign matter can't get into the action. The mechanism is strong, simple, wear-resisting. The double extractors pull any shell instantly; two special safety devices prevent accidental discharge while action is unlocked, and an automatic recoil block makes hang fires harmless. All Marlins are strongly made, finely balanced, accurate, hard hitting guns, and are the quickest and easiest to take down and clean. Illustration shows Model 24 grade "A" 12 gauge; it has all the features that make for a perfect gun.

Send three stamps postage today for our 136 page catalog describing the full *Marlin* line.
The Marlin Firearms Co.
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FURS



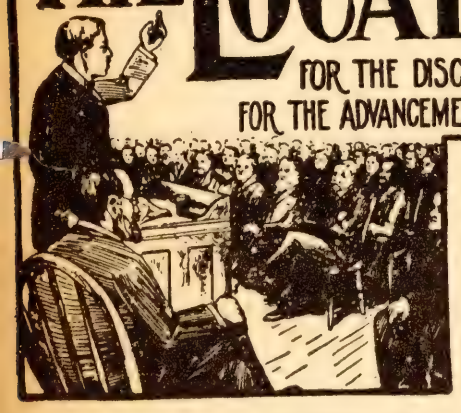
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Highest Prices—Quickest Returns! To get quick shipments, we guarantee not only top-market cash prices and prompt returns, but are giving away—free and extra—ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS per month for BEST skins. Postal brings full particulars of great prize contest. For 45 years we've supplied the world's biggest fur manufacturers. We are today the biggest Fur and Wool House in America. Our fur shipment doubled last season because we make biggest returns. We don't ask you to pay us any "commission" or any express charges—or to wait for your money. You get it all and you get it quick. Write right now for Fur Market Reports, Shipping Tags and Information about Free Prize Contest. All free. Address
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Tell them you saw the "ad." in Up-to-Date Farming

THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



THE FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is a farmers' organization, incorporated, headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. Its first and greatest object is *"To obtain Profitable Prices for all the Products of the Farm, Orchard and Garden."* The unit of organization is the local union.

The Membership

Shall consist of farmers and be limited to farmers. The wives of members and their minor sons and daughters may become *special members* on the majority vote of all *regular* and *special* members of the union. They may be charged a fee, or not, as the union may decide. If a fee is charged it shall be placed in the local union treasury.

The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the Society. In it must be shaped the plans and work that will revolutionize American agriculture and usher in the time when the tiller of the soil shall no longer be a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for others, but when he shall be a more important and more independent member of society.

How to Organize a Local Union of the F. S. E.

Whenever a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING reaches that condition of mind that he believes the farmers of his community should do more of their own business of selling and buying, instead of paying an enormous price to have it done by middlemen, he should take steps to organize a local union of the Farmers Society of Equity. A local union is wanted at every market town and city. This is a *business* organization and the local union headquarters must be where the business is done, not at school houses.

The first step will be to interest nine or more of your neighbors with you (ten is the least number that may organize a local union). When you have ten or more names write to headquarters—Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.—for full instructions, blanks, etc. But don't stop canvassing for names of *charter members.* Get all you can. Numbers inspire confidence and the benefits you will get from your union will largely be in proportion to the number of members.

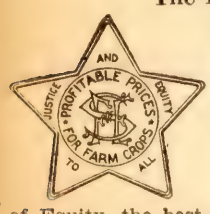
When you get instructions from headquarters you can call the meeting and organize any time. This is done by electing the officers—a president, a vice-president and a secretary treasurer—and giving the first degree—"Lesson on Co-Operation"—which is not secret, but may be given in a public meeting of the members. But this will be explained in the instructions.

The Membership Fee

is $2.00, which must be apportioned as follows: Where the organization is effected without the assistance of an organizer, put 20 cents in the local union treasury for general expenses, and 30 cents more for extending the organization—total 50 cents. The balance, $1.50, shall be sent to headquarters and is apportioned as follows: 25 cents pays for the official paper one year; 25 cents to meet general expenses and $1.00 for organization—to extend the society.

The new organization must be reported to the National Union by the secretary, or organizer. Members may be admitted at any meeting and reported by the secretary. Reports must be clear and explicit, giving name and number of union, name and address of members, etc. (Headquarters will supply necessary blanks.)

The Emblem



of the Farmers Society of Equity is shown here. It is a demand for profitable prices for farm crops and a pledge of justice and equity to all. Every farmer should wear a button with this emblem which identifies him as a member of the Farmers Society of Equity, the best and most helpful union he ever had an opportunity to connect with.

NOTICE TO LOCAL UNIONS

The election of officers of local unions shall be in January each year. The term of office is for one year. The officers are a president, a vice-president and a secretary-treasurer, or a secretary and treasurer. Directors may also be elected as the local union may decide and as the business of the local may require. The election shall be by ballot, except in case of only one candidate it may be by acclamation.

The question is frequently asked whether, in case of recently organized local unions, the January election shall be held. To this we answer, yes. If the officers are satisfactory it will be a simple matter to re-elect them.

A report must be sent to higher unions, including the National Union, of the election and the new officers with their full addresses. This is very important.

ANNUAL DUES PAYING DATES

We quote from the By-Laws of the Farmers Society of Equity as follows:

Article IV, Sec. 6. When the National Secretary issues a Local Union charter he will place thereon a date which shall be the annual dues paying date for that Local. When a member joins at other than the annual dues paying time he will pay the full membership fee of $2.00, which pays all dues for a year, and at the next annual dues paying date he will be required to pay only a pro rata amount of dues to carry him to the next following dues date. The dues paying dates are January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1.

This means that if a local union was organized November 18th, the dues paying date will be January 1, because it is nearer that date than October 1. If it would have been organized on November 12, the dues paying date would be October 1. If a member joins such a local next June he will pay the full fee of $2.00 when he joins, but when the local union collects the next annual dues, January 1, 1913, he will pay only half the dues because his original payment of the fee covered all dues for a year. Officers and members should understand this.

The annual dues are $1.50.

PAPER PAID FOR

A great many of our subscribers send us clubs of their neighbors or friends, oftentimes such subscriptions are paid for by the sender of the club, he recognizing the value of Up-to-Date Farming and wanting his friends to get the benefits of it. To all who receive the paper, and who did not subscribe direct or through an agent, we report that no name is put on our subscription list until the subscription is paid. Reference to the address will show the time paid to.

RENEW NOW

Yes, now. At the beginning of this New Year we want you to renew. Look at the date in your address. Perhaps your subscription has expired; if so please send your renewal at once. Or, perhaps it is about to expire; if so, we earnestly ask you to anticipate the time and send your renewal a little in advance. We want you to think back over the year just passed. Was Up-to-Date Farming a wise counselor to you and a safe adviser? If you acted on its advice you made more money. But remember, too, that it will continue to give you dependable advice in 1912. It is going to help farmers more than it ever did before. We guarantee this.

So send your renewal now and we will thank you very much if you send the names of one or more of your friends along.

Report of the 1911 National Convention Farmers Society of Equity

PURSUANT to the call for the National Convention of the Farmers Society of Equity the delegates and members met at headquarters, December 12th, last.

The attendance was not large, which was as expected. Farmers have not yet reached that point where they will drop their routine work of producing and doing their chores and take a few days off to attend to the vital side of agriculture, the marketing side. Notwithstanding the great education that has been accomplished, and the wonderful examples of benefits from business methods applied to agriculture, most farmers still depend on others. The delegates to this convention fully appreciated this and they executed their trust in the interest of all the members, out over the country and all the farmers, regardless of where they lived or what crops they produced. They went about amending the Constitution and By-Laws, agreeing on minimum prices and adopting resolutions, with the understanding that they would be the guide for all the farmers for the next year.

The great hosts of producers now owe it to these men, who left their homes and came to the convention, as well as they owe it to themselves, to heartily co-operate to make the minimum prices the market prices. This is the important work for 1912. The campaign has been started, but it rests with the rank and file of farmers who remained at home to second the resolution and by their hearty backing accomplish it. Then, with every 1912 crop controlled and selling at fair prices may we not predict a greater attendance at the 1912 convention than at any similar gathering of any class?

The convention found the affairs at headquarters wisely and economically conducted. It found the development of the Society going forward at a more rapid rate now than any time before since its incorporation in 1908. The financial statement showed that the only indebtedness of the Society was a small balance for promotion work down to the present time. This sum is owed to the president, who has stood by the organization when it could not stand alone, and kept it growing when otherwise it would have languished or died. It found that at present the Society is on a self-supporting basis, and with receipts that permits pushing the organization work harder than in the past.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

(A copy of the revised Constitution and By-Laws will be mailed to any member on request and enclosing four cents in stamps.)

Article I, Section 2 now read: The membership shall consist of and be confined to farmers and co-workers with farmers.

Article IV, Sec. 3: Amended by striking out the words "or to become a member-at-large" and substituting "a member-at-large shall pay $1.00 membership fee, with an additional $1.00 to be paid when joining a local union.

Article IV, Sec. 5: Apportionment of membership fee now reads:

National Union	$0.35
To the State Union (includes organization fund)	1.10
To the County Union	.10

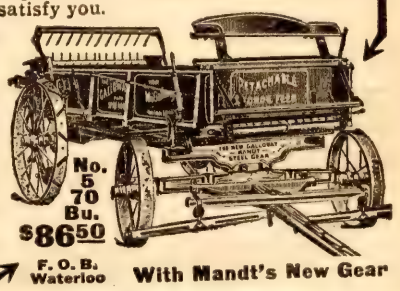


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Don't Wait! Get quick action on this wonderful offer. Be one of the first from your township. I have the world beaten on Manure Spreaders—Mandt's famous new gear and eleven special patented features that cost you not one penny extra. My prices to you are less than your dealer can buy Spreaders for spot cash in car load lots! Send your name and address on postal today, and my big offer will go to you at once.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY, President
William Galloway Company, 509AB Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa



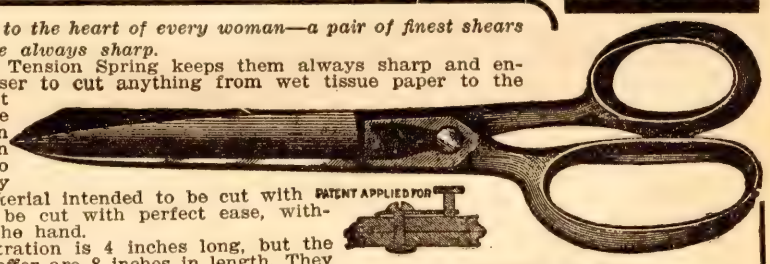
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Ever-Sharp Shears FREE

Dear to the heart of every woman—a pair of finest shears that are always sharp.

The Patent Tension Spring keeps them always sharp and enables the user to cut anything from wet tissue paper to the heaviest cloth. The tension on the rivet can be set so that any kind of material intended to be cut with shears can be cut with perfect ease, without tiring the hand.



The illustration is 4 inches long, but the Shears we offer are 8 inches in length. They are made from the best carbon steel which insures strength and a keen cutting edge. The manufacturers guarantee quality of material and workmanship in every pair.

Guaranteed for Years

MY OFFER: One pair of these Shears will be sent free for your renewal or a new subscription 2 years for 50 cents

J. A. EVERITT, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind

WHAT farmer will refuse to pay $1.00 for a membership "at large," or $2.00 in a local union of the Farmers Society of Equity, to build a marketing machine for profitable prices when he knows he has been paying 25 to 50 per cent of his earnings to the exploiters of farm crops in the past?

To the Local Union ..... .20
To the Official Paper ..... .25

Total (which is the membership fee) $2.00

Article IV, Sec. 5. Apportionment of annual dues now reads:

To the National Union $0.50
To the State Union ..... .25
To the County Union ..... .10
To the Local Union ..... .40
To the Official Paper ..... .25

Total (which is the annual dues) $1.50

Where there are no county or State unions their apportionments shall be sent to headquarters.

Article IV, Sec. 9, amended to read "a secretary-treasurer or a secretary and treasurer" instead of only "secretary-treasurer.

Article IV, Sec. 10. amended to conform to Sec. 9, under same article.

Article IV, Sec. 12.—Change "Appeal may be taken to the County Union" to "appeal may be taken to the next higher union."

Article IV, Sec. 13.—Amended by striking out the words "three months" and substituting the words "nine months."

Article VI, Sec. 1.—Amended to "two representatives-at-large" instead of "one representative-at-large."

Article VI, Sec. 5.—Amended to include officers.

Article VI, Sec. 6.—Amended by adding "It shall be the duty of the County Union to recommend a County Organier to the State or National headquarters to be commissioned."

Article VII, Sec. 3.—Amended to name the officers to be elected.

Article VIII, Sec. 1.—This was stricken out.

Article IX, Sec. 1.—Amended by striking out the words "during the month of October."

Article IX, Sec. 4.—Amended by changing the word "organizations" to "meetings."

Article IX, Sec. 5.—Amended by changing the salary of the President for the next year to $500.

Minimum Prices

The minimum prices, as revised, will be found in the "Telescope" (market) page.

Resolutions

The following resolutions were passed:

ON CO-OPERATION OF PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS

WHEREAS, There is a vast difference between the prices producers receive for their products and the prices consumers pay for them, and

WHEREAS, It is known that this difference is caused by the present middle marketing system, which is large, intricate and expensive, also it makes the opportunity for speculation in the exploitation of crops, and the manipulation of supplies to the unsettling of values and oftentimes produce exhorbitant prices; and

WHEREAS, We realize that farmers can organize and compel their prices to be paid by the present system, thus accomplishing the chief object of the Farmers Society of Equity, yet in the interest of the consumers and larger markets, be it

RESOLVED, that we urge the consumers in towns and cities to organize on a simple, inexpensive plan, and select a few of the present stores, as receiving and distributing stations, to the end that the producers may know where the demand exists, and be able to send it there direct, with the intervention of the transportation companies only. We hold ourselves ready to co-operate with the consumers in this way just as soon as they produce the right condition at their end.

ON SELLING AND BUYING

WHEREAS, There exists a suspicion in some places that the farmers seek to eliminate all middlemen, and

WHEREAS, This is a misunderstanding, and to make our position clear, be it

RESOLVED, That the Farmers Society of Equity is not in favor of its members engaging in any business that does not directly concern marketing their crops at profitable prices or in buying their supplies at equitable prices. To do these things we recognize the necessity of owning the utilities to store and control the crops pending the time that the real demand needs them and to dictate the terms on which they shall be marketed, but always our members should first propose these terms to the local handlers for their acceptance or rejection. In buying co-operatively, local buyers should always be given the first opportunity to supply members' needs. We recognize the necessity of a middle system, but we also realize that the middle system has grown too big and too expensive.

ON 1912 CAMPAIGN

WHEREAS, It is the visible supply of crops in the hands of non-producers that makes it impossible for farmers to maintain the prices on the crops; and

WHEREAS, This visible supply is the surplus of crops marketed beyond the actual needs, and

WHEREAS, The visible supply of any crop represents only a very small fraction of the whole crop, therefore, only a small fraction of the producers of any crop, who market blindly are responsible for the visible supply, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the efforts of the Farmers Society of Equity and its official paper in 1912 shall be to educate enough producers of each crop in the doctrine of controlled marketing to make the price, and organize enough so that the visible supplies will be prevented, or kept so small as to be harmless, to the end that farmers will not have the competition of a class of non-producers in making and maintaining prices.

PARCELS POST

WHEREAS, There is a bill before Congress seeking to establish a parcels post, and

WHEREAS, We believe such a law wisely framed and safe-guarded for the people's interests will be of vast benefit to the people, and particularly to farmers in marketing produce, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we favor the Federal parcels post plan, provided provision is made that the government shall control the situation so that the express companies will not monopolize the short hauls, by making a lower rate and leave for the Post Office Department only the long hauls which would probably realize a loss.

ON RECLAIMING THE SEMI-ARID REGIONS

WHEREAS, Many of our members have reported surplus crops beyond the local needs, for sale in the reclaimed districts of the far West, and,

WHEREAS, We have found that the freight rates to the populous Eastern districts are usually prohibitory, or absorb practically all that the crops sell for, and

WHEREAS, This condition is becoming worse each year and much dissatisfaction is expressed over the impossibility of obtaining profitable prices for such surplus crops; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we protest against the government's policy of nearly unrestrained reclamation of the valleys in that district and against the interests that through deception induce people to go there and become producers. The reclamation of such regions should only go as fast as the population in the region furnishes a market, otherwise, it inures nearly exclusively the transportation companies.

The following officers and direct were elected for the next year:

President—J. A. Everitt, Indiana Ind.

Vice-President.—W. H. Mitchell, son, Kas.

Treasurer—The Union National dianapolis, Ind.

National Organizer—Jas. E. Baxter, Plains, N. Y.

Directors—C. W. Peckham, Haven, K S. W. Wilber, Worcester, N. Y.; Tom B Muskegon, Mich.; Robt. Stevenson, Le non, Ind.; Guy Robertson, Gresham, O Jacob Bretz, Bretzville, Ind.; S. W. M ris, Rochester, Minn.

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8 Dimo-Grit polishing wheel
9 Medium Dimo-Grit wheel.
10 Buffing wheel.
11 Dimo-Grit oil stone.
12 Dimo-Grit pocket hone.
13 Sickle grinding attachment.
14 Disc grinding attachment



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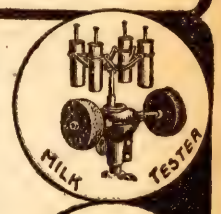
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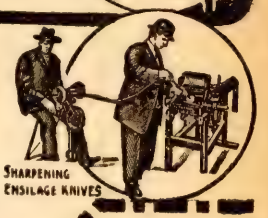


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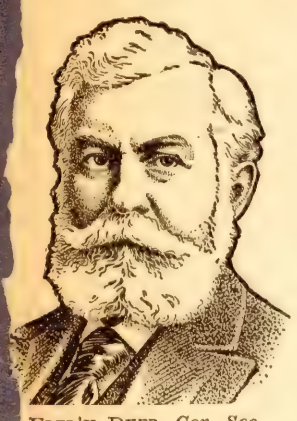
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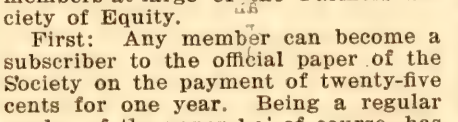
A SUBSCRIBER AND A MEMBER-AT-LARGE

Headquarters is frequently asked to define the difference between subscribers to **Up-to-Date Farming** and members-at-large of the Farmers Society of Equity.

First: Any member can become a subscriber to the official paper of the Society on the payment of twenty-five cents for one year. Being a regular reader of the paper he, of course, has access to the minimum prices agreed upon by the Society and all of the market reports, and advice about holding crops or marketing. In this way he can co-operate with all of the other subscribers (about 175,000 now) to hold for the minimum prices and ask them. This kind of valuable co-operation must not be underestimated. For a truth, as long as the crops are about normal a large number of the producers of any crop can, and frequently have compelled the agreed-upon-prices to be paid. It is this kind of co-operation that we largely depend upon to control the 1912 crops and compel fair and profitable prices. And since ALL of the crops are included in this effort, and since, if it is successful, all of the crops will be equally profitable, it follows that the usual acreage will be planted to each crop and the danger of over-production, of one or more, will largely be eliminated.

Second: Any farmer can become a member-at-large of the Farmers Society of Equity on the payment of $1.00. This payment includes a year's subscription to the official paper. Of course, a member-at-large enjoys every advantage that a subscriber does, but, in addition, he receives the "Directory" of Equity System Markets and representatives, and is entitled to the co-operation of headquarters and the representatives in **marketing his crops.** This feature is valuable to farmers who avail themselves of it. Marketing eggs, poultry, veal, vegetables, etc., in small lots, and potatoes, grain, and live stock in carload lots, direct to the final markets, makes such a membership very valuable.

We admit that all our effort to get subscribers to the paper and members-at-large, are for the great purpose of ultimately bringing them together in local unions where the maximum benefits will be reaped. It is always our aim to make the paper a great educator for farmers along lines that have always been neglected, to the end that will direct every effort in agriculture, even to the control of production to meet a rapidly increasing demand.



This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered dependable.

QUESTION: *I have this paper paid two years in advance and I claim I am an up-to-date horticulturist. But what I want to know is: Can I, if I join the F. S. E. ship fruit to the Equity System in carload lots and get from under the middle speculators' yoke? We raise strawberries and peaches here.—G. W. Mathis, Dallas Co., Ark.*

ANSWER: Yes.

Q. *Give instructions for ordering a car to ship produce.—Several inquirers.*

A. In Indiana you must go to a railroad station where there is an agent. Tell the agent what you want to ship and quantity, so the kind of car and size may be determined. See that your order is put down in a book kept for that purpose and sign the order. Having done this you are entitled to a car in forty-eight hours from the time you said you wanted it, or from the time you ordered it. Should it not be furnished the railroad company must pay you $1.00 for each twenty-four hours it is withheld. When the car is placed you are required to load it in forty-eight hours on penalty of being charged $1 a day demurrage for each twenty-four hours excess time it is held. This is the law in Indiana. Make inquiry of the railroad agent or the railroad commission for your State for the exact terms.

Q. (1) *Where can we buy a carload of fence posts?* (2) *Where can we buy salt by the car load?—S. A. Hazelrig, Sec., Hazelrig, Ind.*

A. (1) Members and others having them to sell please offer them. (2) Write to Wadsworth Salt Co., Wadsworth, O.; Rock Salt Manufacturing Co., Port Huron, Mich.; Butler & Peters Salt and Lumber Co., Ludington, Mich.; Saline Coarse and Fine Salt Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Kern Manufacturing Co., West Bay City, Mich.

Q. *I am organizing all through this section and finally will organize a central union at Ashton. Please answer this question: If two or more from the same family want to join, would they each be compelled to take the official paper?*

A. No. Only one official paper need be taken in a family. Farmer's (member's) wives and daughters and minor sons may be admitted as *special* members on such terms as the local union makes, and any money collected from such fees and dues shall remain with the local union.

Q. *Would it be much advantage to us to ship a car load of hogs to the Indianapolis Equity System direct? The stock buyers here pay within 50 to 80 cents per hundred pounds of the Indianapolis market. We have three farms but have always sold our stock to the buyers here, and grain to our local elevators.—V. Stanley & Co., Madison Co., Ind.*

A. The rate of freight on hogs, car lots, is 7 cents a cwt. You can make the difference, less a small fee for inspection, etc., by shipping direct.

Q. *Is there a Consumers' League in Indianapolis at this time ready to receive shipments from producers direct?—W. L. Carr, Sec., Baldwin Co., Ala.*

A. No. We believe the consumers here will be ready to do business direct in a few days, perhaps before this paper reaches its readers.

Q. *Our local was organized in September, 1911. At our last meeting the question came up whether we shall elect officers in January? Please advise.—W. E. Wilson, Sec., Delaware Co., Ind.*

A. Yes. See also article in Local Union department, this number.

Q. *We had a good meeting today and things are certainly coming our way. We took in ten new members today. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, as we expect to incorporate our local union. Can you give any suggestions or samples of by-laws? We want laws that will obligate our members to stand by the union in selling and buying, or be penalized if they do not.—Geo. R. Warren, Sec., Newaygo Co., Mich.*

A. We sent a draft of constitution and by-laws. As to the penalty, you can define what shall constitute a breach and fix a penalty as one of the paragraphs.

Q. *I, a member of the F. S. E., have 1,000 bushels of corn to sell. Will be glad to have your assistance.—James Raub, Thurston, Neb.*

A. Parties wanting corn, please let your wants be known.

Brilliant Light From Coal Oil

The Home Supply Company, 254 Home building, Kansas City, Mo., are offering one person in each locality to whom they can refer new customers, one of their Beacon Burners, free. It gives a better light than gas or electricity at one-sixth to one-tenth the cost. Drop them a post card today, mentioning Up-to-Date Farming and secure the free burner for your district.

Blowing Her Horn

City Boy in the Country—"Oh, Susie, what sort of music is that?"

Cousin Susie—"That was the cow bawling for her calf."

City Boy—"But what are those things on her head?"

Cousin Susie—"They are her horns.'

City Boy—"Which one did she blow, or does she blow 'em both at once?"

Toning It Down

Little Girl—"Here's some coal dust mamma found in that pepper she bought here yesterday."

Grocer—"Yes, dear, that pepper was too hot and we toned it down. Your folks are among our best customers, and we didn't charge anything extra."

Little Difference

"A man ought not to try to get elected to the Senate just to make money."

"Of course not; but how about the man that makes money just to get elected to the Senate?"

"I learn you and Susie have quit. What is the trouble?"

"I bragged on her till she got so proud she wouldn't speak to me."

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Relieves Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling Etc.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a *quick recovery*, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you $3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K1867, Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

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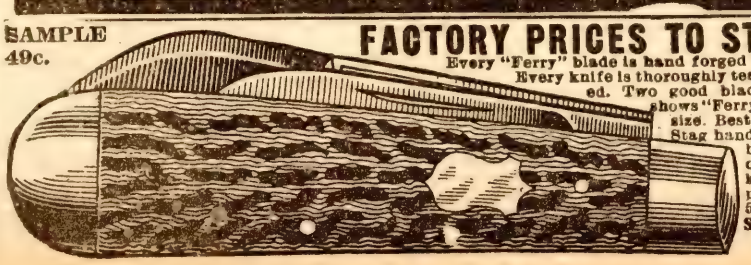
Increase the value of your land. Raise stumps, trees and hedges *out of ground*, then raise big crops. Do work for neighbors or rent machine at a big price. You can pull trees faster than you can cut them. Get the only Puller that is self-anchored and stump-anchored, the *unbreakable*

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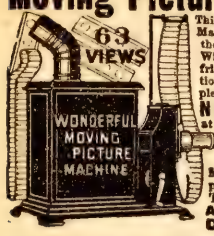


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W.F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

TAPE-WORM EXPELLED WITH HEAD. FREE BOOKLET. BYRON FIELD & CO. 120 So. STATE St., CHICAGO, ILL.

TO OUR CLUB RAISERS

We are very, very thankful to the many people who are making up clubs for **Up-to-Date Farming.** We want to tell them that they are doing a thing, each of them in their community, that will have a greater influence for good than anything else that can be thought of. Through the efforts of friends of the paper others are being made acquainted with it and are being brought under its influence. These people will control their crops in 1912, and thus help make our present campaign for right prices this year, successful. Also they will eventually connect with the Farmers Society of Equity and become full co-operators to make farmers permanently free and independent, industrially.

The result of this co-operation is seen in the wonderful growth in our subscription list which has increased 32,000 from November 1st down to December 20th. On Monday, December 18th ,3,541 NEW subscribers were received. At this rate of growth, which is rapid, we admit it will take about two years to reach our sought-for goal—five hundred thousand (500,000) subscribers. But that will be too long. We must have them in time to throw their combined force to control the 1912 crops and compel the prices. Comparatively few of our present subscribers have sent us clubs yet. It is important that the others begin at once to make up a neighborhood club, or canvass the community. See **"OUR SPECIAL OFFER"** on another page. We are not particular who gets the club and earns the money, just so some member in each family where **Up-to-Date** goes does it.

It is easy to get subscribers for **Up-to-Date Farming**—easier than you may think. Take this copy with you and go out and see some of your neighbors and explain to them what it is doing for farmers and you will hardly miss one.

You ought not to waste any time getting your neighborhood club. The speculators, gamblers, packers, produce kings and even local buyers, who have made the prices these many years, think you won't do it, and, perhaps you won't. But you can fool them, and you should, if you are tired of carrying them on your backs. This story points the right moral:

"Once there was a colored couple who were very fond of each other. The colored gentleman naturally went to see his sweetheart frequently and she always sat on his lap. She weighed two hundred and fifty pounds. One time when she had sat on his lap for half an hour she said to him:

" 'Honey, is you tired.'

"He replied: 'No, I'se not tired now. I was tired a while ago but now I'm just numb.' "

Well, if you are not so numb to the old conditions that you no longer feel the hurt, then get all your neighbors to subscribe to **Up-to-Date Farming,** educate them and they will help to make better conditions. This is

(Continued on Page 22)

What It Means to Control 1912 Crops

(Continued from Page One)

and oats about 15 cents. We ask the individual farmers to estimate their loss while we can again truly say the loss to all the producers of such crops runs into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

There is No Over-Production

Rarely, if ever, have we produced a crop that was larger than the demand. Then, the reason for the low prices early in the season was the failure to control the crops. They were dumped in excess of the genuine demand. The reason that good prices, or high prices were paid later in the season was because many farmers and some speculators refused to sell at the early, low prices but held for higher prices. They were sure to get them **because the demand must have all of each crop,** not only part of it.

If this is right, and it is absolutely right, then it follows that if those people who dumped their crops early in the season in excess of the demand, at prices made by others, would have held for the prices agreed upon among themselves, then the demand would have paid the price even beginning with the first bushel, or pound, or bale, or ton, marketed.

The Solution of Problem

Then the solution of this problem of low prices early in the year, or all of the marketing year, is CONTROL OF THE CROPS in the hands of the producers.

Visible Supply a Club

The genuine demand does not make itself known all in one month, but for most crops, over twelve months. Therefore, if more crops are marketed in any month than the real demand for consumption in that month, the surplus must go into storage. This would not be bad if the producer stored it, but middlemen have been storing it. This surplus is called **VISIBLE SUPPLY.** The people who own it come in competition with farmers in making prices. And as these same people always want to buy more, the visible supply is used as a club to beat farm prices down. The larger the visible supply is, the heavier the club, and the lower the prices, for what is out on the farm, can be beaten down.

No Visible Supply—No Competition

Now it follows that if marketing of a crop is done in the future only as the legitimate demand for consumption expresses itself, there will not be any visible supply.

And if there is no visible supply farmers will not have any competition in price making.

So the problem is to prevent the visible supply, or any dangerous visible supply of the 1912 crops, when the producers will have the matter of prices in their own hands.

The Genuine Demand

The problem is, also, how to recognize the genuine demand so that it may be supplied and no more.

The genuine demand is that which will pay the farmers' price.

The farmer's price is that set by his organization. See page 7. of this number under "Minimum Prices.

Knowledge Indispensible

Marketing is controlled when crops are held for the agreed price.

And the real demand is recognized by it being willing to pay the price.

Therefore, everything depends on knowing the price.

When the farmers have the same prices to ask for crops they can co-operate in controlling them or marketing them. But just as long as farmers do not have one price for a crop there will be no particular control and the dangerous visible supply can not be prevented.

All Do Not Need to Hold

We do not mean that all of the farmers producing a crop must know the price and hold for it. All that is necessary is for enough of them to know the price and ask it to keep back that part that in the past has made the visible supply.

The Number of Farmers Needed

The effort for 1912 is to control every crop, in marketing, to compel equitable, fair, profitable prices. Let us see how many farmers will be needed to do that.

Refer to the first page again: The 5-year average visible supply of corn has been only 10,200,000 bushels. Now if 10,200,000 bushels less had been marketed early in the season than was marketed, there would not have been any visible supply. Consequently corn growers would not have had any competition in price making. To make this clearer we will say that when there is a visible supply (temporary surplus) the demand can be supplied from it, but if there is no such a source of supply the demand will be compelled to look to the only other place where there is corn, the farm, or the farmers' storage. That will make the opportunity we want for farmers, viz., to ask their price.

If 100,000 corn growers would have marketed, each, 100 bushels less, early in the season, than they did market, there would not have been any visible supply; or 50,000 marketing 200 bushels, each, less; of 10,000 marketing each 1,000 bushels less would have solved the corn price problem.

500,000 Farmers Wanted

Similar illustrations can be made for all the crops, but it is not necessary. Our purpose in all of this is to prove that a comparatively small number of farmers knowing the prices and holding their crops for them can produce the conditions in 1912 that will prevent any crop from selling at unprofitablly low prices.

We know that if this paper, with the information it brings, can be placed on 500,000 farms in 1912 that the results will be obtained. Perhaps half this number can do it, because wehave found that where one person takes the paper, he tells his neighbors and they often hold and ask the same prices. Thus the power of a given number of growers, working for a common purpose, is multiplied. But we ought to have 500,000. The appeal is to the present readers to help us to get them. See **"OUR SPECIAL OFFER,"** and the 38-name subscription blank on another page.

1. The only way for farmers to get their prices is to prevent other people from competing with them.

2. The only way to do this is to prevent the visible supply, or keep it so small that it will not be dangerous.

3. The only way to prevent the visible supply is for a large number of producers of the same crop to have the same price and sell only when it will be paid.

In Conclusion

4. And the only way to have this information is to read the paper that gives it.

Remember, the demand must have all the crops, not only a part, and those who hold will not run any risk to speak of. Also remember that with enough controlling, the agreed prices will be paid at the beginning of the marketing season. If there is not enough controlled to secure this, then those who hold will get their prices later.

Now let every present subscriber get his club at once and send it in before our next issue.

Use the blank on page 22.

Growing Steadily

J. A. EVERITT, President:

Our union is growing slowly but steadily. We certainly have some enthusiastic meetings and our members are in for business. We have sold potatoes and other produce co-operatively and now we will ship some hay. When we get returns on it I think we will bid farewell, forever, to the old way of marketing and always hail with joy the Equity System which does away with the fat slice that the other fellow got and which left the farmer only the bone. We will correspond with Gordon-Van Tine Company for material for a cheese factory. Our union will have an oyster supper this evening. We wish you and all headquarters workers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.—Chas. D. Millam, Sec., Cherry Valley L. U., N. Y.

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Shoots 500 times without reloading. Length of rifle 32 inches. Working parts are made of the best grades of steel. The stock is finely polished walnut. Shoots small game. Free supply of shot. You can have this air rifle for distributing only 3 of our fast selling art pictures at 25c on our special offer. Everybody will take one. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to try, as we take back those you can't dispose of. Send no money, just your name and address. D. SEITZ, 62-A 157 W. Adams St., CHICAGO.

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Morning Cy
Arra Wanna
Are You Sincere
Cubanola Glide
Beautiful Eyes
I Remember You
Tittle Tattle Tale
Sweetheart Days
Somewhere
When I Marry You
I Wish I Had a Girl
Be Sweet to Me Kid
Shine On Harvest Moon
Bird on Nellie's Hat
Games of Childhood Days
Nobody Knows, Nobody Cares
Waiting at the Church
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Love Me and the World is Mine
Roses Bring Dreams of You
Take Me Out to the Ball Game
I'm Afraid to Come Home in the Dark
Gee, but This is a Lonesome Town
By the Light of the Silvery Moon
Put On Your Old Grey Bonnet
Next to Your Mother Who Do You
I've Got Rings on My Fingers [Love
How Do You Do Miss Josephine
I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now
Longest Way Round is the Sweetest Way
Will the Angels Let Me Play [Home
I'm Starving for One Sight of You
I Want Someone to Call Me Dearie
Your Lips, Your Eyes, Your Golden Hair
I'm Tying the Leaves So They Won't Come Down
I'll Be Waiting in the Gloaming, Sweet Genevieve
Let Me Write What I Never Dared to Tell
When You Know You're Not Forgotten by the Girl You Can't Forget
Is There Any Room in Heaven for a Little Girl Like Me
I'd Rather Two-Step Than Waltz, Bill
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the way F. G. Barringer, of Caneadea, Allegheny Co., N. Y., wrote December 9th:

I am sending herewith forty more subscribers. This makes eighty for this week. Send me more subscription books. I am waking the farmers up.

Mr. McDowell, of Landers, N. Y., wrote, December 7th:

DEAR EDITOR: I became a subscriber to Up-to-Date Farming in a round-about way, accidentally, but I want to assure you it was a most fortunate accident. Believe me, I was a convert on reading the first copy. Your plans for the farmers' salvation are surely built on sound principles and are bound to win.

See the club terms and a 38-name club blank on another page.

Every community must be canvassed.

Please get your club now.

A CORRECTION

In our rport of local unions in Boone county, Ind., in the preceding issue, the printers dropped out a line, and Advance Local Union of seventy-one members was omitted. Mr. John F. Miller, R. R. 22 Jamestown is president, and Mr. Jas. Sernig, same rural route and post office, is secretary of this thriving local.

OKLAHOMA MEETINGS

The State Union of Oklahoma will meet in regular convention at headquarters, Shawnee, on January 30, 1912, for the purpose of electing officers for the year and any other business that will come before the body.

P. H. THOMAS, Pres., Shawnee.
J. A. HARMAN, Sec.
J. A. HARMAN, Sec., Shawnee.

Shawnee Local Union, No. 6287, F. S. E., will hold its annual election on Saturday, January 6th, at 2 p. m., at State headquarters, Shawnee, over the Mammoth Clothing Department store. Also other important business will be transacted. All members are expected to attend this meeting.

E. B. Barnes, Organizer, under the Oklahoma State Union, will hold meetings in January (1912) as follows:

In Logan County:

Coyle, 1 and 2; Langston, 3 and 4; Guthrie, 5 and 6; Crescent, 8 and 9; Marshall, 10 and 11; Mulhall, 12 and 13; Orlando, 15 and 16; Meridian, 17 and 18.

In Lincoln County:

Merrick, 19 and 20; Carney, 22 and 23; Agra, 24 and 25; Kendrick, 26 and 27.

See bills for further particulars, place of meetings and hour.

Agents, $2.40 per Hour cannot be made without hustle. No article "sells itself" but some men sell Automatic "Clean" Curry Combs at the rate of a dozen per hour. Sells at 40 cents, worth dollars in time and labor saved. 100% profit and samples on approval if you are ready for business.



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START MAIL ORDER BUSINESS AT HOME—Become independent, we furnish everything, you pay out of profits. Write Secretary, Bowbeer Mfg. Co., 734 Monadnock, Chicago. 10c gets big book containing 500 illustrations, also complete working plans.

Farms for Exchange

BOOK 1,000 FARMS, everywhere for exchange. Get our plan for exchanging. Graham Bros, Eldorado, Kas.

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FARM BARGAIN—148 acres Jackson county, Ind., 100 acres tillable, fair improvements, good soil; price $4,000; half cash. Get description. 501 State Life, Indianapolis, Ind.

TEXAS INVESTMENTS—Buy farm, orchard, garden lands in rain belt, near Houston, the greatest, most prosperous city in the Southwest, where values are going up all the time and fortunes made in real estate in short while. Easy terms if desired. Tracts to suit in choice location. Single crop pays for land and several crops annually. Fertile soil and charming climate. E. C. Robertson, 501 Kiam Bldg., Houston, Tex.

Farms Wanted

FARM WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commission. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

For Sale—Tobacco

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. R. No. 5.

For the Home

HOME CANNING OUTFITS for housekeepers, farmers, fruit and truck growers—the best outfit at the lowest price. Write for catalog. Raney Canner Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

TRY FERRIS' FORMALDEHYDE—Sure death to moths, bedbugs, roaches, fleas and lice. Price 25 and 50 cents. Ferris Co., Geneva, O.

Help Wanted—Male

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, care of Up-to-Date Farming.

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Rice for Sale

RICE, NEW CROP, 100 lbs. Freight prepaid your station, $3.50 to $5.00. Free samples. Beaumont Rice Exchange. Box 765, Dept. 14, Beaumont, Tex.

RICE—New crop, 100 pounds beautiful, clean, white table rice, in double sacks; freight prepaid to your railroad station for $3.85. J. E. Cabaniss, Rice Farmer, Box 26, Katy, Tex.

Thoroughbred Live Stock

JOHN A. IRION, Gallipolis, O., breeder of Red Polled cattle, Chester White and Poland China hogs. Write for prices on what you want.

REGISTERED TAMWORTH swine; show quality; price $15. Howard Pendleton, Yukon, Okla.

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ROTARY BICYCLE BELL—Two-inch, each 20c. Send name for list of bargains. The Bicycle Exchange, Dept. 5, Kansas City, Mo.

SECRETS ON DICE, Cards, Slot Machines, etc. Illustrated circular free. Ham B. Co., Box 16-F, Hammond, Ind.

WANTED—Strictly hennery eggs from reliable parties. 36c per doz. F. H. Mather, Hartford, Ct.

RIGHT

You Can Prove It

It is offered *right*, on trial, to any man or woman who wants it, without a penny in advance. It is offered *right* to prove to every man or woman that it is *right* clear through, to prove that it is made in the *right* way, from the *right* things to set the body *right*. It goes to the *right* places in the body, gives them the *right* help and cures in a right way that *stays right*. We treat you *right* and want no money from you until you can write to us and say with gladness and gratitude

"It Is All Right"

If you do not find it *right* for your own case, for your own trouble, for your own condition, you don't pay a penny for it. It must be *right*, you must prove it *right*, or you get it absolutely free. You can prove it, without paying a penny until you are certain. This is the way we offer Bodi-Tone to the sick, this is the way thousands everywhere have already tried it, for Bodi-Tone is made to do *right work*, work that is sure and certain, work that will last, that the test of time will prove *right*. If you are not feeling right, if anything is wrong in your body, send for a dollar box of Bodi-Tone on this *right* plan, that is as fair to every sick person as it is to us, and give it a chance to set you *right* in the same right way it has done for thousands.

Bodi-Tone

does just what its name means—*cures disease by toning all the body*, and we want you to try a box at our risk and see what it will do for *your* body. Bodi-Tone is a small, round tablet, that is taken three times every day. Each box contains seventy-five of these tablets, enough for twenty-five days' use, and we send you the full box without a penny in advance, so that you can try it and learn what it is, so you can learn how it works in the body, how it *cures stubborn diseases* by helping nature to tone every organ of the body. Tone is a little word, but it means a great deal, everything in health. When all the organs are doing their part, when each is acting in a perfectly natural way, when all the functions are healthy and performed with natural vigor, when the energy, strength and power of resistance to disease are all at a natural point, then the body is in proper tone. When disease has attacked any part, the tone of the entire physical body should be raised to the highest possible point, to make all the body help in the cure. This is the power which underlies all of Bodi-Tone's great work for the sick, this is the power it offers you to help you get new health and strength.

What It Is

Bodi-Tone is not a patent medicine, for its ingredients are not a secret. It contains Iron Phosphate, Gentian, Lithia, Chinese Rhubarb, Peruvian Bark, Nux Vomica, Oregon Grape Root, Cascara, Capsicum, Sarsaparilla and Golden Seal. Such ingredients guarantee its merit.

When you use Bodi-Tone you know just what you are using, know it is good and safe and know you are taking the kind of medicine to provide real help for the body. It is a pure remedy that satisfies the most exacting. It contains no narcotics or habit-forming drugs, nothing that your own family doctor will not endorse and say is a good thing. It does not depend on killing pain with cocaine, opium, morphine, or other dangerous drugs. It does not excite the body with alcohol, but it tones the body and cures its disorders with remedies Nature intended to tone and cure the body when that power was given them. Thus, Iron gives life and energy to the blood, Sarsaparilla drives out its impurities, Phosphate and Nux Vomica create new nerve energy and force, Lithia aids in the Kidneys, Gentian does invaluable work for the Stomach and Digestive forces, Chinese Rhubarb and Oregon Grape Root promote vigorous Liver activity, Peruvian Bark raises the tone of the entire system, Golden Seal soothes the inflamed membrane and checks Catarrhal discharges, Cascara gives the Bowels new life in a natural way, and Capsicum makes all more valuable by bettering their quick absorption into the blood. *A remarkable combination that does wonderful work for health.*

All For Health

Each one of these valuable ingredients in Bodi-Tone serves to assist, to help, to build upon the others work. Each adds a needed element from nature to the body. Each has work to do and does it well. They are used because of this ability. We claim no credit for discovering the ingredients in Bodi-Tone, each of which has its own well-deserved place in the medical books of most of the civilized world. We simply claim the credit for the successful formula which we invented, for the way in which these valuable ingredients are combined, for the proportions used, for the curative force which thousands have found in Bodi-Tone, for the cures which make it different from other remedies. Most of these ingredients are as old as civilization itself, for the curative forces which Bodi-Tone ably uses are the forces which have always existed in nature for the restoration of the body's health. Many are regularly prescribed in some form by the medical profession for various diseases and irregular conditions, being used either separately or in combinations with such drugs as each doctor may favor, for there are wide differences of opinion among the doctors of various schools. The *exact combination used in Bodi-Tone* is what gives it the far-reaching and thorough curative and restorative power that makes possible the remarkable cures experienced by Bodi-Tone users, cures which prove the difference between Bodi-Tone and common remedies. That is why we want to send you a box on trial, for we know you will find it different and superior.

You Need It

If you are tired of ceaseless doctor bills and wearied of continual dosing without results, *you need Bodi-Tone right now.* If your local doctor has done you no real good, if you have given him a chance to do what he can and the ordinary medicinal combinations he used have failed, give this modern, scientific combination of special remedies a chance to show and prove what it can do for you. Its greatest triumphs have been among men and women with chronic ailments who had tried physicians and specialists at home and elsewhere without lasting benefit, and for this reason all chronic sufferers are invited to *try it at our risk.*

Bodi-Tone offers its valuable services to you right now, right from this page, if you are sick, if you need medicinal help, if your bodily organs are not acting as they should, if your body is not in right and natural tone. That is what Bodi-Tone is for—to restore health, vigor, vitality and strength by restoring tone to the body.

If there is anything wrong with your Kidneys, Bodi-Tone helps to restore tone to the Kidneys, helps to set them right. If there is anything wrong with your Stomach, Bodi-Tone helps to tone the Stomach, helps to set the wrong right. If there is anything wrong with your Nerves, your Blood, your Liver, your Bowels or your General System, the health-making ingredients in Bodi-Tone go right to work and keep on working day after day, exerting always a definite action that produces curative results of the kind sufferers appreciate. If you have Rheumatism, Bodi-Tone helps to eliminate the Uric Acid from the system while it restores tone to the Kidneys, Stomach and Blood, thereby preventing a continuance of Rheumatic poison and putting new activity into muscles, nerves and joints. Bodi-Tone should be used by all women suffering from any Female Ailment, for its toning properties have been found especially valuable in such ailments. Bodi-Tone should be used by all persons whose bodies are not up to the full maximum of natural vigor, strength and vitality, for its purpose is to restore the body to its highest plane by making health in every bodily function.

We Risk All

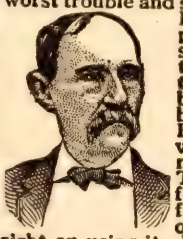
Why delay another day, when a trial of this proven medicine is yours for the asking. Why keep on suffering, when by filling in your name and address on the trial coupon and mailing it to us, you can get a twenty-five days' treatment of this great remedy which has already restored thousands to health. It just costs a two cent stamp, and you don't pay a penny unless it benefits you. You take no chances, for the value and curative powers of Bodi-Tone have been amply proven by two years of glorious cures. It is no longer a new remedy, but a remedy with a history—a history of cures that has astonished the doctors and delighted the sick. It has been tested in hundreds of thousands of cases, covering ailments in both sexes, at all ages.

Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Stomach trouble, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Ailments, Uric Acid Diseases, Female Troubles, Bowel, Blood and Skin Affections, Dropsy, Piles, Catarrh, Anaemia, Sleeplessness, LaGrippe, Pains, General Weakness and Nervous Breakdown, have tested Bodi-Tone and fully proven its right remedial value in such disorders.

Their experiences have proven beyond a shadow of doubt how the Bodi-Tone plan of *toning all the body* is a *right* plan that helps to *cure* these and other disorders, that it is *a right aid to nature.* Many who have for years been in poor health and have tried most all of the prominent medicines, have found that *one single box of Bodi-Tone* did more good than *all* the others combined. Others who had suffered for many months, and many for years, trying many doctors and specialists, found their first real benefit in Bodi-Tone, after all else had failed and hope was almost gone. It goes to the root in the body and cures because its work is rational and thorough, the only kind that makes cures permanent. Read the reports on this page, showing how it makes new life, health and strength, and send for a trial box and see if it will not prove the *right thing* for you.

Bad Catarrh Cured at Sixty-Nine Years

ROYAL, ARK.—I suffered for years with Stomach Trouble, Indigestion and Catarrh of the Bladder, as a result of Malarial Fever. For the past eight years my worst trouble and suffering has been with my Bladder.



I had great difficulty at times in passing water, there being a painful smarting and burning, and at other times I would have difficulty in retaining it. My condition finally had become very serious, as slime and blood were passing, and I feared that Brights Disease had set in. I tried various remedies and doctors with no benefit until I read about Bodi-Tone in one of my papers and sent for a one dollar box. The results from this box were so satisfactory I ordered more Bodi-Tone and kept right on using it. I have now used three boxes, and with such great benefit that the Bladder trouble has entirely ceased. I am also much better in other ways. I am sixty-nine years old, and consider Bodi-Tone a remarkable medicine to do such good work for me at my age and in my serious condition. H. E. EVARTS.

Heart Trouble, Smothering Spells and Dropsy

BURNSIDE, KY.—I am fifty-six years old, and for a number of years have been bothered with Heart Trouble, Smothering spells and Heart Dropsy. I grew very weak and my legs and arms would swell very much larger than their ordinary size. In fact, my entire body would be swollen, but the swelling was the worst in my limbs. My Kidneys, too, were out of working order and gave me much trouble. My physician treated me and gave me medicine for awhile which seemed to make me worse instead of helping me, and I began to think my case was a hopeless one. But upon seeing the Bodi-Tone advertisement I decided to give it a trial. I got a trial box, and since I took the first dose I have never had a spell with my heart. I kept it up and the swelling left me and I continued to get better right along. I am now able to do all my work and am feeling better than I have for years. Other members of my family have used it with like good results. MRS. WM. VAN HOOK.



Its Effect in This Case Was Almost Magical

HARTFORD CITY, INDIANA.—When I commenced to use Bodi-Tone I had been laid up for about eight weeks with Rheumatism. Whenever I was able to get around at all, I had to walk with a cane. My flesh was so sore that whenever I would touch it the feeling was just like I was lifting the flesh right off the bone. The effect of Bodi-Tone was almost magical in my case. I had not used it a week before I was able to go back to work. It took all soreness and lameness out of me and I have not since had a Rheumatic ache or pain. I am fifty years of age, but I have never seen a medicine to beat Bodi-Tone. I am a railroad man, and I am recommending Bodi-Tone whenever I meet a person who needs it. ABE BRICKER.



Trial Coupon

Clipped from Up-To-Date Farming

Bodi-Tone Company,
Hoyne and North Ave., Chicago, Ill.

I have read your offer of a dollar box of Bodi-Tone on 25 days' trial, and ask you to send me a box by return mail, postpaid. I will give it a fair trial and will send you $1.00 promptly when I am sure it has benefited me. If it does not help me I will not pay one penny and will owe you nothing. Neither I nor any member of my family have ever before used Bodi-Tone.

Name_____

Town_____

State_____

St. or R. F. D._____

A Genuine Rupture Cure Sent on Trial to Prove It

Don't Wear a Truss Any Longer

After Thirty Years' Experience I Have Produced An Appliance for Men, Women and Children That Actually Cures Rupture

Are You Ruptured?

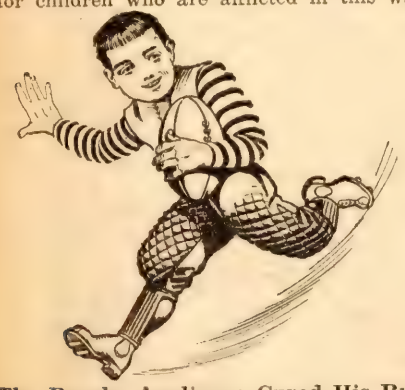
If so, the BROOKS APPLIANCE is made for You; You and all other Men, Women and Children who are sufferers from this annoying and dangerous trouble. That truss you have been wearing—one of the many you have tried—chafed and irritated you and was worse than nothing. It had springs and pads and harness and straps and fixings galore and was continually getting out of shape—slipping down or working up and always needing attention. Then, there were salves and washes and ointments to make the case worse and harder to bear. I want to say that you will find none of these annoyances and vexations in the BROOKS APPLIANCE. At least they are reduced to a minimum. This APPLIANCE was made with a view to eliminate, to do away with, just such trouble. I would have been foolish to work half a lifetime, thinking out and perfecting a thing that had no advantage or was not better than scores of other inventions upon the market. In my APPLIANCE you will find the old objectionable features LEFT OUT. You will find it easy to wear. You will scarcely realize you are wearing it. There is no binding, drawing and slipping out of place. It does its work effectively and with comfort to the wearer. I want you to read my book, in which I have taken pains to give full particulars about it. Then, there are a few letters printed in it—selected at random from among hundreds written by men and women who have been cured. You can write these folks and see what they say. If I were you I would see to this matter without waiting. You can put off some things without running much risk, but a rupture is a dangerous proposition to neglect. A rupture is not only bad and serious of itself, but it leads to things infinitely worse. Fill out coupon and mail TODAY. Tomorrow will do, but today is better.

DON'T MAKE THE CHILD WEAR A TRUSS THROUGH LIFE

I Want to Reach the Parents of Every Ruptured Child in the Country.

The Truss Is a Flesh Torturing Invention Fit Only as a Relic Of Barbarity.

I want them to know about the Automatic Air Cushion Rupture Appliance that I make for children who are afflicted in this way.



The Brooks Appliance Cured His Rupture. Now He Is as Sound and Whole as If He Had Never Been Ruptured.

My appliance can be put on any child with perfect safety to the little one. For growing children there is nothing better to be had—no matter how much you pay—than my appliance. I want the parents or others who may have children in their care to understand that there should be no delay in getting proper help for ruptured children.

Every day that the rupture is allowed to go on without the right means of correcting it—just so much harder will it be for the child to get rid of it.

No ruptured child can ever be free from the thought of the rupture and it is not fair to any child not to have an equal chance with other children. No matter matter what we may wish to think—ruptured children do not have an equal chance.

Common trusses do not help.

Thousands of men and women know that from their own experience with such trusses.

But it is not necessary for children to wear harsh, cumbersome, steel trusses any more.

You may have had to wear something like this but don't make your child do it. Give the child something better.

My Appliance is better and I want to prove it to you.

I will make an appliance to the child's measure, send it on TRIAL—put it into your hands to see and use, and then you can say whether it is what I claim or not.

The Automatic Air Cushion conforms with every movement of the child; there is an even, gentle pressure which gradually binds the broken parts together—as you would bind a broken limb—and then no matter how much the child jumps, runs, rolls over and falls down—the pressure is kept up just the same—always drawing the parts together.

Write me today and get all the information—send the coupon.



The above is C. E. Brooks of Marshall, Mich., the Inventor, who has been curing ruptures for over 30 years. If ruptured write him today.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon today and I will send you free my illustrated book on rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you may also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try my appliance or not.

OTHERS FAILED BUT THE APPLIANCE CURED

C. E. BROOKS,
Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—

Your appliance did all you claim for the little boy and more, for it cured him sound and well. We let him wear it for about a year in all, although it cured him in 3 months after he had begun to wear it. We had tried several other remedies and got no relief, and I shall certainly recommend it to friends, for we surely owe it to you. Yours respectfully,

WM. PATTERSON.

No. 717 S. Main St., Akron, O.

RECOMMEND FROM TEXAS FARMER

Brooks Rupture Appliance Co.,
Marshall, Mich.

Gentlemen:—

I feel it my duty to let you, and also all people afflicted as I was, know what your Appliance has done for me. I have been ruptured for many years and have worn many different trusses, but never got any relief until I got your Appliance. I put it on last November, but had very little faith in it, but must say I am now cured. I have laid it away—have had it off for two weeks and doing all kinds of farm work with ease. While I was wearing it, I had la grippe and coughed a great deal but it held all right. Words can not express my gratitude towards you and your Appliance. Will recommend it to all ruptured people.

Yours sincerely,

J. E. LONG.

Bald Prairie, Texas.

Ten Reasons Why

You Should Send for Brooks' Rupture Appliance

1. It is absolutely the only Appliance of the kind on the market today, and in it are embodied the principles that inventors have sought after for years.
2. The Appliance for retaining the rupture can not be thrown out of position.
3. Being an air cushion of soft rubber it clings closely to the body, yet never blisters or causes irritation.
4. Unlike the ordinary so-called pads, used in other trusses, it is not cumbersome or ungainly.
5. It is small, soft and pliable, and positively can not be detected through the clothing.
6. The soft, pliable bands holding the Appliance do not give one the unpleasant sensation of wearing a harness.
7. There is nothing about it to get foul, and when it becomes soiled it can be washed without injuring it in the least.
8. There are no metal springs in the Appliance to torture one by cutting and bruising the flesh.
9. All of the material of which the Appliances are made is of the very best that money can buy, making it a durable and safe Appliance to wear.
10. My reputation for honesty and fair dealing is so thoroughly established by an experience of over thirty years of dealing with the public, and my prices are so reasonable, my terms so fair, that there certainly should be no hesitancy in sending free coupon today.

CURED AT THE AGE OF 76

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—

I began using your Appliance for the cure of rupture (I had a pretty bad case) I think in May, 1905. On November 20, 1905, I quit using it. Since that time I have not needed or used it. I am well of rupture and rank myself among those cured by the Brooks Discovery, which, considering my age, 76 years, I regard as remarkable.

Very sincerely yours,

SAM A. HOOVER.

Jamestown, N. C.

Child Cured in Four Months

Brooks Rupture Appliance Co.

Gentlemen:—The baby's rupture is altogether cured, thanks to your appliance, and we are so thankful to you. If we could only have known of it sooner our little boy would not have had to suffer near as much as he did. He wore your brace a little over four months and has not worn it now for six weeks.

Yours very truly,

ANDREW EGGENBERGER.

21 Jansen St., Dubuque, Iowa.

PENNSYLVANIA MAN THANKFUL

Mr. C. E. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—

Perhaps it will interest you to know that I have been ruptured six years and have always had trouble with it till I got your Appliance. It is very easy to wear, fits neat and snug, and is not in the way at any time, day or night. In fact, at times I did not know I had it on; it just adapted itself to the shape of the body and seemed to be a part of the body, as it clung to the spot, no matter what position I was in.

It would be a veritable God-send to the unfortunates who suffer from rupture if all could procure the Brooks Rupture Appliance and wear it. They would certainly never regret it.

My rupture is now all healed up and nothing ever did it but your Appliance. Whenever the opportunity presents itself I will say a good word for your Appliance, and also the honorable way in which you deal with ruptured people. It is a pleasure to recommend a good thing among your friends or strangers. I am

Yours very sincerely,

JAMES A. BRITTON.

80 Spring St., Bethlehem, Pa.

REMEMBER

I send my Appliance on trial to prove what I say is true. You are to be the judge. Fill out free coupon below and mail today.

Free Information Coupon

C. E. BROOKS, 35B State St., Marshall, Mich.

Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name .....

City .....

R. F. D. ..... State .....



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Up-to-Date Farming

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

EQUITY PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
Indianapolis, Ind.

J. A. EVERITT.....Editor
JOHN P. STELLE...Associate Editor

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Important Articles In This Number

	Page
The Aldrich Plan of Money Control	3
Holding, Knowledge and Price	3
A Clearly Defined Policy	4
What American Farmers Escaped	5
Our Market Representatives	18
Local Union	18
What Have You Done	19
Question Box	21

1912 **January** 1912

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat
F. Quar. 27th	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	F. M. 4th	L. Quar. 11th	N. M. 19th.

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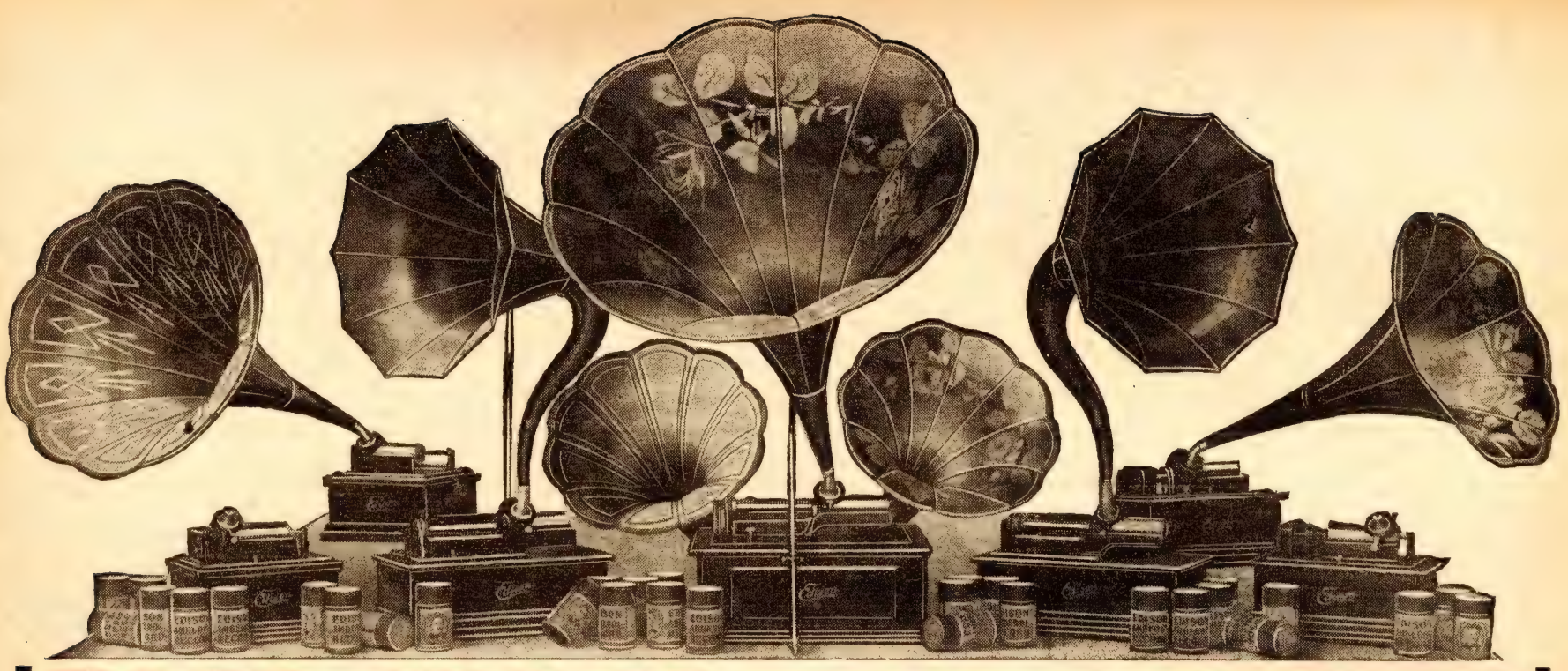
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Mr. Edison Says: *"I want to see a Phonograph in every American Home."*

For the Phonograph is Mr. Edison's pet and hobby. He has worked for years to make this Phonograph excel all others, and now you may obtain any of these wonderful new style outfits on an ***ultra liberal*** offer.

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You Don't Have to Buy Anything

The Edison Offer:

I will send you a New Model Edison Phonograph and your choice of all the Amberol records on an absolutely free loan—no obligations, no deposit, no guarantee nor C. O. D. to us whatever. I want you to have all the **waltzes, two-steps, vaudevilles, minstrels, grand operas, also the sacred music, etc.,** by the world's greatest artists. Entertain your family and your friends. Give plays and concerts **right in your own parlor.** Hear the songs, solos, duets and quartettes, the pealing organ, the brass bands, the symphony orchestras, the choirs of Europe's great cathedrals, the piano and violin virtuoso concerts—all these I want you to hear **free** as reproduced on the Edison phonograph. Then—when you are through with the outfit—send it back to me—and **I will pay the freight.**

Endless Fun

Such a variety of entertainment! Hear the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until the tears stream down your face and your sides ache from laughing at the funniest of funny minstrel shows. Hear the majestic chorus sing the famous anthems just as they sing them in the cathedrals of Europe. Hear the pealing organs, the crashing brass bands, the waltzes, the two-steps, the solos, duets and quartettes. Yes—an **endless** variety of entertainment. You will sit awe-stricken at the wonderful grand operas as sung by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender, sweet harmony of the quartettes singing those dear old melodies that you have heard all your life. Take your choice of any kind of entertainment All will be yours with the Edison in your home. **Send coupon today.**

My Reason:

Why should I make such an ultra liberal offer? Why should I go to all this *expense and trouble* just so *you* can have these free concerts? Well I'll tell you. I am tremendously proud of this new instrument. When *you* get it in your town I *know* everybody will say that nothing like it has ever been heard—so wonderful, so beautiful, such a king of entertainers—so I am sure that at least some one—if not you then somebody else, will want to buy one of these *new style* Edisons (*especially as they are being offered now at the most astounding* **rock bottom price**—*and on easy terms as low as* **$2.00 a month.**) Perhaps you yourself will be glad to keep this outfit. But even if nobody buys I'll be glad *anyway* that I sent you the new Edison on the free loan—for that is *my* way of advertising quickly its wonderful superiority.



Free Catalog Coupon

Edison Phonograph Distributers

For the free catalog address the Vice-Pres. and Mgr., **F. K. BABSON**

Dept. 4052 Edison Block Chicago

Without any obligations on me whatsoever, please send me your new Edison Book and full particulars of your new special free loan offer on the new style, improved EDISON Phonograph.

Name _____

Address _____ St.

Now Then Get Free the New Edison Book

We will send you our handsome new Edison book and full particulars of our wonderful free loan offer absolutely free and prepaid. You should see our grand new Edison book. It will give you the list of the thousands of records and all the machines that you have to choose from. Write today—do not delay. Get the free book and learn about this wonderful free trial offer. Send postal or letter, or just the coupon without any letter—but WRITE NOW!

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The Only Farm Paper That Teaches Practical Cooperation For Farmers.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
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EDITORIAL

The Aldrich Plan of Money Control

FARMERS are waking up to their own interests, and they are learning things. Referring to a tariff hearing before a committee of the United States Senate, in which farmers took a prominent part, a distinguished Senator who had been for many years in Washington, said recently:

> It is the most astonishing thing I have witnessed in all my official life in Washington. It shows that farmers not only know what they want, but why they want it.

So far as this paper is concerned, we propose to help farmers to learn by telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, concerning all questions that come before the people, without any regard to what political party advocates or opposes them. We have no party ax to grind, and if ever there was a time when the people, particularly the farming people, were in need of unbiased information and unprejudiced discussion of public questions that time is certainly now.

On these principles, we earnestly and sincerely oppose the Aldrich Banking Scheme now before Congress. Senators may acknowledge that farmers know things, but they are still too much inclined to ignore the needs and wishes of farmers. The Aldrich plan is a scheme of and for the money interests. It does not take into consideration the fact that farmers need money. The money is for the business interests, the Wall street powers seem to think, and the avowed purpose is to keep it within reach of these interests, always in a manner safe and profitable to the money power. The only concession made to the landed interests at all is that it permits national banks to make limited loans on real estate, which they are forbidden to do under the present system. One advocate of the measure recently declared, "It provides almost conclusively all the banking facilities that the **BUSINESS** of the country needs." And having provided for the business interests it seems to have accomplished its purpose in monetary control. It does not bring the money of the country one bit nearer the farmer. When farmers need money to push production, or to enable them to hold surplus products off of glutted markets, the short loans that may answer the requirements of business, are inadequate to meet the needs of agriculture.

Said a prominent publication, referring to this very matter:

> It fails to impart to either farm produce or farm land mobility of credit power; does not add to the farmers' facilities for buying and selling; does not meet farm needs as to cash or credit, accommodation or cooperation. It smacks too much of exploiting the people to pay big dividends upon bank stock, instead of so serving the people on reasonable terms as to make bank stock vie with government bonds in stability and income power.

Hon. Joseph W. Folk, former governor of Missouri, and now mentioned in connection with the Presidency, in a recent address in Chicago, said:

> The National Reserve Association (provided in the Aldrich scheme) would be nothing more than a Central bank with $300,000,000 of capital, and it would place in the exclusive hands of the interested financial interests the entire management of the money matters of the nation.

What Governor Folk says is the same as what has been said in this paper several times. A claim for the Aldrich scheme is that it gives elasticity to the currency, makes money plentiful when it is needed and withdraws it from circulation when it is not needed, and thus prevents financial panics. But one power in this country can do that in the interest of all the people, and that power is the government itself. Only one period in our history was the money of the country free from private control, and that was the war period and a few years afterwards, when the currency was controlled by the government. There were no panics then because selfish greed could not benefit by them.

Panics are the creatures of greed and the vehicles of gain. Not an accidental one ever occurred in this country, nor did one ever come as a result of legitimate business activity, or as a failure of farmers to produce. They are brought about by those who control the money. The money power gets control of the money just as speculators run a corner in grain, except that those who control the money, control every other commodity. Cornering the money prevents its circulation. When money ceases to circulate, maturing obligations can not be met, and those who are doing business on borrowed capital must sacrifice both business and property in order to liquidate. So general is this that business becames alarmed, a panic ensues, and ruin follows. Mr. Roosevelt admits that, during his presidency, great financial interests had planned just such a crisis, and he felt obliged to compromise with them and concede their demands in order to save the business interests of the country. The panic of 1907 was of the same character.

When ,there is a financial panic business becomes stagnant, agriculture sinks to its lowest plane, and prices of property fall to their most disastrous level. Then is the time to buy and the powers that cornered the money, or interests subservient thereto, become buyers. Millions of property changes hands in every panic. Then money starts again into circulation; business begins slowly to revive, farmers, last of all, feel the effects of better prices, and general values go higher. Those who erstwhile had the money cornered and precipitated the panic, now become sellers—bought or took in liquidation when prices were lowest, they sell when prices have gone up again. But we need not dwell on these sickening details and unholy transactions—ruining the industries of the whole country to add to the accumulations of the few. It is the work of greed pure and simple—a greed that robs the people of the wealth they have created, but that has not the courage of the burglar.

Can this greed be eliminated by increasing its power? Greed never kills itself. Monopolists never voluntarily surrender monopolistic powers. Those who have built up systems that multiply their profits will not themselves overthrow those systems. Neither will the American banking power, that has become the greatest power to control money in the world, devise a plan to destroy or weaken that power. The Aldrich scheme is the money power's plan, and should it be adopted we shall have a financial monarchy in an industrial republic.

Holding, Knowledge and Prices

MR. B. F. YOACUM, the distinguished railroad man, from whom we have often quoted approvingly, said recently, after a trip through Texas and the South, that he found business conditions satisfactory, and the people generally satisfied, with the exception of the large loss sustained by the farmers on account of the low prices paid for cotton.

This brought up the subject as to how better prices might be secured. "If the spinners need the cotton," said Mr. Yoakum, "they will pay twelve cents a pound for it as readily as nine cents; but if they know the crop is excessive, they make their calculations accordingly and wait their time to buy."

Mr. Yoakum does not believe much may be gained by holding the stock off the market for the dealers and speculators, he says, keep in touch with the conditions from the time the seed is planted until the cotton is picked and ginned; and the government reports, compiled and made at heavy expense, keep the public accurately informed, not only as to production, but as to how much is held in farmers' hands or in local storage

But suppose the growers were to continue to hold until the mills actually needed it, they would be compelled to buy and pay an equitable price, no matter how well they knew the farmers held a surplus. Knowing the farmers had it would not furnish the mills material to run on.

But there is food for thought in this reference to the government's reports. It is true the government reports, accurately or otherwise, the amount of cotton, or any other prominent crop, that is produced each year, and then from time to time how much is still in the producers' hands. But when did the government ever report how much of a supply of cotton was held in the mills, or of tobacco in the factories, or of wheat in the flouring mills, or of wool in the woolen mills, or of barley in the distilleries? The government spends lots of money to keep the buyers informed as to how much of the stuff there is on hand, but it never turns a wheel or moves a pencil to tell the farmers how much the buyers have hidden away, so that the farmers may have some idea as to how much it would be well for them to produce in order to secure a reasonable price, or whether it would pay them to hold on to the stuff or not. We do like the United States government, and we are ready at any time to fight its enemies, but we can not see why so much should be done to keep one class constantly informed as to how they should manage their business while the rights and interests of another class, in precisely the same lines are totally ignored. Give the public information, if you will, of how much has been planted, how much produced and how much is yet unsold, but give the same public like information of how much the buyers and manufacturers have stored away, that the farmers may have the benefit of that information. We do not like a halfway, one-sided business. If one class be served, serve the other also.

Russia's Production of Grain

THE United States Department of Agriculture, on the authority of the International Institute of Agriculture, at Rome, Italy, reports that Russia's production of grain last year was as follows: Wheat, 509,494,000 bushels; rye, 762,056,000 bushels; barley, 411,264,000 bushels; oats, 858,410,000 bushels; corn, 82,290,000 bushels.

It will be noted that Russia's wheat crop is but little below that of the United States, and that her wheat and rye combined far exceeds that of this country. It is a significant fact also that in European countries rye is as much or even more of a bread crop than wheat. Hence, to estimate the total of Russia's crop of breadstuff, both wheat and rye must be considered.

We, therefore, once more suggest to American farmers that they watch the present tariff negotiations between Russia and the United States, or the negotiations likely soon to begin. Free trade with that country in farm products, particularly in grain, would be as disastrous to the grain growers of the United States as would have been free trade with Canada; and the persistent and determined spirit that pressed that measure to so humiliating a failure, is very likely to seek the same thing elsewhere. Besides the same influences would support it. The great milling power would want the wheat, the distilleries would want the rye and the corn, and the breweries would want the barley, while the farm implement men would eagerly seek Russian farm development as a great new field for their machinery.

A Clearly Defined Policy

IT IS gratifying to have a clearly defined policy, from at least a semi-official source, of any Department of the United States government. Hence, we publish in full the following "press notice," sent out from the Department of Agriculture:

In line with his policy to use the machinery of the Department of Agriculture to help lower the cost of living, Secretary Wilson thinks the lands near the large cities should be used so that their markets for food stuffs could be supplied with home-grown products. Only recently 15,000 tons of potatoes reached New York from Scotland for New York City consumption. Within an hour's ride of the Greater City there is enough uncultivated land to produce many times the amount of this cargo of potatoes, if only properly cultivated.

This applies not only to the potato crop, but to nearly all the trucking crops. And, too, this situation does not affect New York alone, but every city and community from Maine to Texas, and the West and Middlewest, but, indeed, almost the entire country.

Washington is a fair example of the argument. There are thousands of acres of cheap lands in nearby Maryland and Virginia that would supply the Washington market with all the potatoes, cabbage, and other truck crops it would consume. Instead, most of the supply of these farm products is shipped from a distance at, of course, a much higher cost than would be the case if they were produced in contiguous territory. The important fact in regard to this is that these lands in Maryland and Virginia can be bought cheap and put in condition for cultivation at a nominal outlay.

In the South our reports show that most of the potatoes, cabbage, eggs, butter, and meats used are shipped from a distance. One of our agents reported that he ordered eggs for breakfast at a hotel in North Carolina and was informed that the train from Washington was late and there were no eggs to be had in the town. Within a radius of a few miles of this city is enough vacant land to supply nearly the entire State with eggs. This agent found that 75 per cent. of the eggs, butter, poultry, meats, and vegetables were imported from out-of-State markets.

The problem of supplying the markets with home-grown and home-raised food stuffs is a serious one in the question of the high cost of living, and when it is solved by the cultivation of the neglected acreage of lands, I believe the whole problem will have been materially reduced. The Department of Agriculture is working to bring this about.

We may understand, then, that it is the policy of the Secretary of Agriculture to lower the cost of living by securing greater soil production. Mr. Wilson has himself shown many times in his official reports, that there is abundant production in this country, if it were properly distributed, to supply every want, and that the prevailing high cost of provisions is not because the raw material as it comes from the farms is scarce or that the farmers are paid high prices or it. The past season, however, was an exceptional one in some lines, and yields were light, but even yet, and for those commodities, prices have not ruled high on the farms. But Mr. Wilson's "policy" is not to provide only for this year of small crops, but for a permanent change in the country's production.

If there are lands near the great cities that are not in cultivation, what is the matter with them? They must have been in cultivation once, and they must have been productive, with markets at their doors. Why was that cultivation abandoned? Because the prices paid for the stuff were beaten down so low by the prevalent middle marketing system and the prices of other things in the cities went so high that farmers could not afford the costly near-city production, and they quit the business—were driven out of it. Is it one whit more promising today than it was during the years of abandonment?

And if "there are thousands of acres of cheap lands in nearby Maryland and Virginia," why have people been for so many years crowding westward to find room to build homes upon—to find places where they can make a living tilling the soil? And why has the government been for years spending millions of public money on irrigation projects in the distant West in an effort to bring arid lands into production? Why were not these cheap eastern lands brought into cultivation first? Or have they been in cultivation and been abandoned, like the lands near the cities, because the system of marketing farm products was so fatal to producers that the business had to be abandoned, even before that system reached the point of robbing both growers and users?

Mr. Wilson's "policy" in this behalf presents a wide field for explanations. Suppose everything should work as his aids in the press service would have it, and those lands near the cities should be brought into cultivation and produce enough to supply the markets of those cities; and suppose "those thousands of acres of cheap lands" in those two eastern states, should be made into productive and high-yielding farms, what would that mean to farmers elsewhere that now supply those needs at prices which barely pay the cost of production? Mr. Wilson has shown the world time and again that profit to farmers is not in the quantity produced, but in the price received, and that the moment the demand is supplied, each extra pound or bushel pulls down the price; that time and again smaller crops have brought more money and made farmers more prosperous than larger ones. Mr. Wilson's policy, therefore, to reduce the cost of living by increasing production and forcing down the price paid the farmers, if, even then, the additional stuff could be gotten to the eaters at lower prices, might benefit the consumers in certain localities, but it would ruin the farmers and cast a blight upon agriculture. Many times recently have we been forced to wonder whether the American Department of Agriculture is a department of agriculture at all. If those powerful national agencies would help to cut out the marketing system that is plundering all alike, and to inaugurate a true Equity System, then such a policy as that avowed above would easily meet the conditions; for understand us, we are not opposed to bringing in the lands mentioned, if there are such, but we want marketing conditions that can properly utilize the products, and benefit one class without injury to another. If extra products are to supply certain demands, the products from other farms that have been supplying those demands must be cared for elsewhere. That is Equity.

The Seriousness of Farming

FARMING is not play; it is a serious business. Those in authority and in high places, who are constantly doing things for those of other callings, may pass farmers by lightly, and feel that, in the broad fields all over the country, where everything seems so free and independent, they need no aid and but little encouragement; still it is a fact that farmers now have more to contend against than at any other period of the country's history. We concede the progress that has been made; the improved machinery, the easy transportation, the open markets, the apparently ravenous demand, which, by the way, is not, in the main, a demand for consumption, but for speculative hoarding, the great schools and able teachers, the experiment stations and institutes, the science that is interjected into production—we concede all these, but in spite of them, there are problems to solve on the farms and in the country that were never presented before.

We do not refer now to artificial conditions that are sapping the very life blood of agriculture and destroying its energy and vitality, but to natural problems that have multiplied amazingly during the last few years. An editorial writer in the Cincinnati Enquirer, calls attention to the fact that in the earlier years orchards blossomed and bore fruit without serious molestation, and nothing ever interfered with the regularity of the potato or any of the other farm crops. Sometimes there was too little rain and sometimes too much, and there were always weeds to be contended with, but the tiller of the soil had far fewer enemies than he has now to fight against. Among orchards and vines neither deciduous fruit nor grapes can be grown without constant and expensive spraying, and almost every potato hill must be sprinkled to destroy blight or rot, or ruinous fungous growth or insect enemy. Not only these, but new species of caterpillars are ravaging great stretches of forests, while the states and the United States are spending millions of dollars in a vain effort to check them. An unknown species of blight, which so far nothing has impeded, is sweeping over the land, leaving not a chestnut tree alive in its path, and millions of feet of valuable timber, which used to remain sound until it was wanted, are being ruined by borers, who simply live to kill the magnificent growth of generations.

And the fields have not escaped. New kinds of weeds, more persistent and more impossible to root out, infest every sort of crop, while the pastures are invaded by prolific and indestructible, harmful growths, that sometimes, in spite of every possible resistance, take possession of the land and hold it against all comers.

We scarcely need mention the boll weevil in the Southern cotton fields, unknown for harm a few years ago, and the same insect in the corn ears in the North, the chinch bugs in both wheat and corn and grass, and other pests of which our fathers knew nothing, but they are here and eating their way into the farmers' pocketbooks.

The flocks of turkeys that used to enliven almost every farm in the East, have disappeared—disease made such inroads upon them that the farmers have ceased to try to raise them, and new parasites and strange diseases attack poultry and pigs, and cattle and sheep. It has become a steady fight to keep vegetable and animal life going on the farm; and what is worse, the harmful things are more hardy and prolific than the useful things. The most persistent efforts have failed to keep the harmful from living and multiplying, while it requires equally persistent efforts to bring the useful to maturity. Scientists are busy with the problems of production, but the multiplication of these hordes of enemies in their very hands, amounts to almost a rebuke to them.

Can any one blame us, if, in the truth of the destructive gale that shakes the agricultural craft to a threatened foundering, we devote our energies to the establishment of a marketing system that will save to the farmers at least a part of what they bring through these terrible crises? That is the **MISSION** of our paper, and we can but fulfill it.

Discontent With Marketing

DISCONTENT with the greed that has crept into trade is world wide. But the trade is not so much to blame as the system. The countries of the world must learn that fact before any great relief can be obtained. We see from press dispatches that the French government is taking the matter up, having decided that one of the first questions with which it will deal in the present Parliament is the increased cost of living.

A bill will be presented, we are told, for the purpose of establishing municipal co-operative societies, principally for the sale of bread and butchers' meat. Grants are to be made from the local funds, and it is hoped by these means to keep the prices of these commodities at regular normal figures.

We take it that the French government, is merely trying an experiment, and it will find many things different from what the authorities anticipate. But they realize that, in some way, excessive profits have been added to these commodities that make them come too high to the users. Since partisan politics does not rule in France as it does in this country, and the authorities are not so fearful of offending those who have a "pull," France may succeed in this control better than the United States. But relief is in the overthrow of the old middle marketing system and the substitution for it of the Equity System, with selling to supply need, and shipping as direct as possible to the center of demand.

Present Marketing

IS AN illustration of how the present marketing system works, we mention the case of a woman orchardist who lives not a hundred miles from Chicago, and whose shipments should reach their destination on the day of shipment or the day following, and must be practically in the same condition in which the commodity left the shipper's hands. The woman in question shipped to Chicago a barrel of Siberian crabapples that she had carefully hand-picked in the morning, and that were in the very best of condition. The barrel sold on the middle system market for $1. Twenty-five cents of that went to pay the freight, another twenty-five for cartage and ten cents for commission. So she received forty cents for her two and a half bushels of hand-picked crab apples, that were then retailing in Chicago at forty-five cents a peck. The remittance was accompanied by a report that the fruit was in "bad condition," which could not have been true.

This woman had fourteen trees of splendid winter apples, but, after this experience, what could she do with them? People in the city were anxious to have them, and were willing to pay good prices for them; she was as anxious to sell, and was willing to accept a reasonable price, but the system between the supply and the demand made it impossible for the two to get together. Such things would not be tolerated in some countries.

Pure "Food" and Farmers

THE government has been prosecuting farmers under the pure food law. A carload of wheat was shipped from Kansas City to Texas. The federal government alleged that the wheat was adulterated because hard wheat had been mixed with No. 2 red wheat. The government also alleged that the wheat was misbranded because it was sold as No. 2 red wheat. Thus it was held by the court that the pure food law had been violated. It is probable that the shipper had bought the wheat indiscriminately, and loaded it in the car as it had been delivered ,without a thought of the different kinds.

A shipment of oats was made from Nashville, Tenn., into Georgia. The grain was offered for sale and sold as white oats. The government authorities found that eighty-four per cent. of the load was white oats, the other sixteen per cent. being wheat, chaff, barley, etc. The shipper admitted the uncleanness of the oats, plead guilty to the charge and was fined. We do not know whether the wheat got into the oats from the latter being thrashed after the wheat, and whether the chaff was in it from lack of being properly cleaned by the machine, or not.

But it is evident that farmers and others must be careful about shipping mixed grain of any kind. Think how easy it would be to get caught up on white and yellow corn. Sure, "the bogy man'll catch you if you don't watch out."

What American Farmers Escaped

FOR the information of our wheat-growing readers and American farmers in general we publish the following press dispatch of December 21 from Manitoba, Canada:

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 21.—The wheat blockade in Saskatchewan is without a parallel. Farmers already have suffered enormous losses, and there may be suffering.

At Morse farmers fought hand to hand in the streets for the privilege of marketing their grain, and mounted police had to be called to maintain order. Fifty thousand bushels of grain are piled in the streets and in implement houses at that place, and over one hundred loads are standing in wagons with no place to unload it. Farmers have been in town for a week or more trying to dispose of their wheat. Many of them drove seventy-five miles and intended to take back with them the necessities of life.

At Mortloch and Outlook the elevators are filled to the roof, and farmers have been waiting for days to unload. At Reuleau the names of three hundred farmers are on the car order books, and at Pense many more names are on the list. Conditions at Herbert, Skift Current, Rush Lake, Sintaluta, Qu'Appellee, Indian Head, McTaggart, Lang, and Milestone are no better.

That shows what American wheat growers escaped by so small a margin only a few short months ago Had it been left to our own government the gates would have been thrown wide open and that deluge would have been upon us. The President of the United States went beyond the limit of an executive and an adviser of Congress to compel the enactment of the measure giving free trade in farm products, and his party machine adherents were quick to do his bidding. And the Democrats in Congress, including the House leader, Speaker Champ Clark, almost unanimously supported it. Thus the measure was enacted by our Congress and signed by our President. All that saved us from that calamity was the independent vote of the people of Canada.

And what would it have meant to the wheat growers of the United States? Last year was a season of rather short yield, but for all that we have an abundance of home grown wheat, as is evident by the fact that both wheat and flour are being exported, and prices have not been high anywhere at any time. The writer personally knows of wheat being sold by growers in Southern Indiana and Southern Illinois at prices ranging from seventy cents to eighty cents a bushel, and the best prices on the days of sale were obtained. We do not know of wheat of the crop of 1911 bringing the growers a dollar a bushel anywhere, and the truth is, wheat should never sell below a dollar a bushel on the farm. When it does it fails to pay the grower either the profits claimed on the most ordinary investments, or the wages paid the common laborer. If the American Congress and President, then, had had their way and turned that flood of wheat into the United States, who is willing to hazard a guess as to what the price would have been? Show Mr. Secretary Wilson the figures he himself has made comparing the prices of large supplies with small ones, of glutted markets with those that only supply the needs, and ask him to make a guess.

It may be claimed that the trouble in Canada at wheat selling time in December was lack of shipping facilities. Be that as it may, it would have been no relief to us, for our own great railroad systems had their cars on the tracks, so to speak, to rush that very wheat across the line; they were only awaiting an affirmative vote in Canada. If anyone here had needed the wheat it would have been a different thing, but we have shown, and statistics show, that nobody did, unless it was the big millers, that Mr. Taft said were able to grind more than they could get, at prices as low as they wanted it, of course.

We are sorry that our Canadian neighbors are up against so hard a proposition, and we would be glad to help them out of it if we could do so without injury to our own people. But "charity begins at home," and "he that provideth not for his own household hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." These texts might be good ones for those who would compel free trade in American farm products in the face of the above detailed conditions, to preach from. If tariff protects manufacturers it should also protect farmers, and the above dispatch shows clearly the importance of that protection. And right here we would advise farmers to watch Mr. Taft's negotiations with Russia.

In this connection American farmers should remember kindly such men as ex-Speaker Cannon of Illinois He defied the entire administration to oppose the Canadian free trade measure.

A Power That Controls

THE world could not do without mills. The farmers' grain must be ground, and the eaters must have the flour for bread, pie-crust and cake. Therefore, every grain grower and every bread eater ought to love the millers.

But sometimes good things get to having too much power. In 1909, and that is the latest summed up figures we have, there were 11,691 flour and grist mills in the country. There was invested in those mills a capital of $349,152,000, and the cost of the material in them amounted to $767,576,000. The amount paid out in salaries in operating them was $12,517,000; and for wages other than salaries,, $24,464,000. The miscellaneaus expenses amounted to $25,965,000. The total value of the products of the mills was $883,594,000. The value of the material thus worked up was $769,476,000. Hence, running it through the mills added to its value $116,008,000.

A pretty big thing are these mills, and they exercise a pretty big control. At their request a few years ago Secretary of the Treasury suspended the tariff on Canadian wheat, and allowed it to come into this country in free competition with American wheat on the easy condition that they would ship out the flour that had been made from it, but not until the wheat shipped in had knocked a hole into the American price.

Less than a year ago, to benefit these mills, an American President did his utmost to have all Canadian wheat admitted free, on the avowed ground that the mills could grind more wheat than they were able to buy from American farmers, never once considering that American farmers are able to produce and do produce more wheat than they can sell at fair prices.

Need for Money in Farming

FINANCIERS seldom take farmers into account when they plan to provide money for the people. They talk much of furnishing money to move crops, but that is used by the buyers to pay low prices for the stuff and to ship it to the market centers. Of course, what is paid for the products is distributed among the farmers but not enough of it goes to any one place to attract much attention.

But for all that, farmers need banking facilities. If they could get money on safer and better terms they could do better farming, market with better judgment and better to serve the consumers, and they could handle stock to a great deal better advantage. As it is, farmers are often compelled to turn their stock before it is near ready, and they sometimes feel that they must sell their products when they know they will go into such storage as will shut them up from the consumers until exhorbitant prices open the door.

The farmers, in 1907, with seven billion dollars worth of products, needed money to properly and equitably control the market, but the money was wrapped up in bonds, mortgages and fake stocks and securities, and it fell with a crash, dragging the farmers' products with it.

The farmers are now said to have nine billion dollars worth of stuff, with the money in the same condition it was in 1907. There is much talk of making a better system, but the farmer is not considered in it.

A Fault in Buying

CONSUMERS in the towns and cities have a habit of buying which will, to an extent, at least, impede the progress of direct marketing, and it will be necessary for them to overcome that habit as far as possible in order to bring to their benefit the closer relations now being secured between producer and consumer, and the cheaper prices promised for foodstuff.

We refer to the habit of buying only enough for a meal at a time. It is convenient, when one lives close to the market, to be able to do this, but it brings the retail business to the very smallest division, and those who avail themselves of it certainly pay for the privilege. Greater profits are charged on a single meal purchase than on enough to last the family a day or two, or even longer. If any of our readers would verify this statement, keep account of things bought a meal at a time for a few days, and then get the price on the same quantity bought all at once. Even in the middle system of marketing the difference will surprise you. The meal-at-a-time purchase carries higher profits than the purchase in larger quantities.

So there is room for reform in methods of buying. To preserve what is bought more than is required for immediate use, other kitchen appliances may be needed in many homes, but these appliances are not expensive, and they are great sources of convenience and utility in many ways, and it is profitable to have them any way.

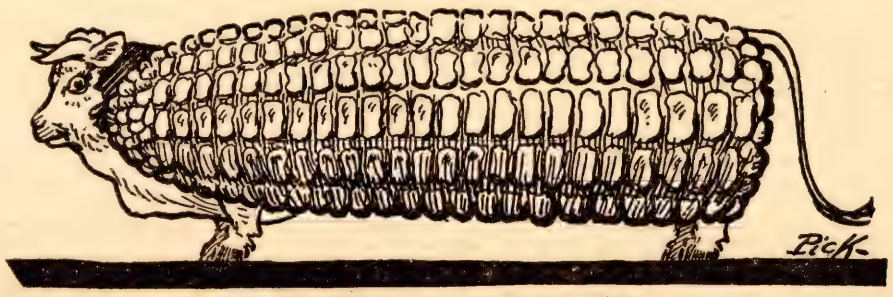
The Devasting Tobacco Trust

THE American Tobacco Company, the tobacco trust, is dissolved. The courts have so ordered and declared. But anything founded on greed and built up of profits, with profits still flowing to it, is hard to tear down. There is scarcely an evil in the country today but would die a natural death but for the profits it lives upon. No one would defend or seek to perpetuate the liquor traffic if there were no profits in the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. The government would not be engaged in a great trial of meat packers if there were no profits in controlling the country's meat supply. There would never have been trouble with the Standard Oil had there been no profits in monopolizing that remarkable modern gift of nature. The steel trust would be scarcely a business incident if there were no profits in being able to compel the payment of arbitrary prices for one of the world's modern necessities. If there were no profits in it there would be no middle marketing system buying life's common necessities at the lowest of prices and selling them at the highest. Profit is the life and soul of all these things, and if the profit could be cut out, the evils would not exist an hour; with the profits remaining the highest courts are not strong enough to overthrow them.

But the tobacco trust was found to be an illegal combination, and it was ordered dissolved. A recent sale of tobacco in Kentucky showed things. The Imperial bought a million pounds, James Hodge bought a million and a half, Turner Burns bought more than a million, and the American Tobacco Company bought twelve millions. There seems to have been no bidding, no competition, each got what he seemed to want and prices were uniform and "low," as the growers say. Whereupon a prominent and intelligent grower exclaimed:

CONFEDERATED, LEAGUED TOGETHER, UNITED MORE CLOSELY THAN EVER, IS THAT SAME OLD DEVASTATING, DESOLATING TOBACCO TRUST!"

The profits outlive the order of the court, and so does the trust.



A GOOD VEHICLE FOR MARKETING CORN

Co-operation vs. Individualism

PEOPLE are often compelled by circumstances and conditions to do things they would not otherwise think of doing. Farmers have certainly reached the point, not only in this country but in the world, when they must, in a measure, give up their invidualism to acquire the benefits of co-operation. Time was when each farmer felt that he could do as he pleased and "paddle his own canoe;" but those of that calling realize now, as they never did before, that they must do business with the outside world, with all the other callings, and since those other callings have given up individualism in business, and act through agencies and organized forces, farmers must do the same.

We are glad to quote the following from a lengthy and well written article recently published in Farm Life. But will farmers heed these conditions and take the action necessary to save them from the business inequalities so apparent everywhere? Will they organize?

The day has come when farmers for their own protection must give up much of that individualism which has heretofore been their most remarkable characteristic. The time is past when we can live independently on the products of our land and give no thought to the man or the market in the city. This age is an age of co-operation, organization and combination, both legal and illegal, among city business interests, and such a condition makes the necessary dealings of farmers with city markets far too one-sided and unequal, when the farmer dealers cling to old time individual efforts in their transactions with dealers operating under all the advantages of a highly developed organization.

THE CHINCH BUG AS A FARM PEST

PROF. S. A. FORBES, State Entomologist of Illinois, says in a circular recently issued, that during the years 1910 and 1911 the chinch bug has been abundant enough in several counties in the Southern half of that state to cause heavy loss, especially of corn, and to threaten widespread destruction of wheat, oats, corn, and the pasture and meadow grasses during the coming year. We have no doubt this pest is dangerously numerous in many other localities.

The chinch bugs are now in their winter quarters, most of them full grown and fully developed, and there they will remain until the warm weather of next April and May. They have taken refuge at the roots of the various field grasses which grow in thick, tall bunches or clumps, such as bunch grass, sedge grass, and even in well grown stools of timothy. Scattered bunches of the bugs, from fifty to several hundred together, may sometimes be found wherever there is an accumulation of weeds, leaves and other rubbish, and in wild blackberry thickets grown up with grass. The common mullein sometimes shelters large numbers of them. Ordinarily they would now be abundant under dead leaves, sticks, and in thickets in the edges of woodlands, under fences and rails and poles lying on the ground, and even in the fodder and corn stalks of the fields; but the continued wet weather of last fall no doubt destroyed many that were not sheltered.

Wherever they are wintering, they may be destroyed, says Prof. Forbes, by burning over the bunch grass on comparatively dry days; or by burning off, raking up, or otherwise destroying whatever their winter covering may be. This cleaning up and burning should be done on dry and quiet days, so that the fire may burn slowly and as deeply as possible, so that what bugs may not be destroyed by the heat will be left with so little covering that the future weather will kill what the fire failed to reach. Every chinch bug killed in its winter quarters, declares Prof. Forbes, means something like a hundred fewer bugs in the wheat, and ten thousand fewer in the corn.

But this fight on the chinch bugs must be a concerted one. The mature bugs fly from field to field, and from farm to farm, and the undeveloped summer brood go on foot from the wheat to the corn or other fields. So if all the farms but one in a neighborhood were cleared of the pests in a winter campaign, the uncleared farm might infest the whole. As Prof. Forbes says, this chinch bug fight is essentially a community affair, and constitutes another demand for farm organization. The chinch bug is not a menace all over the country, but such things are constantly coming, things that require concert of action and co-operation on the part of farmers. Some places it is one thing and some places it is another, aside from the general proposition of the successful marketing of farm crops. Every farming community ought to be in position to work in concert at a moment's notice.

Our Southern Illinois readers specially would do well to write to Prof. S. A. Forbes, Urbana, Ill., for his chinch bug circular.

"When it shall be said in any country in the world, 'My poor are happy; neither ignorance nor distress is to be found among them; my jails are empty of prisoners, my streets of beggars; the aged are not in want, the taxes are not oppressive; the rational world is my friend, because I am a friend of its happiness'—when these things can be said; then may that country boast of its constitution and its government."—Thomas Paine.

It is to bring such a condition to our country that **Up-to-Date Farming** is teaching Equity in all the business relations of life and bringing the people to a condition to secure it.

HOW THEY FOUND EACH OTHER

Cupid in a Fog

The harbor of the gay little summer resort was filled with pleasure boats of every description when the fog suddenly rolled in from the ocean and blotted out every sight.

Vera Gale, alone in a frail canoe, was thoroughly frightened. An hour ago it had been amusing to set out in her pretty green canoe and paddle around in the harbor, perhaps calling at some yacht for a few brief words with friends or skirting the sandy shore exchanging merry badinage with the bathers or campers—all of them were friends of Vera Gale.

Just as she had skimmed near an incoming excursion steamer and avoided a luxuriously appointed motor boat—when she was surrounded on every side by boats larger and heavier than her own frail craft—the fog shut down and she was helpless. Once she paddled desperately toward the point where she was sure there was safe landing, but she found herself under the bow of a big steamer which had anchored there and a rough voice warned her away.

Then she bumped into a smaller boat and somebody swore inelegantly at her and she found herself apologizing meekly for the intrusion. As she finished speaking there came from the fog close beside her a man's voice. Vera was glad it was a pleasant voice—it sounded so near.

"Pardon me, madam, but are you alone in a boat?"

"Yes—I have a canoe," was Vera's reply.

"A dangerous craft in this mix-up," went on the voice. "Can you swim?"

"Yes—do you think there's any danger?" Vera was growing anxious.

"Most assuredly there is danger if that steamer stirs before the fog lifts. I have a large boat here and there is plenty of room if you care to come aboard. We can have a line out to the canoe."

"Thank you very much. Perhaps I had better. I've been frightened to death for the last fifteen minutes," said Vera.

"It's mere guesswork where you are—tell me if I lay hands on your canoe."

There followed a few moments during which Vera knew her new acquaintance must be feeling around for her canoe and with another dip of her paddle she endeavored to draw closer to the sound of his voice. Her effort was successful—a hand grasped her rail and the voice sounded in her ear.

"Got you!" cried the voice triumphantly.

"Yes," answered Vera, excitedly.

Vera's hand was grasped in a large, strong wet one and obediently her other one went out to find his shoulder. To her infinite embarrassment it first brushed a shaven cheek, then awkwardly grasped at a shock of thick hair and ended on a rough woolen shoulder.

"Oh, I beg pardon!" she grasped as her hand found a resting place.

He relieved her embarrassment by speaking of her canoe as he almost lifted her to a seat with one strong arm even as he held her craft with the other. She couldn't see his face and his figure was merely a dark blur in the fog.

"There, I'll have a line out to the canoe, and you can feel quite easy about it. Here are your paddles—just throw them down anywhere. Now, if you'll just slide a little further around you can manipulate this stern, and I'll give my attention to the engine in case we have to cut and run at short notice."

"Where is the siren?" asked Vera, as she groped about with her hands.

"Give me your hand—there, feel that lever?"

"Oh, yes—I thought it was the squeegee kind," said Vera, as she pulled the lever and then almost screamed at the loud "Boo-oo!" that followed.

"My own invention—that lever," chuckled the voice. "Great, isn't it?"

"Fine—it's very loud," admitted Vera. "How often shall I sound it?"

"Whenever the other fellows stop," he laughed.

"There are so many of them the sounds lap over one another," commented Vera, as she managed to get in another alarming "Boo-oo."

Again her fellow passenger laughed and his laugh had a ring of familiarity. It was very baffling to sit there so close to him and not know what he looked like—who he was—or anything about him. It was very romantic, too, but Vera was not thinking of that somehow.

There came a medley of sounds—a tooting, blowing, pounding of a steamer's screw, and then out of the fog astern there loomed a dark shape, and before Vera's frightened lips could utter a sound her new acquaintance leaned forward, a gigantic form in the mist, and, grasping her in his arms, stepped overboard into the bay while the puffing steam tug sent his boat with the dangling canoe straight to the bottom of the harbor.

The man and the girl went down and then up again miraculously escaping arising under one of the craft that surrounded them. Vera's companion held her closely with one arm, and with the other he stroked vigorously to keep them afloat. Presently Vera recovered her wits sufficiently to strike out with her free arm.

"Bravo," he panted, when he found that she too, was swimming. Then, amid the shouting and whistling and screeching about them, his voice arose:

"Boat ahoy—two in the water!"

After that there was danger of their being run over by rescuers, but all at once he shouted joyfully that he had found something, and then friendly hands pulled them over into an open boat and only then did the man give up the girl he had rescued.

"If—it—hadn't been—for—you-u-u—I w-w-would ha-have been drowned!" said Vera, through chattering teeth. "My c-canoe w-would ha-have gone to the bottom—so w would I."

"It's at the bottom now, and so is mine!" returned the other, cheerfully. "Say, mate, have you got anything warm to wrap the lady in?"

"Aye—here you are!" and a knitted jacket was tossed from the fog and her new acquaintance, sitting beside her then, wrapped Vera in its comforting folds.

"How about yourself?" she asked after a little while.

"Oh, never mind me—I'm tough," was his careless reply. "But say," earnestly, you're plucky, do you know it?"

"I was scared to death," admitted Vera.

"So was I," he retorted and they both laughed.

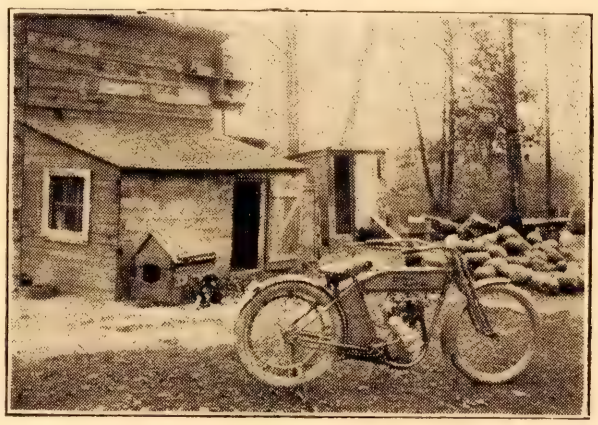
The two who had spent an hour in the fog together—who had touched hands—had spoken—had gone down to the gates of death together and up again—turned and looked at each other.

"Allen Cramer!" cried Vera breathlessly.

"Vera Gale!" he cried equally astonished, and then these two who had known each other all their lives and never dreamed of falling in love felt a strange embarrassment.

"It seems like stepping into a new world—after the fog," said Vera to cover her embarrassment.

"It is a new world for me," said Allen gravely, and his hand closed over hers.—St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.



THIS MOTORCYCLE IS A FARMER'S "HANDY MAN" AND FREQUENTLY DOES THE WORK OF A TEAM IN A FRACTION OF THE TIME.

It Worked

Marks—By the way, you were beginning to get bald when I saw you last, and were just commencing a sure remedy. Did it work?

Sparks—You bet it did. I'm bald as a beetle now.

Some Demonstration

"Did the new speaker have much of an audience?"

"Not much."

"Was there any applause?"

"A dog ran up the stairs and wagged his tail."

A Fair Deal

A gentleman who wanted an empty bottle, selected one and asked the price. "If you want it empty," said the clerk, "it will cost you a penny, but if you want something in it it won't cost you anything."

"That seems fair," said the man, "you may put a cork in it."

SMILES

Insult to Injury

"Mrs. Bouncer is very cruel to her husband."

"What has she done now?"

"She broke her broom over his head and sent him to town to get another."

Real Life

"You always said you intended to marry an artist, and now you are engaged to a dentist."

"If he ain't an artist, I'd like to know who is; he draws from real life."

A Frequent Reminder

"There is just one incident in my life your wife always reminds me of."

Husband—"I wish I could say as much. She reminds me of a thousand things a day that she thinks ought to be done."

An Old Joke

"That was a pretty good joke Belus cracked yesterday."

"Cracked nothing! To my personal knowledge, that joke was cracked a hundred years ago!"

Just a Little

What is the difference between bark taken from the limb of a tree and the bark of a dog?

One is the bark of a bough and the other is the bark of a bow-wow.

Nobody Hears It

"He is always doing things that cause lots of talk."

"Why, I never hear of it."

"No, his wife is careful that there is nobody in hearing when she does the talking."

Wanted to Learn Things

Mrs. Tattle—Mrs. Prudent is awfully afraid somebody will learn something she does. I believe she is the meanest woman in town."

"What has she done?"

Mrs. T.—"She's hired a girl that's deaf and dumb; the hateful thing!"

Didn't Hold It

Wife—I guess you'll acknowledge one thing, that in a battle of tongues a woman can hold her own.

Husband—That may be so in general, but I've never known you to hold yours.

No Hiding It

"Alvina can no longer keep it hid that she dyes her hair yellow."

"Well, she wouldn't want to do a thing like that and keep it dark."

Waste of Blessing

Auntie's joyous greeting—"Darling, bless your sweet heart!"

Blushing niece—"No use, Auntie, I have no sweetheart now; we are at outs."

Papa Did It

Sympathetic Auntie—Poor boy, did the doctor make you take the nasty medicine when you were sick?

Boy—No, it was papa that made me take it, and it was no fun for either of us.

Why He Got Along So Well

Badun—I tell you an honest man has no show to get along in this world."

Goodun—I reckon that's so; I see you've got along pretty well.

Didn't Like the Setting

He—Do you like dancing?

She—No.

"Why don't you?"

"Because modern dancing is nothing but hugging set to music."

"Well, what is there you don't like about that?"

The music."

Like the Other Eves

Thinkist—When Eve came to herself after being made from that rib, what do you suppose was the first thing she said to Adam?

Sleepist—I'll bet she snapped out to know if he was going to sleep all day.

She Was Willing

"He told her he would gladly die for her."

"That's the same old spell. How did she take it?"

"She said she wished he would."

Had a Substitute

"What did Tinkie want of a Christmas tree? They have no children."

"No, but they have a pug dog."

Both Had Puffs

He—My dear, you spend too much money on false hair. Just look at your puffs.

She—And you spend too much money on cigars. Just look at your puffs.

Not Him

"You must have been talking very ugly, little man," said the minister as he stepped into the house," for as I came up the stairs I heard your mother say; 'Now don't let me hear another word out of you!'"

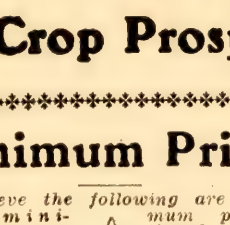
Little boy—"No, sir, it was pa she was talking to then."

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers

Minimum Prices

We believe the following are fair and equitable minimum prices for the crops mentioned. We believe conditions of supply and demand are such that these prices will be paid before the next crops are produced. Certain it is that if producers will hold their crops and ask these prices they will be paid, because the world of consumers cannot get along without them. The farm price will be the minimum price less freight and a fair commission to the handler.



1911 CROPS

WHEAT—No. 2 Red, at Chicago	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Northern Spring, at Minneapolis	1.30
CORN—No. 2 White, at Chicago	.75
OATS—No. 2 White, at Chicago	.55
BARLEY—Good malting, at Chicago	1.00
BUCKWHEAT—At home market	.90
RYE—At Chicago	1.00
HAY—Choice Timothy, at Chicago, ton	$22.00@$24.00
POTATOES—Choice, at Chicago	.85
BEANS—At Chicago	2.50
COTTON—New crop, to the grower	.13
BROOMCORN—Choice Illinois, at Chicago, ton	$150.00@175.00
BROOMCORN—Choice Oklahoma, at Chicago, ton	125.00@150.00
CATTLE—Good to choice, Steers, at Indianapolis	$7.50@8.50
HOGS—Best heavies, 210 lbs and upward, at Indianapolis	7.50@8.00
HOGS—Good to choice, lights and mediums	7.00@7.50

Advice

Hold all crops that are not selling at the minimum prices or above. Market only while the price will be paid. Watch the market and this department and stop as soon as the price declines below the Minimums. Old readers know that it pays to act on our advice. We have been giving advice about prices and marketing for nine years and the mistakes have been the rare exceptions. No matter what you think of the minimum prices and our advice now, you will make more money if you respect them. Help to get this paper in the hands of all your neighbors.

THE year recently closed was one of much irregularity for farmers. Taken as a whole, agriculture is probably better off financially than a year earlier, notwithstanding great droughts and short crops. This is due to the fact that the large crops of 1910 had a lower total value than smaller ones of this year. But the wealth was not equally distributed. Many farmers failed to produce much, or anything to sell. Of course the high prices could not help them. Also, in the South the record-



EXPLOITER—LOOK AT THE DOUGHNUT, NOT AT THE HOLE.
FARMER—YES, BUT WE MUST CONSIDER THE SIZE OF THE HOLE. IT IS WHAT WE OFTEN GET WHEN WE RAISE BIG CROPS.

breaking cotton crop is selling at very low prices and the condition is far from satisfactory.

The big crops of 1910 and the Canadian reciprocity scare were responsible for keeping the price of wheat down and more than the usualy amount has been exported. This, and the fact that marketing was very free has reduced the amount held on farms. At this writing the highest market we quote is in the growing center—Kansas City. This is significant and we predict that there will soon be a strong interior demand, if indeed, it has not already begun. A Chicago authority said, January 2: "That magnificent visible of 70,000,000 is now due to crumble. It has served its bear uses. The very facts that wrought its enormous bulk will lead to above normal weekly decreases."

The wheat visible has increased less than a million bushels since our last report, but it has actually decreased down to this date. Last year the increase was about one and a half millions. The price is practically the same.

Report says that the Argentine corn crop is almost a failure, and the United States is 350,000,000 short of last year. When we consider the high prices the larger crop of 1910 sold for in late months, the future seems to be safe for holders of this crop. The visible supply increased 1,310,000 bushels since last report against 4,369,000 bushels in the same period last year. Kansas City is high for corn as it is for wheat.

Claim is made that the large use of automobiles in the place of horses has cut the consumption of oats. If it has the effect is not shown in the price, which remains about the same as two weeks before and is about 15 cents a bushel higher than last year. The visible supply, which is too high, scored a liberal reduction.

The crop of cotton has been estimated, by the government at 14,800,000 bales. To this should be added the "linters" which will make the total about 15,500,000 bales. This is by far the largest crop ever raised. Prices have been "sick" but, as cotton has been selling at about actual cost of production, many growers, who are financially able to hold, are doing so. We look for an improvement in prices. Also it is rare that two large crops come in succession, so the sentiment in a few months will probably be for better values. It is not impossible for the 1911 cotton crop to sell at very high figures. Very much depends on this year's weather.

Hogs and cattle are too low for the value of feed. The present value of feed is secure, therefore live stock prices ought to go up. We predict they will.

Potatoes are in a very strong position and will remain so. We caution against holding late though, as a big crop will be planted South, which with a good season, will affect prices of old potatoes beginning in April.

We can not too often urge subscribers of this paper to see that all their neighbors subscribe for it. It is largely through this page, including the minimum prices above that we expect farmers to exert a power against the 1912 crops to secure profitable prices for all of them. Remember, only 25 cents a year, a sheet of paper, an envelope and a postage stamp. In clubs only 12 1-2 cents a year. "Let there be light" through Up-to-Date Farming.

The following figures tell the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supplies of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on December 23, 1911, with comparisons are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X means increase.)

	Dec. 23. 1911 Bushels	Change from 1 wk. before Bushels
WHEAT	78,462,000	X 990,000
CORN	6,874,000	X 1,310,000
OATS	23,654,000	— 906,000
BARLEY	4,639,000	— 4,000

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on January 2, two weeks before and a year before, as follows:

WHEAT, No. 2, RED	Jan. 2	2 wks. before	A Yr. before
Chicago	95½@97	96¾@98	99¾
St. Louis	96½@98	97½@99	1.03
Kansas City	98½@99	96 @97	1.04..
Cincinnati	..97 @99	98 @1.00	1.04
New York	..98 @99	97½	1.00

Minneapolis—No. 1 hard spring, $1.08¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.07¾. Two weeks before, $1.06½ and $1.05½@1.06 respectively. A year before, $1.10 and $1.08½ respectively.

CORN, No. 2, WHITE			
Chicago	..—61½@63	70	47½
St. Louis	... 65	62½	47
Kansas City	66 @67	65 @68	44¾
Cincinnati	...63 @64	62 @64	47½
New York	.. 68		53¾
OATS, No. 2, WHITE			
Chicago	....48¼@49¼	48½@49	34½
St. Louis	 50	46½@49	33½
Kansas City	48 @48½	48½@49	33
Cincinnati	..50½@51	50½@51	34½

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed January 2, 1912 and one week before as follows:

WHEAT—January, 93⅞c; May, 99⅞c; July 94⅞c. Two weeks before —, 99½c and 95½c respectively.

CORN—January, 60½c; May, 63½c; July, 63½c. Two weeks before —, 64⅝c and 61½c respectively.

OATS—May, 47⅞c; July, 43⅞c; September, 40⅜c. Two weeks before —, 48½c and 45¼c respectively.

Cotton

New York, January 2.—Cash Cotton: Middling Uplands, 9.35c; middling gulf, 9.60c. Two weeks before 9.50c and 9.75c respectively. A year before 14.90c and 15.15c respectively.

Live Stock

Indianapolis Market, Jan. 2, 1912

CATTLE—Good to choice steers, 1,300 lbs and upward	$7.25@8.50
Good to choice, 900 to 1,100 lbs	5.00@6.00
HOGS—Best heavies, 210 lbs. and up	6.20@6.30
Good to choice lights, 120 to 230 lbs.	6.15@6.25

The price of cattle is the same as two weeks before, of hogs slightly higher.

Chicago Produce Market

January 2, 1912

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets.

We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparison.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This wk.	Last wk.	Last Yr.
Monday	x..	x..	x—
Tuesday	124	97	85
Total, 2 days	124	97	85

xHoliday.

The market was firm. After the holiday buyers were ready to do business and took hold quiet freely. Wisconsins ranged at 89c to 93c and Michigans sold at 94c. The receipts for the two days were fairly liberal.

Sales reported were: Wisconsin—2 cars sacked, large and rough at 89c; 6 cars sacked and one car bulk at 90c; 3 cars sacked at 92c; 1 car do, at 94c. Michigans—1 car bulk at 94c.

Per bu. bulk or sacked, Wisconsin, Burbanks or Rurals, fair to choice	$ .87@ .90
Fancy	.91@ .93
Kings, good to fancy	.88@ .92
Bulk, Michigan, Rurals, fair to good	.88@ .90
Choice to fancy	.92@ .95

The price is 10@12c a bushel higher than two weeks before and about 45c a bushel higher than a year before.

A year ago Bermuda new potatoes were on the market at $6.50 a barrel.

Indianapolis—Northern potatoes $1.00 to $1.10 per bushel.

St. Louis—Northern potatoes 91@96c per bushel.

SWEET POTATOES—The market rules firm. Fancy sweets are scarce and in demand. All sound stock brings excellent prices in all Northern markets.

HAY—Receipts, 924 tons. Offerings only fair of both timothy and prairie hay and demand good. Market firm.

Choice timothy hay	$22.00@22.50
No. 2 timothy	21.00@21.50
No. timothy	19.00@19.50
No. 3 timothy	16.50@17.50
Kansas and Oklahoma Prairie, choice	16.50@17.00

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $9.00@$9.50. Oat straw at $8.50@9.00. Wheat straw at $8.00@8.50.

Rye straw is $1.50 a ton lower, oat straw $1.00 a ton lower and wheat straw 50c a ton lower than two weeks before.

Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels	Change last year Bushels
X 24,212,000	X 41,684,000	X 1,476,000
X 251,000	— 4,749,000	X 4,369,000
— 192,000	X 7,990,000	X 775,000
X 1,666,000	— 566,000	—1,022,000

BROOM CORN—Business is slow. The market it well supplied.

Per ton, new, depending on quality ..... $120.00@180.00

St. Louis—In light offering, and firm; in demand. Quotable in car lots on track at $100 a ton for common up to $185 for good; and in demand but scarce.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned, were as follows:

	This Week Cases	Last Week Cases	Last Year Cases
Monday	x...	x...	x...
Tuesday	1,894	2,563	1,412
Total	1,894	2,563	1,412

A good demand exists for strictly fresh eggs, and they are being taken up quite closely. The receipts continue of a very moderate character and are not showing any increase as yet and this enables receivers to maintain quotations. So few eggs coming which grade better than "Firsts" that it is useless to give quotations.

Refrigerator eggs, April Firsts, quotably about 21@22½c. A car sold at 22¼c. Extras held higher.

The following quotations were established by the Butter and Egg Board:

Miscellaneous lots, cases returned—Eggs which will not grade—19@27c, depending on quality.

Ordinary Firsts quotable at 25@27c.

"Firsts" quotably 29@30c per dozen.

Checks or Seconds quotably 14@16c, depending on quality.

Dirties quotably 18½c per dozen, and candled stock will command a higher price.

The price is slightly lower to slightly higher, on different grades, than two weeks before.

APPLES—The market is easy. There is complaint that the trade is not satisfactory. There is more than the usual amount in storage while on account of the abonimable marketing system the consumptive end, which can only come through a reform of the marketing system.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

ROOT CROP STORAGE.—The root crops of Germany, France, Austria, Hungary and Denmark are very short. Roots are great feed crops in those countries and the shortage must be made up by grain from other countries.

SOME CROP ANOMALIES.—The oat crop of 1899 was 796,178,000 bushels and the value was $198,168,000. The crop of 1908 was 807,156,000 bushels, only 978,000 bushels more, but valued at $381,171,000, which is $193,003,000 more.

But we are not in a certain high price period as is proved by cotton. The crop of 1910 was 11,960,000 bales valued at $5,722,000. The 1911 crop is 14,800,000 bales, but valued at $5,920,000, or $3,000,000 bales enhanced the value only $200,000.

ENGLAND PARTICULAR. — England has barred the indicted packers from bidding on her army and navy requirements for meat which amount to about $18,000,000 annually.

POTASH WAR ENDED.—The "potash" war between America and Germany has come to an end and trade relations are again adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties, One result was to start the United States to prospect for potash deposits in our own country.

ALLIANCE PRESIDENT DEAD.—Thomas W. Force, who was at one time president of the Farmers Alliance, died at Shoals, Ind., on New Year's day.

CUCUMBER GROWERS BENEFIT.—The Ionia (New York) Growers' Association, which makes a specialty in cucumbers, is a stock company with $10 shares. It shipped one hundred car loads last season and netted good prices most of the time and fair prices all of the time" the report says. This, in two periods of gluts when individual shippers were moving none.

GRAPE GROWERS DISATISFIED.—At the recently held annual meeting of the Chautauqua and Lake Erie Fruit Growers Association plans to reorganize the selling end were considered. The prices received were unsatisfactory. The average price received by the growers was 9 1-2c for an 8-pound basket and about $20 a ton in bulk. The trouble was laid entirely to the lack of proper system of distribution. The cash buyer-speculator was charged with having conspired with the buyers for all the local wine and grape juice plants, except one to "bear prices to the grower.

RICE GROWING INCREASING.—The Department of Agriculture has reported that the acreage of rice in Louisiana and Arkansas increased 700,000 acres in two years. The domestic production of rice now practically equals the consumption and some is exported.

LAND BUYERS. NOTE THIS.—W. E. Tharp, scientists in soil surgery, United States Department of Agriculture, says:

"With few exceptions the maintenance of fertility is a fixed charge that must be met as long as the land is cultivated With the increasing cost of producing al, the staple crops it is of the highest importance that the purchaser of land for general farming should select those soils on which fertilizers may be used with the greatest degree of economy and efficiency, conditions determined chiefly by the physical properties of the type."

Also, we remark that the farmer must have markets that will pay him prices for his produce that will permit him to buy fertilizers to renew the plant food.

KUDZU PLANT.—Kudzu is comparatively a new forage plant suitable for growth in the south. It grows very strong. The yield is reported to be from five to eight tons or dry hay per acre. When given ample room to grow it reaches great proportions as shown by this report of a plant growing in the back yard of the winter residence of Judge T. S. Wood, in Biloxi, Miss.:

"This Kudzu vine was planted by Judge Wood early in spring and it now covers 120 feet square. It covers the ground to a depth of two feet, and for several months it has had to be cut back from the house, which is seventy feet from its roots. No ray of sunlight can penetrate the leaves of this vine, for which reason all vegetation coming up under it quickly perishes."

SEED CROP SHORTAGE.—Never, probably, in this country has there been such a shortage of some vegetable and field seeds as this year. The season conspired against producing them. The following are particularly in short supply; Carrots, beets, celery, cabbage, garden peas, kale, onions, leek, turnips. The conclusion should be obvious to our readers who need considerable seeds—buy them early.

"RAINBOW" OPERATORS.—On every large market there is a class of dealers who solicit produce as long as the market is advancing, and where there is a sure profit, but when the market turns the other way they have no scruples in rejecting shipments for trivial reasons, or no good reason. Such dealers are known as "rainbow" operators. Shippers can not be too careful and the best protection we can suggest is to ship through the Equity System.

FLORIDA PRODUCTS.—New string beans from Florida are in the northern markets. We see in an eastern market report that the week before Christmas they were selling at $6 to $6.50 per basket, but within a week after the price ranged from $1.50 to $2.00, a decline of $3.50 to $4.50. The report said "the offerings were very heavy."

This is the common occurence. We have no doubt that, while this market was glutted and the beans sold for about transportation charges, there were many other places where they would have been welcomed at good prices. And other southern produce fared about the same. Controlled and directed marketing is the key.

LARGE SOUTHERN ACREAGE.—Stimulated by high prices of last year an unequaled acreage of fruit and vegetables will be grown in the south this season. The weather permitting, the business will be overdone, and many of the participants will be overdone, too. Then they will look for new fields wherein to be conquered. And such is life.

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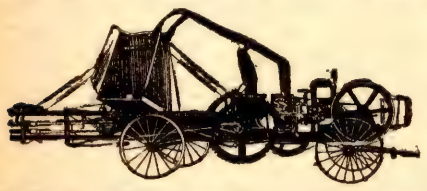
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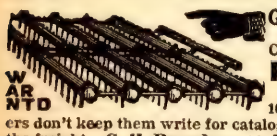
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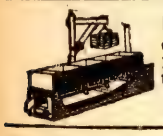


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Destruction of Hickory Timber

WE ARE informed by the Department of Agriculture that within the past ten years a large percentage of the hickory trees have died in various sections throughout the Northern tier of states from Wisconsin to Vermont, and Southward through the Atlantic States to central Georgia, and to a greater or less extent within the entire range of natural growth of the various species. The hickory bark beetle is the most destructive enemy of this timber, and to its increased ravages must be ascribed the death of these trees.

The first evidence of the presence of the beetle is the dying or falling of a few of the leaves in July and August. This is caused by the adult beetles feeding on the bark at the base of the last stem. The next evidence is the dying of trees or parts of them. If hickory trees are dying, examine the inner bark and surface of the wood on the main trunks. If the beetle is present there will be found curious burrows in the bark and grooved on the surface of the wood. These burrows are the work of the parent beetle and their grubs or larvae, and these girdles cause the death of the trees.

The broods of the beetle pass the winter in the bark of the trees that die during the preceding summer and fall. During the warm days of March and April these broods complete their development to the winged form, and during May and June emerge through small round holes in the bark, and fly to the living trees. After feeding a time among the leaves, these beetles concentrate in the bark of the trunks and large branches of some of the living, healthy trees to bore through the bark to make their egg galleries. The larvae from these eggs bore out in all directions to find their food, and kill the trees.

About the only way to destroy these beetles and save the remaining timber, is to cut and use up during the winter all the trees that died during the preceding summer, burning the chips, bark and brush—everything that is left. This must be done thoroughly, and it must be done for miles around, as the grown beetles fly considerable distances. Hence, to be successful there must be a united effort. There is no danger from trees that have been dead longer than a year.

TO SUPPRESS THE MIDDLE COMBINES

TO SHOW that the world is at last becoming convinced that the farmers are not responsible for the high cost of food products, and that the effort to bring the producers and consumers closer together is world wide, we copy the following from the Cincinnati Enquirer. It is gratifying to us to know that the agitation we started so few years ago, has overcome the opposition with which it met, and has gained such momentum as to already shake the greed controlled middle system of the world:

The movement to lower the prices of food to the masses of the people is a world-wide one, and its vitality, strength and energy are maintained by reason of the necessity of action. In the majority of the cases in which positive results have been secured the reductions in prices have been obtained by bringing the producers into closer relations with the consumers, cutting out the middlemen, and this plan seems to be favored in all discussions of the subject. In Kansas City, Indianapolis and other places in the United States efforts have been made to bring the farmers, with their products, into direct touch with the housekeepers, and Mayor Gaynor in a recent address in New York advocated the establishment of market places in various parts of the greater city looking to this elimination of commission men and other classes of middlemen, so that the people could be freed from the profits accruing to the intermediaries.

So pressing are the demands of the people of Germany for a reduction in the prices of the necessities of life that the government has ordered all duties off breadstuffs and lowered the rates of freight upon the railways for provisions to the minimum. The government has also effected an arrangement by which the interior towns and cities are to be supplied daily with quantities of fish direct from the ocean, which are to be sold to the people at a low price, thus at one and the same time adding variety to their markets and bringing the products of the sea to aid in the sustenance of the people. Many tons of ocean fish were disposed of at fair prices in Berlin last week through this governmental measure of relief from the existing high prices of meat and breadstuffs. In the Phillipine Islands the Governor has but recently arranged to smash the rice combine, which has been hoisting skyward the prices of the staple food of the millions of people upon the islands. He has planned for cargoes of rice to be brought from various Asiatic ports that will be sold to the people at prices far below those which the speculating rice combine had hoped to realize. In all the countries of the globe it is obvious that one of the most effective methods of reducing prices of foodstuffs is the elimination of the middlemen as far as possible, thus making the dealings direct between producers and consumers. A combine, a trust, a corner in foodstuffs will not be tolerated.

If you want a motorcycle write to the American Motorcycle Co., F-16 American Bldg., Chicago. They pay freight and allow 30 days free trial. Write for particulars.

There are numerous uses for a good motorcycle on the farm. Write to the Harley-Davidson Motor Co., 869 L street, Milwaukee, Wis., for full particulars.

CORN MOLD

THIS is a question which should have the attention of every corn grower in the country. In large areas of the corn belt the past season has been remarkable for inferior quality of corn, and that inferiority is largely the result of corn mold. This mold is a fungous growth, and the dry, hot weather of midsummer followed by abundant rains and conditions exceedingly favorable for fungous development.

It would be rare indeed should the following season be like the one of 1911, but sometimes these fungi continue and propagate themselves, and farmers should be on their guard. Carefully examine all seed corn, and see that none is planted which shows in any degree the presence of mold. It might be well also to not plant to corn next season land that grew corn last season that was at all affected by the mold. The fungous spores or seeds are very likely to remain in the soil.

The so-called corn nose worm was exceedingly bad last fall. There may be two causes for that. The wet, warm weather of autumn was favorable to the development of the insect, and the dry summer retarded the growth of the corn so that it put out its silks late, just in season for this pest to get in its work. These insects may not be so bad in the next crop, but no one can tell. The corn nose worm is identical with the cotton boll weevil so destructive in the South, and it may be preparing to do in the corn fields what it has done in the cotton fields. We advise the planting of corn early next spring.

When writing to advertisers don't fail to mention Up-to-Date Farming

The Pounder Harrow is the result of many years of careful study and experimentation, both in the field and where the implement does its work and in the shop where it is made. To build a harrow which would work successfully in different kinds and under different conditions of soil and yet be durable and correspondingly easy of draft, had long been the ambition of the inventor of this harrow. Finally he perfected a harrow which he guarantees will do the greatest amount of work in the shortest time with the least outlay of labor and which will outwear any harrow in the market. This is a strong statement, but, nevertheless, one that the manufacturer is willing to stand by. See announcement in this paper, or write Geo. H. Pounder, No. 43, Ft. Atchison, Wis.



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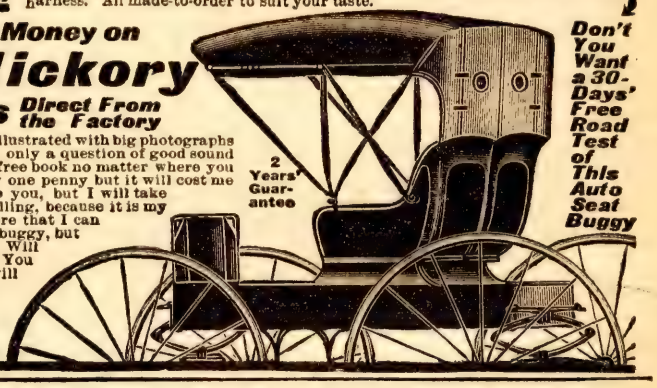
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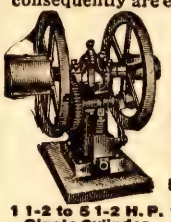
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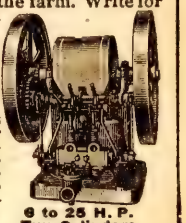
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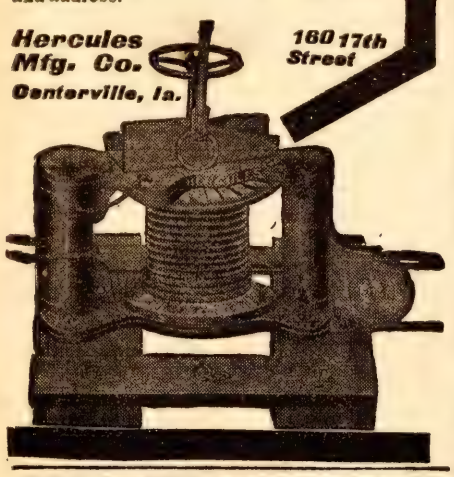
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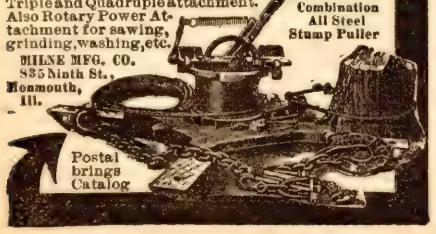
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THE FARMER WITH A DIPLOMA

PROF. E. G. HOLDEN, of Iowa Agricultural College, is a strenuous advocate of better farming, and he has done a great deal to make farming better not only in Iowa, but in Illinois and other of the North Central States. "If ever a man needed a diploma to practice a profession the farmer does," said Prof. Holden a few days ago. Again he declared, "The movement to increase the efficiency of the farmer is the greatest one of the generation." But in the following we get Prof. Holden's idea of what successful farming is:

He who produces the biggest crop is by right of superior farming the best farmer, and the man on the farm who makes a close study of soil and seed conditions and puts into practice that which he has learned will raise the greatest crops and become a real benefactor to the community in which he lives, since his efforts and results will encourage others to farm more intensively.

Did Prof. Holden ever think of the farmer that marketed his products to the best advantage and got the most for them? After all, who is the most successful farmer, the one that makes the most money or the one that raises the most stuff? If every farmer should produce a crop that would compare with or exceed the present biggest crop, as Prof. Holden would like to have them do, what would the crops be worth on the market? History and agriculture reports are full of incidents where big crops sold for less money than smaller ones. Demand is a comparatively definite thing, and when demand is satisfied the excess is worthless, and not only so, but it reduces the value of that which was needed to supply the demand.

But Prof. Holden is a professor of only one side, and he would issue diplomas to farmers testifying to their ability on only one side. That is not enough. There should be science in production and there should be art and judgment in marketing. The object of farming is not only to supply the world with food, but it is to insure a living for the farmer. Production supplies the world; marketing brings the farmer his living if he has one beyond what his own acres produce. It takes both of these to make the efficient and successful farmer.

MORE PROOF OF WHAT WE ESCAPED

We copy the following from the American Economist, published in New York, December 29:

The Toronto Globe says that the farmers in the Canadian Northwest have already lost $12,000,000 on their grain alone by the failure of the reciprocity agreement. That is, they have sold for that much less than the American price. The American farmers should feel satisfied that they have not had to meet the competition of the Canadian farmers in the grain markets, to say nothing of what might have happened in other lines.

If that grain had been forced onto the American market, it could not but have had a disastrous effect upon our prices, and farmers of the United States would have been compelled to share those losses, if indeed, it had not fallen to our grain growers to bear them all. Had the prices been forced to the Canadian level that would have been the result except that our losses would have been as much greater as our grain production is greater.

We believe it to be the duty of American farmers to hold responsible, without regard to position or party, those who did so much to force that very thing upon us. One class of those politicians claim they supported that measure because it was in line with tariff reduction; but that is a hypocritical claim, because they well knew it took all the protection from farm products and left it all on other things, and they knew, as we told them at the time, that they could get no other tariff reduction measure beyond the President's veto.

Just a Little

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Hubby—I think so, dearie. How little?



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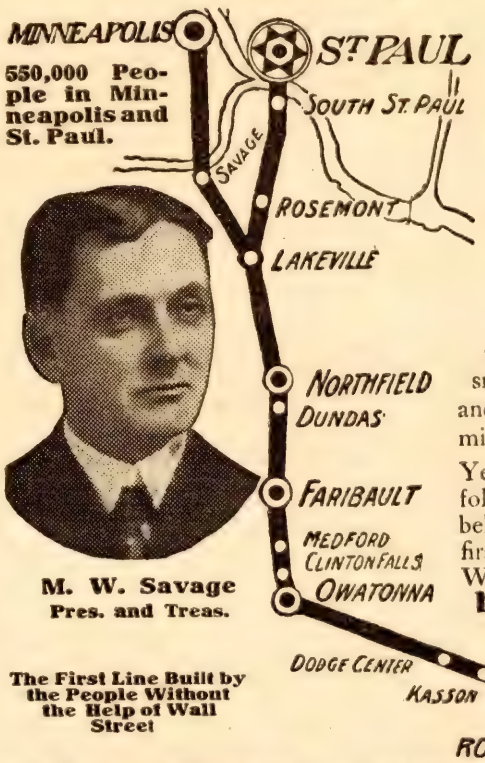
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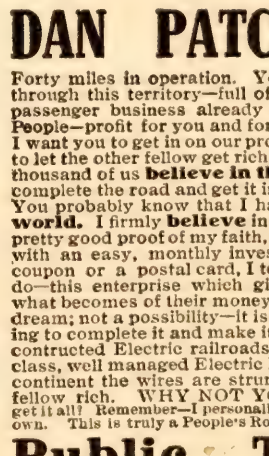
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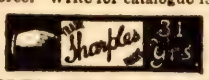
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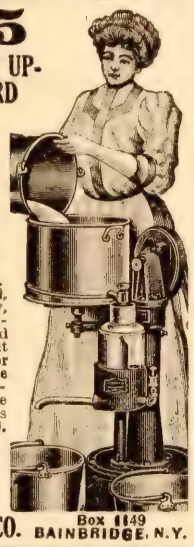
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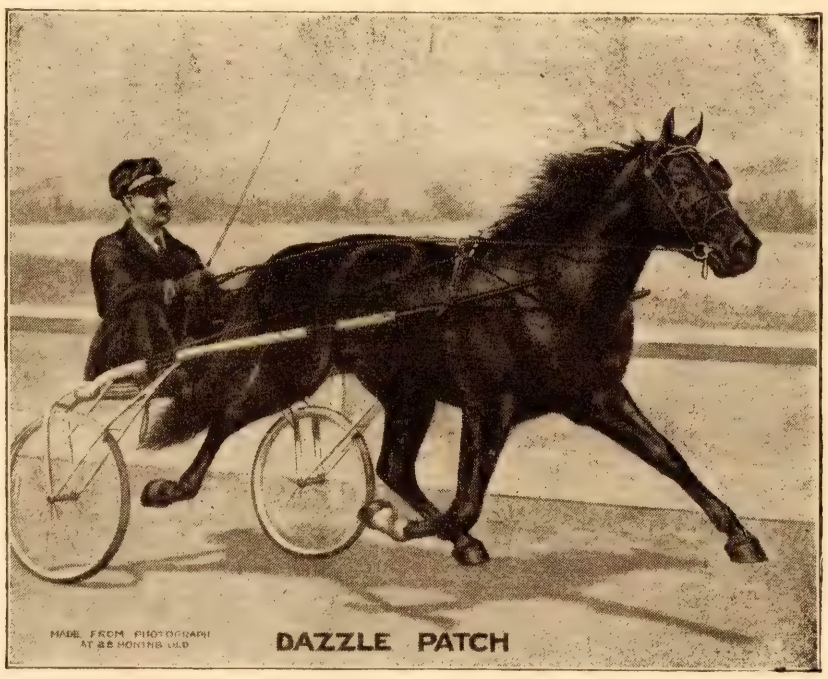
Increasing Dairy Products

THE Department of Agriculture has on hand a campaign for the increase of dairy products, particularly in the South. Field men are in the South working this matter up—urging the farmers there to get more cows, teaching them how to know and secure better ones, that more milk may be produced and more butter made. Not only so, but these field men are advising the farmers as to the purchase of modern dairy machinery and helping them to build silos, barns and dairy houses.

A great deal of what butter is made in the South, says a department circular, is made in such a primitive way that it is mottled and sour, and does not satisfy the demand; hence "large amounts of butter have to be brought in from Northern States."

Here may be a question worthy of consideration. If the South is not well adapted to the production of dairy products and the North is; and if the South is neither prepared nor educated for this kind of production, and the North is both; and if the South has its demand supplied from the North, then where is the **NATIONAL** beneficence in destroying a market for a Northern product? Would Mr. Wilson think he was doing the country a favor if he could show Northern farmers how to overcome climatic difficulties and convert their big corn and wheat fields into cotton fields? The National Department of Agriculture is for the whole country, and in all development all parts of it should be considered. If the South can be benefited by going into the dairy business, we say amen; but provision should be made somewhere to take care of the Northern surplus.

But none of our agricultural departments or institutions ever think of a surplus. Surplusses and glutted markets, and unremunerative prices, are things scientists and experts never consider.



THIS REPRODUCTION FROM A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE MOST PROMISING SON OF DAN PATCH 1:55. DAZZLE PATCH SHOWS REMARKABLE SPEED AND PROMISES TO BE A WORLD CHAMPION.

NOT TO BUY EGGS BY THE DOZEN

THE Department of Agriculture recommends that local dealers quit buying eggs by the dozen and adopt what is called the "loss off" method. That means that every dozen of eggs taken to the store must be "candled" before it is bought, every egg that does not show up clear and fresh to be rejected, thrown away or destroyed.

We agree that none but good eggs should be sold, but it is interesting to note whose interest the Department of Agriculture is serving in this recommendation. It is that of the buyer exclusively; and the city buyer at that, for the local dealer sells as he buys by "case count."

It will be argued that it is in the interest of honesty, and in that sense we earnestly second it. Most egg producers are honest and take to market none but fresh eggs, and they would rather not sell in competition with those who do occasionally mix bad eggs with the good. The honest sellers know that prices must be held low enough to, as near as possible, make good the losses from the bad eggs, and if that be so, the sellers of none but good eggs, must share losses for which they are not responsible.

But no one suggests any better price under the "candle" system of buying. The whole purpose seems to be to serve the buyers, and, as in the sale of all other farm products, let the sellers or farmers look out for themselves. That is the rule now as sure as you live.

When writing to advertisers don't fail to mention Up-to-Date Farming

ANIMAL AND MEAT INSPECTION

THE government does not inspect either animals or meat, except in those establishments which do an interstate or export business, but when an establishment is entered for inspection, its entire stock or product is inspected without regard to whether some of it may be disposed of in the state.

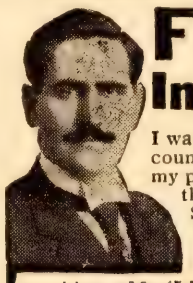
We are informed by the Department of Agriculture that during the fiscal year ending June 30, inspection was conducted at 936 establishments in 255 cities and towns. The number of animals inspected before slaughter were 53,002,304. These comprised 7,807,712 cattle, 2,214,127 calves, 29,920,261 hogs, 13,005,822 sheep, and 54,382 goats. There were also inspected after slaughter, 7,781,030 cattle, 2, 219,908 calves, 29,916,363 hogs, 13,005,502 sheep, and 54,145 goats. We are not informed whether or not those inspected before and after slaughter are the same, but the numbers are so nearly alike as to make it appear that they may be.

Of those inspected, there were condemned for disease or other unwholesome conditions 117,383 entire carcasses and 1,009,672 parts of carcasses. Tuberculosis was the cause of by far the greater part of these condemnations, nearly 47 per cent. of the adult cattle and over 96 per cent of the hogs being condemned for that cause. The enormous percentage of the hogs condemned because of tuberculosis will be a surprise to our readers.

The meats and meat food products canned, cured, or otherwise prepared under official inspection amounted to nearly seven billion pounds, of which there were condemned over twenty-one million pounds.

Inspection certificates were issued for export of meats and meat food products aggregating 975,066,006 pounds, an increase of one hundred and fifty million pounds over the exports of the preceding year.

You will know stove comfort if you have a Jewel stove or range. We suggest that readers send for book showing the largest stove plant in the world. Write Detroit Stove Works, Dept V., Detroit, Mich.

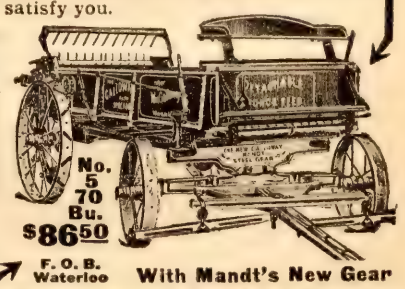


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Don't Wait! Get quick action on this wonderful offer. Be one of the first from your township. I have the world beaten on Manure Spreaders—Mandt's famous new gear and eleven special patented features that cost you not one penny extra. My prices to you are less than your dealer can buy Spreaders for spot cash in car load lots! Send your name and address on postal today, and my big offer will go to you at once.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY, President
William Galloway Company, 509AB Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa



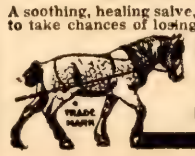
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THE COW FOR MILK

PROF. P. A. CAMPBELL, of the Maine Experiment Station, says the three essentials for a successful dairy cow are vigor, capacity for food, and well developed organs for milk production. She should have a good breathing apparatus, indicated by a large nostril, wide breast, and good width across the floor of the chest. Good width there and a good girth indicate a good heart. A strong nerve system is also needed, and that may be indicated by a broad back, that gives the spinal cord ample room. The cow must also have large organs of digestion, to be known by full, well-sprung ribs. Prefer her wide in the forehead, face dished between the eyes, and with a strong under jaw.

The udder should commence well up and extend along the under line until it gradually blends with it, thus insuring the greatest capacity. The veins should be prominent, indicating a large amount of blood circulation. The milk vein, which extends from the udder along the under side of the abdominal wall, should be large, crooked and long. These veins bear a direct relation to the quantity of milch secreted.

WATER FOR THE MILCH COW

THE milch cow's water supply must not be neglected under any circumstances. Sometimes in summer, when the water that has been depended upon has dried up, or when the waters are frozen over in winter, farmers think if the cows get water enough to keep them from actually suffering, it will do until it rains, or until the ice melts. But it won't. The cow must have an abundance of water or she can't be expected to give much milk. It has been estimated that to give a gallon of milk the cow should have not much less than five gallons of water. It is true, in cold weather cows do not drink so much. Neither are they likely to give so much milk. If the water could be warmed a little in cold weather so the cows would drink more it would be better for the milkers.

DRIVE CAR THROUGH SAND TO FEET OF SPHINX

THE latest mail communications from the Hupmobile world touring party now on its way to Paris—came to Cairo, Egypt, under the date of November 3.

On that day the world tourists celebrated the anniversary of the state of their trip around the globe by a trip to the Sphinx and Pyramids outside the city. The Tourists' letter says:—

"Many cars have been driven up to the pyramids, but a real rarity is the car that dares tackle the trip through desert sands to get near enough to the Sphinx for photographic purposes. A good road leads out from Cairo to these interesting objects and to make the trip easier a winding highway has been built up the hill on which the great pyramid stands. Here the road ends and even travelers who come up in horse-drawn vehicles get out and go the rest of the way on foot, donkey or camel. But we went on with the Sphinx as our objective point. Motorists in Cairo advised against the trip. But performing unusual feats has become a habit. The car bucked into the sand, in which a person walking would sink to his ankles, and came to a halt on the brink of the pit in which the wonderful old Sphinx is located, posed for several pictures, from many angles, then plugged its way back to firm ground near the great pyramid. None of the garages in Cairo will permit its cars to attempt the trip."

A Lucky Man

"Ain't it great when you can have the courage to go to a dentist's to have an aching tooth pulled?"

"Yes, was you relieved?"

"Sure, the dentist's office was closed."

This Picture
In 14 Colors, To Hang In Your Home



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Do You Expect To See The Day When These Wonderful Dan Patch Records Will Be Equalled?

Dan Patch 1:55

1 Mile in	1:55
1 Mile in	1:55¼
2 Miles in	1:56
14 Miles Averaging	1:56½
30 Miles Averaging	1:57½
45 Miles Averaging	1:58
73 Miles Averaging	1:59½
120 Miles Averaging	2:02½

Dan Has Broken World Records 14 Times.
Dan is also Leading 2:10 Sire of the World for his age. Sire of "Dazzle Patch" the Greatest Speed Marvel of the World's History, which paced a half mile in fifty-nine seconds, and one-eighth of a mile in thirteen seconds, a 1:44 Clip, when only 28 months old, in 1911. Also Pearl Patch 4 year trial 2:04. Some of Dan's Colts will be Champion Trotters as well as Pacers. Why not Raise or Buy One?

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Free for Stockowners, Postage Prepaid

This Splendid Painting of Dan's Head was made from life and I want to Personally assure you that it is as Natural and Lifelike as if Dan stood right before you, in his Present Splendid Physical Condition.

This is an Elegant Picture for hanging in the Finest Home or Office. It is an exact and perfect Color Reproduction of the Finest Painting ever made of the Sensational and World Famous Champion Stallion, Dan Patch 1:55.

I think so much of this painting that I had it reproduced in a Beautiful Stained Art Glass Window in my Country Home. This picture will be a pleasure for you as long as you live because it shows Dan's true expression of Kindness and his lovable Disposition as natural as life. You cannot buy a Picture like this because I Own The Painting and have reserved it Exclusively for this use. Would you like the Finest 14 Color, Horse Picture ever published in the world of the Fastest Harness Horse in all Horse History? People are Perfectly Delighted with this Splendid Picture and are constantly writing me, from all parts of the world, that it is the Finest they have ever seen and thousands of them are hanging in fine Homes and Offices. A Splendid, 14 Color Reproduction of Above Painting mailed Absolutely Free, To Farmers or Stockraisers OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE, If You Own Stock and Answer Two Questions. Write Me Today, a Postal Card or Letter and Answer These Two Questions: 1st. How Many Head of Each Kind of Live Stock and Poultry do you own? 2nd. In What Paper did you see my offer? Picture will be mailed free to Stockowners.

ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FOR THIS SPLENDID PICTURE. Picture I will send you Free if you could not secure another copy. Picture is yours FREE. Over Two Million Farmers and Stockowners have written me for a Dan Patch Picture. Address,

For over 25 years I have been guaranteeing that "International Stock Food" as a Tonic purifies the blood, aids digestion and assimilation so that every animal obtains more nutrition from all grain eaten and produces more nerve force, more strength and endurance. Over Two Million Farmers strongly endorse superior tonic qualities of "International Stock Food" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs. It Always Saves Grain.

Dan Patch 1:55 has eaten it Every Day, mixed with his grain, for over Eight Years, just as you eat the medicinal mustard, pepper, salt, etc., mixed with your own food. Minor Heir 1:58½; George Gano 2:02; Lady Maud C 2:00½, and Hedgewood Boy 2:01, have eaten it Every Day for past Two to Four Years and they have all lowered their very low records during this time which is additional, indisputable proof that "International Stock Food" as a Tonic gives more speed and more strength and more endurance because everybody thought these Five Horses had reached their speed limits before I got them. It will also keep your Work Horses fat and sleek and in Extra Strength to do More Farm Work or Heavy Hauling. It Always Saves Grain.

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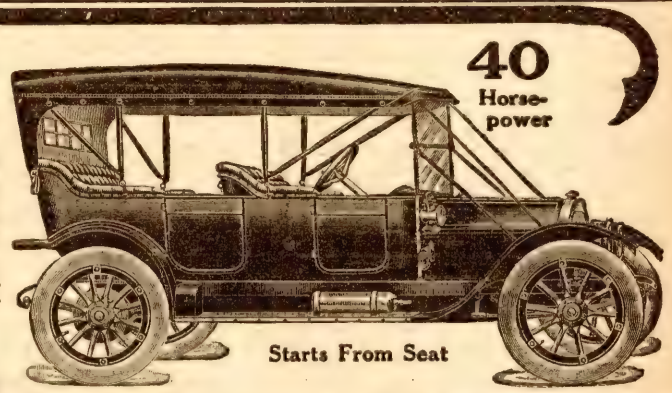
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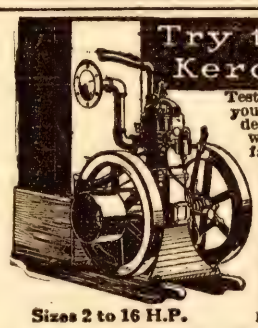
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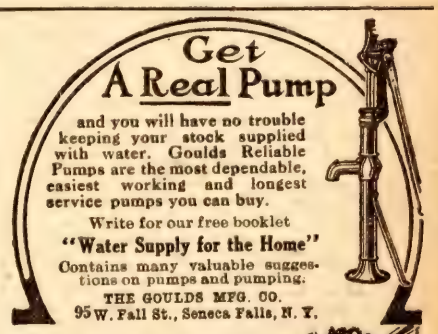
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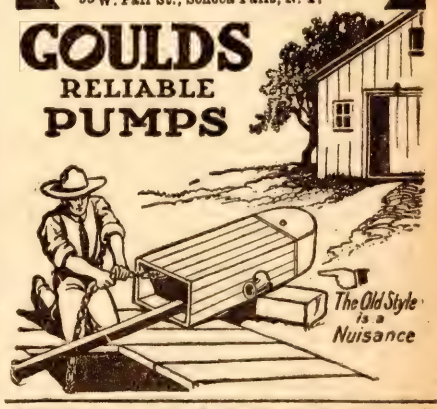
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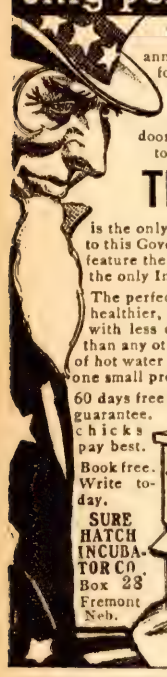
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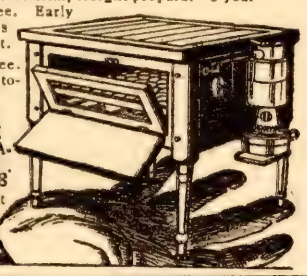
Uncle Sam's experts have announced the Standard of Perfection for Incubators. Farmer's Bulletin No. 236 says a Perfect Incubator MUST have "air-tight walls; dead air space; strong legs; double doors; nursery and chick tray, smooth top; double disc regulator; etc."

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is the only machine made that measures up to this Government Standard—that has every feature the experts name and it is therefore the only Incubator that is perfect.

The perfect Sure Hatch will hatch stronger, healthier, thriftier chicks and more of them with less oil, and less care and attention than any other. Has special improved type of hot water heater. Sold direct with only one small profit added to factory cost.

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Order now Barred Rock Chicks for Your High-priced Broilers and Early Layers. $1.50 per doz.; $6.00 for 50; $11.00 for 100. Setting Eggs all breeds. Write for price list. *White Indian Runner Duck Eggs* $6.00 per 15. Write for catalog of incubators—free.

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Poultry on the Farm

THERE are still some antiquated ideas on the farm. When the writer was a boy, quite a number of years ago, poultry was quite generally regarded by the farmer as a mere incident, a means of giving the women something to do, and possibly contributing something toward household necessities That idea is not entirely obsolete yet. Many farmers consider the "chickens" but little removed from a nuisance to be tolerated because the women are in the habit of having them and want them. On the other hand, many farmers regard them as one of their most reliable sources of income, and care for them accordingly.

A Kansas farmer's wife reports her success last year with a small flock of pure Barred Plymouth Rocks. The flock comprised only fifty hens, and she sold from them $42 worth of eggs and $98 worth of chickens, besides using both eggs and chickens freely in the family. That was a return in cash of $2.80 per hen, besides the product that went onto the table; and the cost of keep and care was no great item.

But had there been a hundred hens would the income have been doubled? That is a question. There would have been one advantage; the quantity used in the home would, perhaps, have been no geater with the hundred hens than with the fifty; but conditions that answered well for the fifty hens might not have been sufficient for the hundred. Provide for the hundred, or the two hundred, as well as the fifty were provided for, and the result may be confidently multiplied as the hens were. We know nothing that equals hens in returns made unless it be good ewes that raise two lambs and yield a good fleece every year.

GROW PEANUTS

GROWING peanuts, in a small way, at least, may be profitable quite a distance north of what is regarded as the peanut country—as for North as Indianapolis, Springfield and St. Louis. A lady in Missouri last season planted a plot, forty by eighty feet, in her garden, and from it sold $5 worth of peanuts, besides having all the family cared to use, which was not a few by any means. As food the peanut is nourishing, and when eaten raw and well chewed is more so than when roasted. Some doctors say that children that have plenty of raw peanuts, are not likely to have croup or throat troubles. We advise the planting of a small patch of peanuts to be treated as a home-grown family luxury, as pop corn is now grown quite generally.

TUBERCULOSIS AND GERMS—II

By D. L. Kincaid

DOCTORS are not very sure whether tuberculosis breeds the germs, or whether the germs cause tuberculosis. It is a fact that no one can deny that germs are found in the sputum (spit) of strong, healthy people that never had consumption and never will. Germs are Nature's scavengers. They eat up the poison that collects in the lungs. They are perfectly innocent, and can do no harm; they rather do a kindness in thus consuming or absorbing the poison.

You may take creosote, which is nothing but wood tar oil, but you can't kill the germs, though you may readily burn up your stomach. As I have said, germs are our friends; they never cause disease. Disease may breed germs, as they are always found in the presence of disease and poison, never in sound flesh. Germs are the turkey-buzzards of the human system—they prey upon the dead matter but never attack the living. Destroying the waste and poison, they may be preventive of certain forms of disease, and they may assist in combatting other forms.

Our bug hunters are off, and badly off, when they say tuberculosis is a germ disease. It is nothing of the kind, and the presence of the germ is no evidence that the germ caused the disease. Never take creosote. More people die of taking creosote than die of consumption.

I have no objection to the cod liver oil treatment. It is at least harmless if it does no good. Coupled with deep breathing and the lung exercise I mentioned in the last paper, a cure may be effected. The only preventive of tuberculosis is lung exercise and long walks, terminating in hard running of mornings. If you are affected, I recommend that you sleep in the house, and not out of doors as many do, but keep the window up and breathe plenty of good, pure air. Don't neglect the lung exercise.

THE OLD WORLD AND CORN

CORN, Indian corn, maize, is a New World product. Before America was known corn was not known. Many countries of the old world, however, have become prominent corn producers. The United States Department of Agriculture, on information received from the International Institute of Agriculture, at Rome, Italy, gives the following as the corn produced last year in the countries named:

Austria, 11,934,000 bushels of 56 pounds each; Bulgaria, 57,778,000 bushels; Spain, 28,730,000 bushels; Hungary, 161,074,000 bushels; Roumania, 123,134,000 bushels; Russia, 82,290,000 bushels; Switzerland, 122,000 bushels; Algeria, 336,000 bushels; Egypt, 67,904,000 bushels. The total corn production of these countries on the other side of the sea was 3,180,000,000 bushels of 56 lbs. each. The corn production of the United States for the same period, is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 2,531,000,000 bushels.

The wheat production of the countries of the Old World for last year, is placed by the same authority at 3,132,267,000 bushels of 60 pounds each. That of the United States was 621,338,000 bushels.



"Hatching Facts" Free
Your address on a postal brings latest edition of "Hatching Facts" It tells how to start right at least expense; how Belle City won World's Championship last season. Write today, but if in a hurry order direct from this ad. J. V. Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co



We ship quick from St. Paul, Buffalo, Kansas City or Racine.

$7.55 Buys Best 140-Egg Incubator
Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water brooder, $4.85. Both ordered together, $11.50. Freight prepaid (E. of Rockies). No machines at any price are better. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for book today or send price now and save time.



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130 EGG Mankato Incubator $7.25



260 EGG ONLY $10.

This reliable, high-grade and safe hatcher, now better than ever and down to bed-rock price. Is built of best material, has three thicknesses of walls, top and bottom, all covered with asbestos and heavy galvanized iron. Has heavy copper hot-water tank and boiler, easy to heat, metal safety lamp, requiring little oil, self-regulator, tested thermometer, etc. Also high nursery and strong metal legs. So simple a child can operate successfully. None better at any price. Direct from factory to user—no middle profits—under binding guarantee and long-term trial. The result of 17 years' experience building incubators and raising poultry. Write at once for big free catalogue and poultry book. Brooders from $2.50 up.
Mankato Incubator Co., Box 841, Mankato, Minn.

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Robert Essex Incubator Co., 123 Henry St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Successful INCUBATORS BROODERS
Start right for biggest profits. Write to
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Des Moines Incubator Co., 153 Second St., Des Moines, Ia.

43 VARIETIES, poultry, pigeons, geese, turkeys dogs. Incubators, freight paid. Cat. 3c. Missouri Squab Co., Dept. A. L., St. Louis, Mo

Bigger Hatches With Only 1 Gal. Oil To Hatch—One Filling of Lamp!—The X-Ray Incubator actually brings a new standard of artificial hatching to anyone who has used the *old style*, wasteful machines. It is the *one* incubator today that's built on the *right principle* with the lamp *underneath*, in the center, and not on the side. This means perfect distribution of heat in the egg-chamber and no *outside cold*. We use a large oil tank holding 4 to 8 quarts of oil—making only one filling of the lamp, but just four quarts are all that's needed for hatch. *Old style* machines have to be filled every day. The X-Ray saves *both work* and *money!* Heat is regulated by our patented automatic trip which cuts down flame *at burner* when egg chamber gets too hot—this is a big saving of oil. The ever successful

X-Ray Incubator

has other exclusive and proven features that you will like. It opens from the top—has *two* double glass panels so you can see the thermometer at any time without letting in outside air on eggs. Ventilate or turn eggs by simply raising the lid. There are no sliding heavy drawers to break the eggs. X-Ray is heated to hatching temperature in just 15 minutes—others take 4 to 8 hours because of their *old style* principle. X-Ray is made of all genuine California redwood, covered completely with enameled steel, beautiful rosewood finish, legs galvanized, strongly braced. Every X-Ray incubator fully guaranteed. X-Ray results are the *biggest* results.

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Learn *all* about X-Ray construction—why X-Ray is entirely different and wonderfully better than any other. Read why women and all mere beginners have such *big* success *every time with the X-Ray!* Write today—this is very important news—*worth money!*
X-RAY INCUBATOR COMPANY, Wayne, Neb.



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I'll Pay In Dollars from my Low Price On Improved New Jewel Incubator

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An offer eclipsing anything ever before thought of. *I actually help you buy your outfit.* Get my famous, record hatching latest
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Now you can start raising chickens feeling sure of success. Drop me a postal and I'll show you how to convert ten minutes into hard, cold dollars. You'll be surprised—delighted and agree with thousands that this is a *real* bargain, one that goes beyond anything you ever thought could be done. Write me personally.
M. W. Savage, Pres., M. W. Savage Factories, Inc., Dept. 146, Minneapolis Minn.

A FARMER'S VACATION

WE ARE indebted to the Hudson Automobile Company, 7184 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich., for the following letter from a man who spent a most delightful vacation and saw much of the United States in a summer's automobile trip:

About May 15, 1911, I bought a Hudson runabout. I was living in Kansas City then, having just moved into town from a farm in Missouri. I took three lessons in driving, never having had the pleasure of sitting in an auto previous to that time and on May 23 my wife and myself left Kansas City for the East in this auto, determined to have a vacation.

We crossed Missouri to St. Louis on very poor dirt roads and crossed Illinois to Terre Haute, Ind., on the so-called "National Road," which at that time was in a miserable condition by reason of recent rains and the fast driving of automobiles going to and from Indianapolis races. From Terre Haute we went to Indianapolis and North from there to Traverse City and Petosky to Mackinaw City, Michigan. Thence via Cheboygan and Harbor Beach to Detroit, Mich. From Detroit we went around Lake Erie, via Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo to Niagara Falls, where we spent a week.

From Niagara Falls we went via Rochester to Albany and North from Albany through the Adirondack mountains to Lake Champlain, over which we crossed on a ferry and came South through the Green mountains to Springfield, Mass., where we again turned North through the White mountains of New Hampshire to the Profile Mount, which we climbed via the three-mile hill crossing the mountain at Profile house. I'll venture to say there are not many cars get up that mountain from that side where the same elevation is reached in thirteen miles instead of three miles. We again went South and East reaching Portsmouth, N. H., and York, Maine, where we turned back for Kansas City. We covered in all 6,285 miles which we thought was some travel for verdant farmers in a new farm implement.

As we had no money to throw away we kept careful account of our expenses and give you them herewith. We bought in all 331 gallons of gasoline at a cost of $59.64. We made one run on New York roads of 117 miles on five gallons of gasoline and whenever we were not climbing mountains or plowing through hot, dry sand in Michigan we felt confident and did run from one hundred to one hundred and ten miles on each five gallons of gasoline. We paid out $12.82 for crank case oil at an average price of fifteen cents per quart. We paid $10.55 for grease, which included cup grease, transmission and gear grease.

We paid for garage storage at nights $56.70. Now our repairs on the auto proper I will itemize to you as we always had had the impression that the engine repairs would be more than a farmer could stand:

$ .75	Repair on Klaxton electric horn.
1.80	Leaky radiator caused by rough Missouri roads.
.25	To tighten a loose valve.
2.70	For broken rear spring, broken at Dundee, Mich., on road that was being repaired and forced onto a rock to get around.
.25	For broken spark plug.
1.50	For set of dry cells (5). They "shorted" and I bought another set for $1.50, which set I still have.
.50	For new spark plug.
.50	Repair on rear fender.
1.25	Repair on speedometer.
$11.25	Total!

Wishing you luck in building all your machines as good as this, I am,

Yours,

Ed. McDermott.

This is a splendid recommendation for the automobile for hard usage. More and more the motor car is assisting farmers in their work and pleasures.

SPECIAL FROM WYOMING

I AM a Cadet homesteader and so many have asked about this country, I would like to tell something more about it in our good old UP-TO-DATE. This was always supposed to be a sheep country, and nothing else. But the last few years it has turned out to be a good farming country. We farm here by the dry farming system.

Dry farming is the process of growing good crops with only a small amount of rainfall. The rainfall was light last year, but we had pretty fair crops. Land is worth six times what it was ten years ago. In February, 1909, the Government adopted the 320-acre homestead law, and that brought a rush of settlers to the West. The enlarged homestead law gives settlers a chance to farm more, and also to raise more stock. Under it we must farm at least 80 acres, and must make proof of five years' actual residence.

There were a few old maids out here, but they either got married or ran away. But there are a lot of young bachelors, of whom I am which, as an Irishman would say. Hence I can sing the bachelor's song:

Ain't I glad I'm single?
Ain't I glad I'm free?
No sporty bum relations
To hang around me,
—Mark Hoffert, Pine Bluffs, Wyom.

No-Rim-Cut Tires

(10% Oversize)

1911 Sales—409,000 Tires

Please stop and consider—you men who use tires.

Note how motorists are coming to this patented type.

Last year's output would completely equip 102,000 cars.

Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires have come to outsell every other tire in existence.

Yet the sale is only beginning. In two years the demand has multiplied six times over.

This year, 127 leading motor car makers have contracted for Goodyear tires.

That's the result of experience.

Men have proved that these tires cut tire bills in two.

Men want oversize tires—men want tires that can't rim-cut—when they cost no extra price.

So, as fast as men learn the facts, they insist on Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

Tire Bills Cut in Two

These are the facts we ask you to consider.

The old-type tire—the hooked base tire—rim-cuts when partly deflated.

Such a tire, if punctured, may be wrecked in a moment—ruined beyond repair.

Statistics show that 23 per cent of all ruined clincher tires have been rim-cut.

No-Rim-Cut tires save that wreck and that worry. They make rim-cutting entirely impossible.

Then No-Rim-Cut tires are 10 per cent oversize.

That means more air—more carrying capacity. It avoids the blow-outs due to overloading.

Under average conditions, 10 per cent oversize adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

Our average oversize, measured by cubic capacity, is much over 10 per cent. A recent comparison with five other makes showed it 16.7 per cent.

These two features together—No-Rim-Cut and oversize—under average conditions cut tire bills in two.

No Extra Price

No-Rim-Cut tires used to cost one-fifth more than other standard tires. Now they cost no extra price.

So these features are free. The saving is clear.

Do you wonder that tens of thousands of users insist on these patented tires?

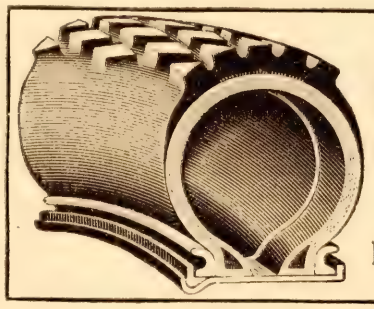
The Final Tire

We have spent 13 years in making automobile tires.

After 13 years of constant improvement, we have brought these tires close to perfection. It will never be possible, in our estimation, to make a better tire.

These perfect tires—made so they can't rim-cut, made oversize—are the tires which we offer you.

Consider these facts and judge for yourself if it pays men to insist on them.



GOODYEAR
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without
Double-Thick Non-Skid Treads

Our new Tire Book is ready. It is filled with facts which motor car owners should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio

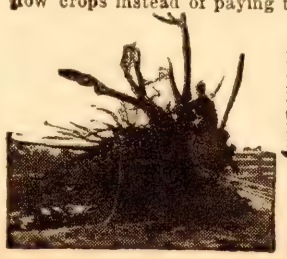
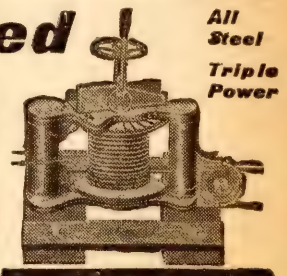
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BROWN FENCES will outlast any other because of heavier wires and thicker galvanizing. 160 styles for all purposes. Also Lawn Fences and Gates.
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11½ CENTS A ROD UP.
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Pulls an acre a day. It doubles land values. Enables you to grow crops instead of paying taxes on land that yields nothing.

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Triple Power
More power than a tractor. 60 per cent lighter, 400 per cent stronger than cast iron puller. 30 days' free trial. 3-year guarantee to replace, free, all castings that break from any cause whatever. Double safety ratchets insure safety to men and team. Accurate turning means light draft. Mail postal for free book showing photos and letters from owners. Tells how to turn stump land into big money. Special introductory price proposition will interest you. Write now.
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No money in advance—no bank deposit. Horse and Man Power Sprayers for field and orchard, Barrel and Power Sprayers. All have high pressure, thorough agitation and are built to last. Guaranteed for 5 years. We pay freight. Extra profit pays for the machine. Write to-day for our big free catalog, spraying guide and special free offer to first in each locality.
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The largest, best keeping, handsomest Onions are produced from Northern Grown Seeds. Salzer's Seeds are grown in the extreme North, are pedigree stocks, and for purity, vitality and yield are unsurpassed. Catalog tells.
8 MARKET SORTS, 12c.
The following are the three most popular sorts: One large package each White Portugal, Yellow Globe Danvers and Red Wethersfield, to test, 12c.
FOR 16c.
10,000 kernels of splendid Lettuce, Radish, Tomato, Cabbage, Turnip, Onion, Celery, Parsley, Carrot, Melon and Flower Seeds producing bushels of vegetables and flowers for 16c postpaid. Our great Plant and Seed Catalog free for the asking. Write to-day.
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TOMATO FIGS
A beautiful and valuable novelty much used for making figs. Plant grows in bush form, literally covered with fruit. The skin and flesh are a rich golden yellow, solid, thick-meated, with a pleasant flavor. When canned or dried in sugar, like figs, make excellent pies or tarts for winter use.
For Only Ten Cents
We will send packet *Tomato Fig Seed* and a Surprise Packet of other new seed in a 10c. *rebate envelope*, which when emptied, will be accepted as 10c. payment on any order for seeds in our 1912—8 color catalogue which is included FREE. Order today.
SMITH BROS. SEED CO., Box 637, Auburn, N.Y.

Wonderful Fall Bearing Strawberries These new berries are a great success. They bear fruit every fall as well as spring, three crops in two years. They have yielded as high as 10,000 qts. to acre in Aug., Sept. and Oct. of first year, with us. We cannot get enough fruit to supply demand. I know of nothing quite so profitable. We are also headquarters for Plum Farmer, Idaho and Royal Purple Raspberries, Watt Blackberry, Early Ozark Strawberry, Hastings Potato. Catalogue of all kinds of Berry Plants free. Address
L. J. Farmer, Box 235, Pulaski, N.Y.

Free Catalog
FREE Send today for pkt. Giant Pansy (50 col).
SEEDS
and large instructive catalogue of Best Seeds at right prices. Send 2c stamp for postage. Gardeners ask for wholesale list.
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APPLE GROWING The healthier the tree, the better the fruit. The longer trees are sprayed with "SCALECIDE" the more beautiful, healthful and fruitful they become. "SCALECIDE" is the acknowledged leader of all soluble oils—the only one containing distinct fungicidal properties. "SCALECIDE" will positively kill all soft-bodied sucking insects without injury to the tree. Let us prove these statements. Send today for free booklet "SCALECIDE—the Tree Saver." Address B. G. PRATT CO., Mfg. Chemists, 50 Church St., N. Y. City.

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Any quantity; 120 acres, 103 varieties. Also full line other small fruit plants and shrubbery. Lowest prices for quality stock, true to name. Write today for FREE catalog.
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FREE Our handsome Seed Catalogue. Send your address on a postal today, or for a 2c stamp and the names of two neighbors, actual seed buyers, catalog and packet Early June TOMATO Seeds earliest variety grown, if sent before March 15. Address COLE'S SEED STORE, Pella, Iowa. Seeds

100 Note-Heads 50c
Send 50c for 100 fine white noteheads, full size, ruled both sides, with your name and address and date line in attractive and business-like style. Also 100 envelopes, on fine quality white envelopes, 50c; both, $1.00, postpaid. Guaranteed best work. Sure to please or money back.

Trial of the Packers

TEN of the leading packers of the United States are now being tried at Chicago under criminal indictment for alleged conspiracy to unfairly control the trade in meat stock, and in meat of all kinds. The trial will continue for weeks, and possibly for months, hence we can do no more in this paper than to give a brief summary of the progress made up to this writing. The trial is in a Federal court and before a jury, with able counsel on both sides.

The prosecution presents its case in chronological order, beginning with the operation of the old packers' pool in 1880, and traces the development of the alleged combination through its various stages to the organization of the National Packing Company in 1903, which the government contends was the instrument used in fixing prices and suppressing competition.

Between 1893 and 1896, the pool members were Armour & Company, Armour Packing Company, Cudahy & Company, G. H. Hammond & Company, St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company, Morris & Company and Swift & Company., according to statements made in court, and that Swarzchild & Sulzberger entered the combination in 1898.

A witness stated the country was divided into five sections, each known by a letter, and that the members of the combine were also designated to prevent identification. The division of territory, it was said, was as follows: A was all east of the Mississippi river and north of the Ohio river except Illinois. B was all south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and east of the Mississippi river, except West Virginia. C was Chicago. D was St. Louis and all of Illinois except Cook county, and all of Iowa except Council Bluffs. Meetings were held every week to adjust the business and make prices. The annual earnings of the four principal companies in the combine as early as 1902, are put at $20,375,000. The testimony showed that shipments were limited so as to maintain prices.

READING IN THE HOME

A READING neighborhood is different from a neighborhood that don't read, and a reading family is different from one that is not. The fact is, when people speak of some persons being more intelligent than others, the difference is that some are readers and others are not. We can think of nothing more inspiring than a family where children are growing up, spending these long winter evenings reading good books or papers, some appointed member doing the reading and the others listening. Every once in a while a splendid opportunity for a happy conversation will present itself. Children reared in such a family can not grow up in ignorance.

The very best of publications are so cheap now that all families may read. Mr. Stelle asks us to extend the offer of the Ellets club as in the January 1st number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and we are glad to do so. With these publications coming into the home every member of the family has something useful and entertaining to read, and when the whole family is assembled so that one may read for all, entertaining and profitable matter may be found in these papers.

The Ellets Club

Up-toDate Farming, (semi monthly)	1 yr.
Woman's World Magazine, (monthly)	1 yr.
American Boy, (monthly)	1 yr.
Girl's Companion, (weekly)	1 yr.

All for $1.50. Send the amount to us and we will secure all those papers and magazines for you without further cost. Use the coupon below.

Pub. UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.
Please send me the Elletts club of papers as published in January 15th paper, for which I enclose $1.50.
My
Name .....
Rural
Route .....P. O. .....
State .....

The Editor Regrets

"When I was city editor of the Virginia City Enterprise," remarked Mark Twain at a dinner in New York, "a fine turkey was one day left at the office. Turkeys were rare in that high altitude, and we all hankered after this bird. The proprietor, though, claimed it for his own. He took it home and had it cooked for dinner. The next day, as he was expatiating on the turkey's richness and tenderness, a letter was handed to him. He opened it and read:

"'Mr. Editor:

"'Sir—Yesterday I sent you a turkey which has been the cause of much dispute among us. To settle a bet, will you kindly ask your agricultural editor to state in tomorrow's issue what it died of.'"

Make Folks Happy

It is easier to make people happy than most persons think it is. For instance, post cards are cheap and popular. There are many ways in which they can be had without any cost at all scarcely, and it takes but a cent to send one anywhere. A loving message on one with your name attached, sent to a distant friend, is sure to bring a sweet heart throb to the recipient. And think of a friend, near or far, shut in by disease, or bowed down with grief, or struggling with age or issolation, a post card, proof of being remembered, is like letting a ray of sunshine into a darkened room.

Then remember the seasons—the birthday rememberances, the thanksgiving joys, the Christmas and New Year festivities, and the Easter gladness! How sweetly post cards may be made to express all these! Don't be stingy in sending them. And the post card shower falls upon the weary heart like the summer rain upon the parching plant. Little things, like the acorn, sometimes grow into large trees of happiness.

When writing to advertisers don't fail to mention Up-to-Date Farming

PEERLESS
SELF RAISING GATE
Discourages the animal that is always breaking out—can't get through, and the barb wire top prevents crowding and reaching over.
The Peerless is extra heavy, frames nearly two inches in diameter; filled with the famous Peerless fencing of all No. 9 wire—a fence that stands the hardest usage. Self-raising—it lifts itself—you don't have to carry it around. Always swings up clear of the ground, over snow, ice or rubbish.
GALVANIZED a heavy rust-proof coat, a coat that lasts. No paint on the Peerless.
Your dealer can get Peerless Gates. If he will not, we will ship to you direct.
Peerless Wire Fence Co., 229 Mich. St. ADRIAN, MICH.

Get It From the Factory Direct
KITSELMAN FENCE
Made from thoroughly Galvanized Open Hearth steel wire. Our free Catalog shows 100 styles and heights of hog, farm and poultry fence at from
11½ Cents a Rod Up
Sold on 30 days free trial. If not satisfied return it at our expense and we will refund your money. 80-rod spool of Ideal galvanized
BARBED WIRE $1.40
Write today for large Free Catalogue.
KITSELMAN BROS. Box 289 Muncie, Indiana.

DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing our advertisers

"EVERYBODY"
Can Afford a Gasoline Engine With Galloway's New Low Prices
You've never before heard of such startling values—I've never offered anything like them and you know full well that no one else has ever come anywhere near my regular prices. But this time I've a startling reason. *I want 10 men or more in every township in the country to own and operate a Galloway Engine*—I've decided to double my factory capacity by increasing the sales twice and sell two where I formerly sold one—this calls for unusual values—hence, the greatest offer I have ever made. I can save you from $25 to $300 on an engine according to the H. P. needed. It doesn't matter what sized engine you want I've got the one to fit your wants and do more work and better work at less actual cost than any other engine in the world. Write at once for full information of the Greatest Offer Ever Made To American Farmers—don't delay but send me your name and address now, before you do another thing. Let me prove to you in cold facts why I can put $25 to $300 in your pocket.
1½ HP $27.50
Other Prices in Proportion
30 Days FREE Trial
Pump Jack $3.95
No Such Quality in any engine—no matter what price you pay—the Galloway price saves you $25 to $300
WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY
Wm. Galloway, Pres.
505B Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Ia.

PEACH TREES 800,000 Peaches 5 to 7 feet 10c; 4 to 5 ft. 8c; 3 to 4 ft. 6c; 2 to 3 ft. 4c; 200,000 Apples, 50,000 Pears, 50,000 Plums, 100,000 Cherry, 300,000 Carolina Poplar, and millions of Grape and Small Fruits. Secure varieties now, pay in Spring. Buy from the man who has the goods and save disappointment. Catalog Free to everybody.
SHEERIN'S WHOLESALE NURSERIES, Dansville, N. Y.

THE CAMPBELL SYSTEM
The Campbell System of Scientific Soil Culture is not *Dry Farming, but Good Farming;* it is
INTENSIVE SOIL CULTURE The *Campbell System* will apply to the conditions of *Illinois, Indiana* and *Ohio* as well as to the semi-arid west.
The time has arrived when the farmers of the middle west must do something to keep up the *fertility* of their land and increase their *crop yields.* This can be accomplished by the Campbell System of
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STEM WIND & SET WATCH RING & CHAIN FREE
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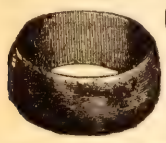
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STARTING TO SCHOOL

The children start to school today;
The asters in a row,
And golden rod, keep pace with them
As down the lane they go.

By two's and three they move along,
And some are hand-in-hand—
'Twas years ago I used to pass
That way with such a band.

But slowly lingering were my feet,
Not eager for the door;
I've sat and wished a thousand times
My dull school days were o'er.

That, lessons done, I could be gone,
No more to school return;
And have my freedom like a man,
With nothing more to learn.

But I have been to school since then,
To life's severest school,
And have learned lessons hard to learn,
With neither book nor rule.

And as I see the children go,
As thus they go today,
My spirit fain would romp with them,
And feel their studies play.
—Adapted.

THE REST HOUR

THE hour of rest ought to come into every home, and we are persuaded that, in most cases, it should oftener than it does. The body gets weary, the muscles tired, the nerves fatigued, and even the mind feels the weariness of the anxious struggle that has been required to put things to rights. In such times it is sweet and restful to sit down and reflect that—

A little sun, a little rain,
A soft wind blowing from the West!
And woods and fields are sweet again,
And warmth within the mountain's breast.

A little love, a little trust,
A soft impulse, a sudden dream,
And life as dry as desert dust
Is fresher than a mountain stream."

But it is winter. Storms are apt to be raging without, and under such circumstances, it seems a little hard to get sunshine into the soul. But it is not, especially in the home on the farm. How nicely this little jingle tells it. We've seen it all. The gloom can't stay:

Blow, blow; snow, snow,
Everything is white.
Sift, sift; drift, drift,
All the day and night.

Squealing pig, paths to dig,
Hurry out of bed,
Rub your nose, warm your toes,
Fetch along the sled.

Red-cheek girls, wavy curls,
School house down the lane;
Fingers tingle, sleighbells jingle,
Jack Frost come again.

Setting sun, day is done,
Round the fire together;
Apples rosy, this is cosy,
Jolly winter weather!

So if things go just as we would have them, or if they don't, make the best of it all. The poet tells it more nicely than I can:

If thing's don't go to suit you,
What use to frown and sigh?
You can't frown back the sunshine
That's missing from the sky.
Nor frown away the winter
In wishing it were spring,
The wisest thing to do, my friend,
Is just keep sweet—and sing!

Don't fret, and fume, and worry,
And make things worse, say I,
Since we can't help what's happened;
So laugh away the sigh.
And trust that on the morrow
The clouds will all take wing,
Believing God knows what is best;
So just keep sweet—and sing!

There is more within us than there is without. The soul is greater than the body. With one we do, and with the other we think and plan and teach how to do:

Though life be long, though life be short,
The soul has claim to see
The depth, the height, and the width thereof,
And the sweet variety.
Then build no prisoning roof or wall
To shut the spirit in;
Who limits the soul may limit God
And the work he would begin!

But duty has its claims on us, and the best life is the one that hears the calls of duty and cheerfully responds to them. Sometimes it may not be entirely a matter of choice, but duty makes it choice;

We must do the thing we must
Before the thing we may;
We are not fit for any trust
Till we can and do obey.

And having done the duty we are entitled to the rest that nature craves.

What Wins

Never be a quitter,
Though the outlook's blue.
Do not lose your grit or
Think the game's played through.
Bid your courage rally—
Starch your upper lip,
Make resolve your ally,
Take a tighter grip.

Never be a quitter.
"Friends have thrown you down"—
That's why you are bitter,
Why you skulk and frown?
Well, it's awful, Mabel,
But, if friends have flown,
Show the world you're able
To strive and win alone.

Never be a quitter.
Learn to stick and stay;
Scorn to weakly fritter
Time and strength away.
Find your work and do it
With unfainting heart;
Constant sticking-to-it
Is the winning art.

More Wireless

"Uncle Berry is determined to get ahead of the other fellows."
"What is he doing now?"
"Trying to invent a wireless cage for his birds."

Nothing emphasizes the old adage, "A stitch in time saves nine," more strongly than the rampages of cholera in a drove of hogs. The proper thing to do is to get busy as soon as it appears in the neighborhood. The Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co., Station 24, Alton, Ill., put up a remedy that has made a reputation in the last few years. It has been tested time and time again and cured practically every hog able to take the treatment. If you have any fears that your herd is in danger, write the above address for their proposition.

Thousands Now Use This Low-Cost Cough Syrup

A Family Supply for 50c, Saving You $2—The Quickest, Best Thing You Ever Used, or Money Refunded.

The prompt and positive results given by this inexpensive cough medicine have caused it to be used in more homes in the U. S. and Canada than any other cough remedy. It gives instant relief and will usually wipe out the most obstinate, deep-seated cough inside of 24 hours. It quickly succeeds, even in whooping cough and croup.

A 50 cent bottle of Pinex, when mixed with home-made sugar syrup, makes a full pint—a family supply—of the most pleasant and effective cough remedy that money could buy, at a saving of $2. Easily prepared in five minutes—full directions in package.

Children take Pinex Cough Syrup willingly, because it tastes good. It stimulates the appetite and is slightly laxative—both excellent feature. Splendid for hoarseness, throat tickle, bronchitis, etc., and a prompt, successful remedy for incipient lung trouble.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of imported Norway White Pine extract and is rich in guaiacol and other natural healing pine elements. Simply mix it with sugar syrup or strained honey in a pint bottle, and it is ready for use.

Pinex has often been imitated, but never successfully, for nothing else will produce the same results. The genuine is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. Certificate of guarantee is wrapped in each package. Your druggist has Pinex or will gladly get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., 223 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

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12 POST CARDS FREE
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POTTS DISEASE when treated in time should result in no deformity; paralysis can be prevented and the growth not interfered with. Write for information and references.

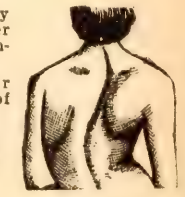
SPINAL CURVATURE Recent cases usually make complete recoveries and even those of long standing do well. No plaster paris, felt or leather jackets. Write for information and reference.



HIP DISEASE in the painful stage can be relieved and the inflammation permanently arrested. Shortening, deformity and loss of motion can usually be corrected. No surgical operations are confinement.

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CROFTS & REED CO., Dept. D 58, Chicago



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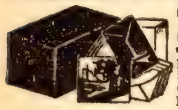
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Seymour Card Co., Dept. 90, Topeka, Kan.

CADETS of EQUITY

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of Our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is printed in the paper becomes a CADET of Equity, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—30 cents—will be made a PIONEER of Equity and sent a collection of twenty (20) beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address, CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

A TEXAS writer that gives no name, believes our Cadets should be given a special subject for each issue, and all write on that subject. No, indeed. They would not then be Cadets of Equity, young learners of the cause we advocate, but a band of essayists, held down to one line of thought. What I want is the spontaneous outbursts of young minds that feel the impulse to do something beyond the ordinary, and have ambition enough to reach up and grasp the fruit that hangs just over them. We like letters that tell about the writers' homes, things that others like to know, and thoughts that stimulate those that read them. Many letters naturally contain expressions that are stale, and some dwell on unimportant things, but the beautiful parts are aspirations tinctured with a social impulse that brings us all closer together.

Again we admit a writer born in a distant country:

DEAR CADETS: As I would like to be a Cadet of Equity, I will try to write you a letter. I will be 15 years old the 28th of January. I am Danish, and have only been in this country two years. I would like to exchange cards with the Cadets so I can better learn to write English.—George Jensen, Care Aug. Nelson, New Denmark, Wis.

DEAR CADETS: As you have admitted a big blacksmith from Nebraska, I will see if you will admit a woman farmer from Indiana. I have been managing a farm and running a dairy and poultry yard for nearly 11 years, and enjoy it more than anything else; but if marketing and shipping remain as at present most people will have to go out of the business for we can't make expenses much longer. I have been taking UP-TO-DATE nearly a year, and I think Mr. Everitt's plan is our only salvation. If farmers would only heed it. But will they? I would be pleased to hear from the Cadets, and will answer all I can.—Mrs. M. L. Libbey, Norman Station, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I have read your interesting letters with great pleasure from the very first, and I have some very enjoyable correspondents among the Cadets, though I have not until now become a Cadet myself. I live on a farm in Southern Illinois, commonly called Egypt, because many years ago there was a crop failure north of us, but abundant crops here, and people from the Goshen settlement near where Springfield now is, came down here with their wagons to get corn, as the Israelites went into Egypt in Bible times. The "Goshen Road" they traveled passes near our place. Lots of corn is still raised here, but we also grow wheat, oats and sunflowers, though the latter crop was almost entirely destroyed last year by a weevil, the larvae being a little white grub that eats the kernel and then comes out of the seed through a very small round hole. Timothy and red top are also prominent crops. The seed of the redtop is the principal money bringer; ours brought last year $2.25 per bushel of 14 pounds each. We have been remodeling and adding to our house, and the newness makes us want a name for our farm. There is a beautiful, artificial cedar grove just west of the house, and mama, who is a great reader, wants to call it Cedar Croft, but I prefer Cedar Brook, as a little stream flows through the grove when there is rain enough. But papa, who is decidedly practical, thinks Cedar Grove the better name, and likely that is what it will be. Let us all give names to our homes rather than have them known as "The Old Jones' Place," "the Sol Smith Place," and so on. My birthday is February 22, one of the days we celebrate. I will be 21, and I would be so glad if the Cadets would honor me with a post card shower. But I love to receive cards "any old time."—Elsie Cook, Bell Rive, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: My parents have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for about a year and I think it is one of the best papers of its kind. I am a Wisconsin girl 17 years old, and live in one of the best farming sections of the state. We raise small grain of all kind, corn, potatoes, and some varieties of small fruits. My father is a contractor, but we have a small farm, and have all the animals that are usually kept on a farm. We had a drought in our part of Wisconsin last summer, and crops turned out poorly. I shall be pleased to answer any correspondence from the Cadets.—Lena Zibell, Waterloo, Wis.

DEAR CADETS: I have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for over a year, and like it fine, especially the Cadet page. I enjoy the letters very much indeed, as they give an idea of the crops raised in many different parts of the country. I have lived on a farm in Ontario, Canada, all my life, until a year ago I came here to attend college. In Ontario our main crops are corn and wheat, but in Ohio the main crops are wheat, corn and oats, though many grow great quantities of potatoes. I would like to exchange cards with all my Cadet friends.—Rena Barns, 449 W. Webb St., Alliance, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS: I am 18. My birthday came on Halloween. It has been 11 years since I lived on a farm. I live in the little city of Centralia with a population of 2,500. I don't do anything but study music, though I like to hunt and fish. I would be glad to exchange cards or letters with Cadets of or near my age.—Joe Taylor, Centralia, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I want to write a letter for that wonderful paper, UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I like the paper because we can find in it everything we want, even friends. I am 15 years old, and go to school. I am in school now, and my chum, Lillie Schrock, and I are having a "picnic," just like girls, but we always get our lessons. I intend to get a subscriber and become a Pioneer of Equity. I want to be a clerk. I will answer all letters and cards I get from the Cadets. Don't be bashful, for I am not.—Hazel Weaver, Chief, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I am going to tell you something about Texas. The gross income of Texas is $1,302,505,000 annually. The farmers of Texas market yearly crops to the value of $561,339,000. Texas has 165,147,000 acres of tillable land, with only 30,000,000 acres in cultivation. There are 15,981,000 head of live stock in Texas, valued at $312,857,000. Texas has twice as many cattle as any other state in the Union. The first bale of cotton grown in the United States in 1911, was shipped from South Texas July 10. Texas has 13,700 miles of railroad, and there are 1,850 rural free delivery routes that reach 250,000 homes, and serve approximately a million people. The land around here is worth from $50 to $75 an acre. The winters are not very cold.—Albert Hafer, Westfield, Tex.

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl of the Golden West, and would like to join you. I will be 16 January 22, and would like to receive a birthday card from each Cadet. I live in a small town and do not have pets like the girls that live in the country. Hoping to hear from the Cadets.—Nellie F. Wilson, Fortuna, Oregon.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer girl, 18 years old, and was born and raised in Nebraska, which I think is a fine state. We live on a 320-acre farm in Thayer county. My father has been a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE FARMING for several years, and we all think it is a fine paper; we enjoy reading it. We have a Flanders auto, and we do enjoy riding in it. I have a piano, and play quite well. My brother Oscar plays the violin, and we play together some. We are all jolly, and have lots of fun. I would like to receive letters or cards from the girls and boys; will answer all.—Mertie D. Stairs, Carleton, Neb.

DEAR CADETS: We take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and like it very much. We live on a farm and have 4 cows, a horse and some chickens. My father has the post office and a little store in connection with it. I am 14, and would like to correspond with all.—Etta Hutt, Hiawatha, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I hail from the grand old Hoosier state, in which I have lived all my life of 18 years. We have good roads and facilities for transportation, and excellent schools, There are three commissioned high schools in my county, and there are many noted institutions of learning in the state. It is, therefore, distressing to note how many of our young Americans are growing up without learning. They are reared within the shadow of public schools, but many fail to complete even the grammar branches. In one township only 12 pupils were graduated last year. What of the other great number that had had like opportunities? I admire the zeal of that youth from the Orient, Bagdasar Bagdigian. He certainly has my esteem and best wishes. I live on a farm, and have read that brilliant little paper, UP-TO-DATE FARMING for some time. I consider it in a class to itself, and without a peer. I will be delighted to receive cards and letters from the Cadets, especially those who live in the golden west, but I will answer all.—Alonzo McDuffie, Advance, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: We have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for about a year and think it is all O. K. I enjoy reading it very much, especially the Cadet page, and think every farmer should be a subscriber for it. I am a farmer's son, 16 years old, and live on a farm of 200 acres, in the northern part of Illinois. The soil is most level and very fertile here. I would be pleased to exchange post cards and letters with the Cadets, and will answer all I receive.—Bliss Londonburg, Bradford, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: My sister takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING and we think it a grand paper, especially the Cadet page. I am 16 years old and live in a small town. My father is a rural letter carrier from this place. I would like to exchange cards and letters with all the Cadets.—Hallie Almon, Durant, Miss.

DEAR CADETS: I am 19 years old, and have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for some time, and think it the most instructive and valuable paper ever published. I always turn to the Cadet page first. We live on a farm of 240 acres. The main crops are corn, oats and wheat. I have always lived on a farm, and like farm life fine. I will exchange cards or letters with all Cadets or readers of UP-TO-DATE.—Fred House, Bradford, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: Will you admit a bachelor of 46 years? I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE for about 3 years, and think it is a fine paper that every farmer should read. I am a farmer, have 150 acres of land, keep 15 head of cattle and 6 horses, and do nearly all of my own work. I like to read the Cadet letters, and would like to exchange cards with them—will answer all that write.—Carlton A. Russell, Newton Falls, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Washington girl 17 years old, and would like to join the Cadets. The principal crops here are alfalfa, potatoes, corn, apples and various other fruits. We can see Mt. Ranier and Mt. Adams in the west, and in summer, when the sun shines on the peaks, the snow sparkles and glistens. I walk a mile and a half to school. Papa has taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for a long time, and we think it a nice paper. I will exchange cards or letters with all the Cadets.—Blanche Harvey, Grandview, Wash.

DEAR CADETS: I am a western girl. We live in the beautiful valley of Yakima, surrounded by the hills and mountains. The Cascade mountains are on the west, and the peakes of Mt. Ranier and Adams are among them. Three crops of alfalfa a year are grown here. We raised a nice garden last summer. We have about 50 chickens, 2 horses and a heifer. We hatch our chickens in an incubator. Mama says I may set a hen next summer, and raise the chickens, the money we get for the roosters to be mine, but the pullets to be hers. I would like to exchange cards or letters with Cadets near my age. I am 15.—Laura Harvey, Grandview, Wash.

DEAR CADETS: I have been reading your letters for over 2 years, and have finally subscribed for UP-TO-DATE FARMING myself, because I could not do without it. I like the paper very much. I am a farmer boy 18 years old, and have 40 acres of my own 4 miles from Black Duck. It is not yet under cultivation, but I hope to have it so in the spring. I would like to exchange cards and correspond with the Cadets.—Claude Carter, Hines, Minn.

DEAR CADETS: I am a subscriber and have been enjoying your letters for quite a while. I enjoy the open country life much more than the narrow streets and impure air of the cities. My father is a farmer, and keeps 4 horses, 8 cattle and 50 hogs. I enjoy garden and orchard work, and also raising poultry. I have ducks, turkeys and chickens in my flock at present. Emil Thomas and Hamilton Ward must be up-to-date farmers. Alice Fry, I agree with you that UP-TO-DATE FARMING is a fine paper, and I would like to correspond with Katherine Stewart, as she enjoys the same sports that I do. I am 20 years old, and live on a 320 acre farm that is bordered on the west by the Mississippi river. Father has a small launch, and we enjoy the "cool of the river" very much after a hard day's work on the farm. My sister Verna will be 16 on her THIRD birthday, February 29, and she would enjoy a post card shower then. I would like to receive cards from the Cadets, and will answer all I get.—Grace Banta, Oquawka, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I was born and raised in Nebraska, and am 22 years old. My father has been a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE for a good many years, and I love to read the Cadet page. I live on a farm of 320 acres, and our crops are corn, wheat and oats. My brother and I together have a thrashing outfit, and have thrashed for 4 years, and I like the business. We also have a Flanders auto. I think they are good enough car for any farmer. I will be glad to answer any correspondent.—Oscar Stairs, Carleton, Neb.

DEAR CADETS: My father takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and we think it is one of the best papers ever published. I read the Cadet page first. I am 17 years old. We live on a farm near Goldston. Corn, oats, wheat and cotton are our main crops. I like farming fine; we have so much fun. I would like to exchange cards or letters with any of the Cadets.—Ola Hilliard, Goldston, N. C.

DEAR CADETS: I am 16 years old and live on a 50-acre farm. It is Christmas eve, and I think we all ought to be merry but I am, oh, so lonesome. I like liberty and the fresh air. I love all the dumb creatures on and off the farm. I love to read good books, but I don't get much time to read. I will answer all cards or letters I receive.—Ruby E. Newton, Randolph, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS: I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I intend to keep on reading it, too. I think it is nice to have a page for the Cadets of Equity. I live on a homestead of 320 acres in Montana, and my town is Wetmore, but Plevna is 2 miles nearer. I live a mile from the C. M. P. S. railroad, and we expect the N. P. railroad through here in another year. I like farming and stock raising. I now have 2 horses, 2 hogs, 6 cows and 22 chickens. I am 25 years old and have been married 3 years. I like this country fine, better than South Dakota, where I was 4 years before I came here. I was born and raised in Galion, Ohio. I would like to exchange letters or cards with some of the Cadets, and I will give all information about free homestead lands and relinquishments that could be bought up cheap, to all who enclose postage.—Joseph Deamer, Wetmore, Mont.

By careful prunning, I have got the letters all in the paper this time.

The Farmers to Blame

"Yes, you farmers are to blame for the whole thing," said Grouchy in one of his moods. "You farmers raise the corn, corn raises the whiskey, whiskey raises the politicians, and the politicians raise the dev—every blame bit of trouble we have."

Not What He Wanted to Know

"Here is an article on 'How to meet trouble.' Shall I read it to you?"

"No, dear. How to miss trouble, is what I'd like to know."

No Use to Think

"What do you think about when you put in so near all your time fishing?

"When the fishing's good I don't have to think, and when it's bad, thinkin' don't help it any."

Buyers' Experience Club

It is our ambition to make UP-TO-DATE FARMING *not only an entertaining but a VALUABLE visitor in every home it enters. Our SPECIAL MISSION is to help farmers get better prices for their stuff—to enable them to SELL BETTER. It is also our purpose to help them to get better returns for their money—to enable them to BUY BETTER. To this end we insert in our columns advertisements of the leading firms throughout the entire country, who have for sale what we are assured is the best of everything in the respective lines, and that includes everything needed in the home, on the farm, among the stock, or in the poultry yard.*

We want to know just how much benefit this is to our subscribers. Hence we have set apart this Department for the publication of short letters from our readers who have patronized our advertisers, and who will write and tell us how much they have been benefited thereby. And if any have not been treated fairly write that also, for it is our earnest endeavor to admit none but honest advertisers. Now, friends, who have patronized our advertisers, this department is for you. Please write us your experiences, both for our information and that of others.

Stump Puller Experience

I saw advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING about two years ago the Hercules Stump Puller, 460 Seventeenth street, Centerville, Ia. I have a lot of timber land and previous to that had used dynamite to a considerable extent, but at that time I ordered a Hercules, and it came in due time. I set it up and used it during the fall of 1910, clearing the stumps off of twelve acres. I did not have a break of any kind, and did the work with one extra hand and a span of mules.

With this outfit I pulled sixty dead pine stumps, averaging nine inches in diameter, in three hours.

Before using the puller, that twelve acres had, on an average, nearly three hundred stumps to the acre, and I could not have raised over a half crop off any part of it. I pulled the stumps, put it in corn, and averaged between thirty and forty bushels. I'm positive I would have had less than eighteen with the stumps. Counting only twelve bushels to the acre more, this makes a total increase of 144 bushels, worth at least $70. This increase the first year alone paid more than three-fourths the cost of the puller.

I believe $500 is quite a reasonable estimate of the benefit that Hercules has been to me the past eighteen months.—*C. E. Billsworth, Washington Co., Ala.*

Good Pumps a Necessity

I had trouble for years with the problem of getting water out of a deep well, and I now know how to appreciate good service of a pump.

I bought a Gould's pump that I saw advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING, from the Goulds Manufacturing Company, 95 W. Fall street, Senaca Falls, N. Y., and it is O. K. in every way. I got a size that connects with my pump engine, and whether it's raining or shining, still or blowing, hot or snowing, my horses and cattle are sure of a good, refreshing drink of pure water.—*P. S. Germain, Henry Co., Ill.*

Gasoline Engine vs. Hired Man

Last spring I decided to try an experiment. I have a farm of 240 acres here in Southern Indiana, and the regular work is just a little too much for one man to do. Still there is hardly enough to give an extra man steady work all the time. Consequently I had frequently been hard put to secure help when I needed it.

I looked through UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and wrote to manufacturers of gasoline engines. I selected one made by the Temple Pump Company, 463 W. 15th street, Chicago.

This came in due time, and I rigged up in my woodshed a small power plant. I bought a wood saw and connected it to an overhead shaft.

My cream separator I rigged up in a corner; I brought in my fanning mill and attached a power pully to it. The grindstone was attached by the side of the fanning mill. I ran an extension outside, and by means of adapter cables, connected my pump, which was about thirty yards off.

My wife was not overlooked, and at one end of the shed, off where the flying sawdust would not reach, I connected the washer and wringer.

After things were working I was truly surprised at the time saved.

The work of separating the milk, formerly taking a good half hour, I did in fifteen minutes. The water tank was filled in a half hour while we were eating breakfast. My winter's wood I cut in a couple of days, by hauling in long poles and sawing them up into lengths. Last fall my wheat was recleaned in one-third the time usually required. Tools are sharpened whenever needed and without trouble.

Altogether, the time saved is such an item that an extra man is not required excepting for a few days in hay and grain harvest. My total expense, including the 4-horse power engine, the wood saw, shafting, belts, and so on, is less than $300. I have already saved half that in hired help, besides the satisfaction derived from having my work to run smoothly all the time.—*Morton Hull, Orange Co., Ind.*

How Zimmerman Boys Built a Steel Plant

How the boys of the Zimmerman family built a steel plant with their own hands after losing $10,000 on a construction company's converter which failed is thrillingly told in a circular recently issued by the Zimmerman Steel Company. This company manufactures the Mighty Monarch Stump Pullers entirely in the Zimmerman plant. The circular illustrating the factory, and the new 1912 catalog illustrating the Mighty Monarch Stump Puller will be sent free to any reader of this paper. Address Zimmerman Steel Co., Dept. U. D. D., Lone Tree, Ia.

Plants True to Name

Buyers of nursery plants are confronted with the problem of securing the various fruits and shrubs they want. Because of experiences with unscrupulous growers of nursery plants, the purchasing public has rightfully grown suspicious. It is, therefore, with considerable satisfaction that we commend the stock of W. F. Allen, 82 Market street, Salisbury, Md., to our readers. His advertisement appears in our columns, and we suggest any one wishing to buy any nursery plants will do well to write for his catalog.

Understood the Situation

"Uncle Eben, why did you name your mule Corporation?"

"'Cause it's appropriate, sah. Everybody cusses 'im and throws sticks at 'im, an' he goes ahead doin' just as he pleases."

YOU NEED NO MONEY. We Trust You with Our Goods.

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To every lady who distributes only a few pounds of our Belle Baking Powder, we will give ABSOLUTELY FREE this beautifully embossed,

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and full size for family use. *With each pound Baking Powder, you may give either Six Full Size Crystal White Glass Tumblers* or *Six Jelly Glasses with Tin Caps*, as per plan 406, (the glasses alone are worth almost as much as the price of the entire plan). Many other Tea, Coffee, Soap and Grocery offers equally as cheap in price. If preferred, you can have choice of hundreds of other useful premiums, such as *Furniture, Linen Sets, Graniteware, Lamps, Rugs, Clocks*, in fact anything you need, or we WILL PAY YOU A LARGE CASH COMMISSION for your work. Best of all,

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THE PURE FOOD CO.
923 W. Pearl St., CINCINNATI, O.

We can safely recommend The Pure Food Co. as being a thoroughly reliable and responsible firm.—EDITOR.

Trapping *and* Hunting

DEAR EDITOR: I had only five traps, so I set them for skunk. The first morning I found a good skunk in the first one I looked at; that was the only one caught that morning. A few days later a fur buyer came along and I sold him my skunk hide for $2.

The way I catch muskrats is to find their tracks in the mud or snow along the bank of a creek or the lake and set the traps where the tracks are. I catch quite a few this way.

I also set traps in the water where they go. I bait my traps that are set for muskrats with carrots or cabbage; I have the best luck with carrots.

In the fall when there is no snow and the ground is not frozen, I go around and look for skunk tracks near the holes; if I find any I get a dead, dry stick, or I cut a small tree to fasten by trap to, I fasten the traps to the end of it and set the trap in the hole as far as I can reach. When the skunk gets into the trap he will most likely pull into the hole as far as he can and I can easily pull them out far enough to shoot them.

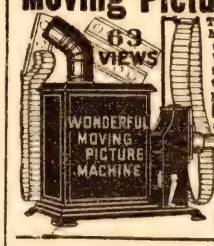
I caught nine skunks and received $12.50 for them. I caught a weasel in the woods, in a Victor trap that I had set for a skunk; I received 50 cents for the weasel hide. That makes $13.00 I have received so far this season.

I wish some trapper would kindly tell me where mink live; what kind of tracks they make and where they are most likely to be found.

If I catch more furs I will send a picture of them to you.—Harold Knapp, Mechanicsville, N. Y.

When writing to advertisers don't fail to mention Up-to-Date Farming

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This paper never deceives its subscribers nor ever gave them bad advice



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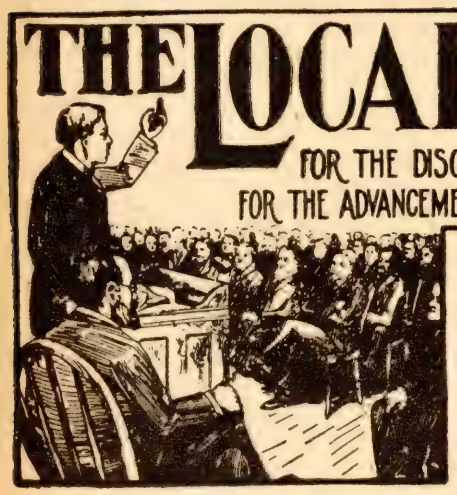


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Oh You Kid	Cubanola Glide	The Stars, the Stripes and You	I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now
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Napanee	Sweetheart Days	Captain Baby Bunting	I Want Someone to Call Me Dearie
Rainbow	Somewhere	My Dream of the U. S. A.	Your Lips, Your Eyes, Your Golden Hair
Red Wing	When I Marry You	A Man, a Maid, a Moon, a Boat	I'm Tying the Leaves So They Won't Come Down
Honey Boy	I Wish I Had a Girl	Love Me and the World is Mine	
School Days	Be Sweet to Me Kid	Roses Bring Dreams of You	I'll Be Waiting in the Gloaming, Sweet Genevieve
Ida Ho	Shine On Harvest Moon	Take Me Out to the Ball Game	
Cheyenne	Bird on Nellie's Hat	I'm Afraid to Come Home in the Dark	Let Me Write What I Never Dared to Tell
Smarty	Games of Childhood Days	Gee, but This is a Lonesome Town	When You Know You're Not Forgotten by the Girl You Can't Forget
San Antonio	Nobody Knows, Nobody Cares	By the Light of the Silvery Moon	
Dearie	Waiting at the Church	Put On Your Old Grey Bonnet	Is There Any Room in Heaven for a Little Girl Like Me
Morning Cy	You're a Grand Old Flag	Next to Your Mother Who Do You	
Arra Wanna	I Could Love a Million Girls	I've Got Rings on My Fingers {Love	I'd Rather Two-Step Than Waltz, Bill
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Farmers Society *of* Equity Department



THE FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is a farmers' organization, incorporated, headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. Its first and greatest object is "*To obtain Profitable Prices for all the Products of the Farm, Orchard and Garden.*" The unit of organization is the local union.

The Membership

Shall consist of farmers and be limited to farmers. The wives of members and their minor sons and daughters may become *special members* on the majority vote of all *regular* and *special* members of the union. They may be charged a fee, or not, as the union may decide. If a fee is charged it shall be placed in the local union treasury.

The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the Society. In it must be shaped the plans and work that will revolutionize American agriculture and usher in the time when the tiller of the soil shall no longer be a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for others, but when he shall be a more important and more independent member of society.

How to Organize a Local Union of the F. S. E.

Whenever a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING reaches that condition of mind that he believes the farmers of his community should do more of their own business of selling and buying, instead of paying an enormous price to have it done by middlemen, he should take steps to organize a local union of the Farmers Society of Equity. A local union is wanted at every market town and city. This is a *business* organization and the local union headquarters must be where the business is done, not at school houses.

The first step will be to interest nine or more of your neighbors with you (ten is the least number that may organize a local union). When you have ten or more names write to headquarters—Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.—for full instructions, blanks, etc. But don't stop canvassing for names of *charter members*. Get all you can. Numbers inspire confidence and the benefits you will get from your union will largely be in proportion to the number of members.

When you get instructions from headquarters you can call the meeting and organize any time. This is done by electing the officers—a president, a vice-president and a secretary treasurer—and giving the first degree—"Lesson on Co-Operation"—which is not secret, but may be given in a public meeting of the members. But this will be explained in the instructions.

The Membership Fee

is $2.00, which must be apportioned as follows: Where the organization is effected without the assistance of an organizer, put 20 cents in the local union treasury for general expenses, and 30 cents more for extending the organization—total 50 cents. The balance, $1.50, shall be sent to headquarters and is apportioned as follows: 25 cents pays for the official paper one year; 25 cents to meet general expenses and $1.00 for organization—to extend the society.

The new organization must be reported to the National Union by the secretary, or organizer. Members may be admitted at any meeting and reported by the secretary. Reports must be clear and explicit, giving name and number of union, name and address of members, etc. (Headquarters will supply necessary blanks.)

The Emblem



of the Farmers Society of Equity is shown here. It is a demand for profitable prices for farm crops and a pledge of justice and equity to all. Every farmer should wear a button with this emblem which identifies him as a member of the Farmers Society of Equity, the best and most helpful union he ever had an opportunity to connect with.

"If we would live cheaper we must produce more."

—o—

Above is the slogan of the National Soil Fertility League, office in Chicago.

—o—

The circular says the league is approved by Wm. H. Taft, James J. Hill, Wm. J. Bryan, Champ Clark, Franklin McVeagh, J. M. Studebaker, B. F. Yoakum and others.

—o—

The chief object of the league is to increase the fertility of the soil to increase the yield. This is commendable and we have not one word to say against it.

—o—

But any scheme that is offered to reduce the cost of living through producing more, and that leaves the middle, exploiting system intact, we denounce as impossible to accomplish its purpose, and, if put in operation, will be a positive damage to producers.

—o—

"If we would live cheaper we must produce more." The inference that must be drawn from this is, that by the farmers producing more their products will be cheaper, hence the prices to the consumers will be lower.

—o—

The question then naturally arises: How low must prices to the farmers be to give relief to the suffering consumers? A few examples may be illuminating.

—o—

For instance, the price of wheat has rarely been as high as $1.00 a bushel in the last year. This price does not give the average farmer a reasonable profit. So, notwithstanding the price of wheat has been too low to the farmer, the price of bread is too high to the consumer.

—o—

Oats is coming to enter largely into human food. The growers of oats have not received too much. For the 1910 crop they did not receive enough. The farmer receives, say 40 cents for 32 pounds, and 32 pounds will make about 20 packages of oat meal, which now retail for 15 cents each, or $3. The question then is, how much must the farmer increase his yield that he can offset the excess the consumer pays above the measly 40 cents he received? And don't lose sight of the fact that big crops bring the farmer less money than small ones.

—o—

The farmer is now getting about 6 cents a pound for hogs. The consumer pays 15 cents to 30 cents for the various parts for the table. If the farmers raised more hogs to sell they would not get 6 cents, for the price would be lower. But how much would the farmer's price have to be reduced to overcome the excessive prices the consumers are obliged to pay? If the farmers would produce the hogs and turn them over to the packers free, would that 6 cents be saved to the consumers? And if it would, would the price of meat be low enough that complaints would stop?

—o—

The potato crops of 1909 and 1910 were very large. Few growers got ahead any on the crops, and many of them lost money because they raised potatoes. In the spring of 1910 many potatoes were fed to stock because the price that could be obtained would not pay for shipping, and great quantities were hauled back on the fields for fertilizers. Notwithstanding this, consumers complained of the high prices they were obliged to pay for potatoes, and urged the production of larger crops. In view of this example, how much larger should the crops have been to make living cheaper, and what would have become of the farmers?

—o—

Rice is coming to be an important crop in this country. The grower gets 2½ cents a pound. If he produced more he would get less money. Rice sells to the consumer at 10 to 15 cents a pound. This is 5 to 10 cents a pound higher than it ought to sell for considering what the farmer gets. But how can the grower possibly offset such margins when he gets less than half as much total?

—o—

Eggs! The farmer gets 10 to 15 cents a dozen in the harvest time. The consumer feels the pinch of the high cost of living between harvest seasons when the storage combines exact 30 to 40 cents a dozen for eggs. How can the farmer possibly reach this trouble, even though he should give his eggs away?

—o—

The apples that spoiled in the orchards last fall probably equaled a million barrels or more, notwithstanding farmers and others stored more than ever before. Now those who stored them are apprehensive that they will lose money because of lack of demand. The abonimable marketing system is responsible for the lack of demand. The question in this case is: Would apples be cheaper if the crop had been twice as large, and millions of barrels more had spoiled or been stored? Let the great men whose names are printed above answer.

—o—

Cotton is such a large crop that it has made tens of thousands of Southern farmers poor and discontented. When the editor was in Oklahoma in November he found thousands of farmers selling out and moving away. Who has noticed that any article made from cotton has come down in price to the user? How much more cotton than 15,000,000 bales would it have been necessary to raise in 1911 to take the excessive prices off of cotton goods? Would a still larger crop have any effect at all on the price to the users of the goods? Let President Taft, et al., answer.

—o—

And what is true of these crops is true of all. Farmers are producing abundantly, and sometimes in excess of requirements under the bad system of marketing that prevails. Any greater production marketed under that system will not make living cheaper, but will bankrupt the producers.

—o—

The noted men who "approved" the plan of the National Soil Fertility League have not studied these questions. They don't know and there is where the harm comes in.

—o—

As soon as a man is elevated to an office at the head of the nation he assumes to give advice on every question and, with the best intentions on his part, his advice is often harmful.

—o—

Gentlemen, unless you wish to appear in league with an exploiting and profit-grabbing marketing system, and a system of handling these necessary products and goods, systems that always want greater crops and more stuff to handle and exploit, study this problem, which is certainly the greatest one before the people today.

LIGHT UP!

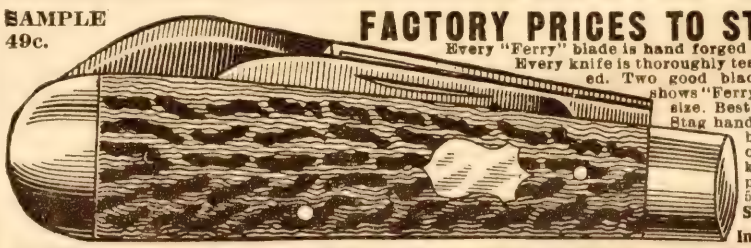


You can transform any kerosene (coal oil) lamp or lantern into dazzling brilliancy with our wonderful **Bright Light Burner.** 50 candle power invisible and **unbreakable Steel Mantle.** Brighter than electricity, better than gas or gasoline, and **perfectly safe.** No generating—simply light like any kerosene lamp. Nothing to get out of order. Positively will not smoke or flicker.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Sells like wildfire. An opportunity of a life time, work all or spare time. Experience unnecessary. Make big money—be independent. Write today. Act quick—territory going fast. Complete sample, postpaid, **30c, 4 for $1.00. Money back if not satisfactory.**

BRIGHT LIGHT CO., Dept. 94, Grand Rapids, Mich.

SAMPLE 49c.



FACTORY PRICES TO START YOU

Every "Ferry" blade is hand forged from razor steel. Every knife is thoroughly tested and warranted. Two good blades. Illustration shows "Ferry's Special" exact size. Best all 'round knife. Stag handle, strong, durable. We will send one of these 75c knives at special price 49c, postpaid, 5 for $2.10.

S.E. Ferry, Dept. A Indianapolis, Ind.

Jolly Dutch Youngsters

They romp through the pages of HOLLAND'S MAGAZINE, printed every month at Dallas, Tex. They come into thousands of homes with their pictures, stories, and cut-out "things to make"—the dearest, helpfullest crew of little playmates you can get, to play with your little ones all next year.

THE ONLY PLACE IN THE WORLD

The only place in the world where you will find real stories of the lives and hearts and soul victories of men and women is in "The Confessional" department of **HOLLAND'S MAGAZINE.** Read them and you will feel pity, sympathy, breathless excitement, lofty inspiration. Cash prizes every month for real stories of real life problems and experiencs. Writer's names kept secret in the Managing Editor's file.

HOLLAND'S is a beautiful 62-page monthly, packed full of good short stories, serials, fashions, household helps and fun. January 20th, **HOLLAND'S MAGAZINE** will cost you $1.00 a year. Special price just now, 50c a year. Send your name to Sample copy mailed for 5c in stamps.

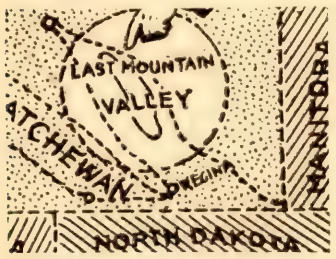
HOLLANDS MAGAZINE, Dallas, Texas.

Come to Canada ---and Fortune!

Two Big Land Openings—Last Mountain Valley of Golden Saskatchewan

Canada calls for more men. To redblooded men she offers great rewards—the same big opportunity your dad had in Ohio, Illinois and Iowa 50 years ago. She makes it easy to own your own *home*, your own *business*, your own *time*. She will soon make you *independent for life*.

Never before have so many town people moved onto farms as in the past 5 years. 150,000 Americans came to Canada in 1911. Over 200,000 more will come this year. Thousands of Americans (*some your own neighbors*) who now live in Golden Saskatchewan were struggling along five years ago "back home"—as you are now doing. Many were *renters*—worked for *somebody else*. *Today they could buy out the richest farmer in your county!*



Come to Last Mountain Valley

Join the "Back to the Land" movement. Come to the Last Mountain Valley in golden Saskatchewan. Where a single crop pays for land—where $30 land grows 40 bu. wheat—where crop failures are unknown—where "good health is catching"—in the heart of a great railroad building and town building district—on a fresh water, navigable lake.

We own 210,000 acres of fine, unbroken wheat land near towns and on railroads in Last Mountain Valley. Will soon put on two big land openings—one at Raymore, on the main line of the New Grand Trunk Pacific—finest wheat land in the world.

Near Last Mountain Valley lies the rich Touchwood Hills Country. Also to be opened up. Great land for mixed farming—stock raising—wheat, oats, flax, barley, grasses.

We have land bargains such as were never before known. Our prices are absolutely lowest. No other company can hope to meet our terms and prices, because none can buy land now in such enormous tracts. We positively save you money.

Come on Our Fast Special

We take so many people to Last Mountain Valley that we have our own Special Trains. Excellent board and room for $1.50 per day both on trains and after arrival. Railroad fares refunded to buyers.

Land Books Free

Write on postal, "Send Canada Land Books." You will get by return mail the most complete, authoritative set of Canada land booklets ever published. All free. Full reports of Crops, Climate, Soil, Schools, Churches, Towns, Maps, Prices and Description of Land, etc. *Our special list of Land Bargains and all information about our "Canada Special" train will be included.* Address our Minneapolis office, NOT OUR CANADIAN OFFICE.

WM. PEARSON CO., Ltd.
796 Temple Court Minneapolis, Minn.

SPLENDID CROPS

in Saskatchewan (Western Canada)

800 Bushels from 20 Acres



of wheat was the thresher's return from a Lloydminster farm during one season. Many fields in that as well as other districts yielded from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre. Other grains in proportion.

Large Profits

are thus derived from the FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS of Western Canada.

This excellent showing causes prices to advance. Land values should double in two years' time.

Grain growing, mixed farming, cattle raising and dairying are all profitable. Free Homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts; 160-acre pre-emption at $3.00 per acre within certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement, climate unexcelled, soil the richest; wood, water and building material plentiful.

For settlers' low railway rates and illustrated pamphlet, "Last Best West," and other information, write to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or Can. Gov. Agt.

W. H. ROGERS
3rd Floor Terminal Traction Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

WE GUARANTEE A SQUARE DEAL
to all who trade here—write our advertisers. See guarantee of advertisers in this issue.

OUR MARKET REPRESENTATIVES

Don't overlook the fact that the marketing system of the Farmers Society of Equity reaches over one hundred of the large markets of the country and that there are three hundred Society representatives on these markets. Just try to imagine the National Union as the trunk of a great tree with branches running to all these important markets and roots—local unions—developing all through the country to feed the markets.

It would be very interesting to every one of our 150,000 subscribers to print the list of Equity markets and representatives in this paper. But good business policy forbids this. On this point the confidential directory says this:

This directory is the property of the Farmers Society of Equity. It was compiled at considerable expense and contains information of great value.

You, a member of the Society, are entitled to the information contained herein, but to give or allow this information to become the property of one who is not a member and who will profit at the expense of the Society, is an injustice to yourself and fellow members.

While it is realized that the majority of the members will consider this directory in its true mission—as confidential information—there may be now and then one whose sense of honor is undeveloped. To protect his fellow members against treason of such it is provided in the Society's regulations that the giving of this book or any of the facts herein, to a non-member, shall be cause for suspension or dismissal from the Society.

The subscription price of Up-to-Date Farming is only 25 cents. It is put so low that even the poorest person can afford to subscribe for it and thus it becomes the great educator that it is designed to be. It should be patent to all, that this price, even if the full amount were received for subscriptions, would not meet the expense of publishing the paper, let alone maintaining the Equity Marketing System. You can now see why the System must be confined to members of the F. S. E. who pay a fee for joining and small dues for perpetuating the Society and its System. The fees and dues are stated in the first column of the "Local Union" Department.

As nearly every farmer has produce to market, and as that is the most difficult part of his business each one should welcome the first Society that assists him in this most vital work. Also he should appreciate the co-operation of the Society and its representatives enough to contribute the small sum to support the Society. The reason that it can be supported with such a small membership fee and dues is because of the great number of farmers.

One shipment to the Equity System markets will bring enough more money to pay the cost many years.

WHAT HAVE YOU DONE?

In the January first number we announced that the national convention declared that the 1912 crops should be controlled in marketing to secure profitable prices for all of them.

Of course, a proclamation will not bring this thing to pass, so we were very particular to explain in that number how the 1912 crops can be controlled and the object accomplished. Briefly reviewing that article for the benefit of old readers and new ones we will say that it was found that the five-year average wheat crop was 692,000,000 bushels, and the five-year average visible supply only 41,500,000

Get Your Eye on Texas

and watch the other Southwestern states where land is cheap and a man can own his farm.

Winters in the Southwest are short and mild.

With corn and hog clubs, farming in the Southwest is up-to-date and pays. Marketing associations among farmers in many parts.

Farmers who want to get ahead are looking to the Southwest, learning from the Southwest, going to the Southwest. You can learn the exact, honest truth about Southwestern farming by reading FARM AND RANCH, for thirty years the leading farm journal of Texas. FARM AND RANCH is as big, strong, helpful, and handsome a farm journal as is printed in America. Subscribe at $1 for 52 weekly issues. Sample FARM AND RANCH for 5 cents postage stamps. Address FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas. (Adv.)

COME SOUTH TO AMERICA'S MARKET GARDENS.
6 richest Sou. States traversed by S. A. L. Ry.
FROM THE PEANUT FIELDS OF VIRGINIA TO THE ORANGE GROVES OF FLORIDA
Raise Fruit and Vegetables for Big Profits. Healthful climate—fertile soil—plenty of water—prices low—easy terms. Schools and churches—Quick transportation to big markets. Near towns. In Manatee County on the West Coast of Florida raise 2 to 3 crops a year—net $500 to $1000 per acre. Write NOW for illustrated booklet.
J. A. PRIDE, Gen. Ind. Agt., Seaboard Air Line Ry, Suite 624, Norfolk, Va.



I WILL MAKE YOU PROSPEROUS

If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once.

Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable Book and full particulars FREE. Write today.

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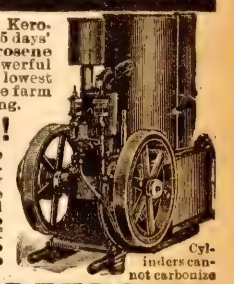
E. R. MARDEN
President

Virginia Farms and Homes.
FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS.
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmoud. Va.

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Use KEROSENE Engine FREE!

Amazing "DETROIT" Kerosene Engine shipped on 15 days' FREE Trial, proves kerosene cheapest, safest, most powerful fuel. If satisfied, pay lowest price ever given on reliable farm engine; if not, pay nothing.



Gasoline Going Up!

Automobile owners are burning up so much gasoline that the world's supply is running short. Gasoline is 9c to 15c higher than coal oil. Still going up. Two pints of coal oil do work of three pints gasoline. No waste, no evaporation, no explosion from coal oil. Cylinders cannot carbonize

Amazing "DETROIT"

The "DETROIT" is the only engine that handles coal oil successfully; uses alcohol, gasoline and benzine, too. Starts without cranking. Basic patent—only three moving parts—no cams—no sprockets—no gears—no valves—the utmost in simplicity, power and strength. Mounted on skids. All sizes, 2 to 20 h. p., in stock ready to ship. Complete engine tested just before crating. Comes all ready to run. Pumps, saws, threshes, churns, separates milk, grinds feed, shells corn, runs home electric-lighting plant. **Prices (stripped), $29.50 up.**

Sent any place on 15 days' Free Trial. Don't buy an engine till you investigate amazing, money-saving, power-saving "DETROIT." Thousands in use. Costs only postal to find out. If you are first in your neighborhood to write, we will allow you Special Extra-Low Introductory price. Write!

Detroit Engine Works, 396 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Tell them you saw the "ad." in Up-to-Date Farming

FERTILE VIRGINIA FARMS

$15.00 PER ACRE & UP—EASY PAYMENTS

Productive soil, mild climate, fine water, good roads, close markets, unsurpassed school and social advantages. *Now, while you think of it,* write for the latest issue of "THE SOUTHERN HOMESEEKER," other literature and low excursion rates. Address F. H. LaBAUME, Agr'l Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry., Box 3033 Roanoke, Va.

N&W Ry

YEARLY RAINFALL 45 INCHES

Dollars in Your Pocket

Read My New Illustrated Book About Mississippi

It won't take you half an hour to read my interesting book clear through—but it took me half a lifetime of experience to write it. I have been in the land business a long while, and I have settled up whole communities. I have put many people on the road to health, happiness and wealth, but I never before had a chance to lay such a large and sure proposition before those who are willing to help themselves as I have now in the

LAMPTON LANDS OF MISSISSIPPI



Don't be deceived by what you may have heard about some parts of Mississippi—malaria and undesirable neighbors do not flourish in our section. Farms around the Lampton Lands have been occupied for sixty years and the neighborhood is a law-abiding, Christian community. I have just been down there and have seen what wonderful crops they grow on the Lampton Lands—three crops a year—and and any one of them would be considered a bumper harvest in the uncertain, short-seasoned North. Everything thrives there, staple crops as well as southern fruits like Satsuma oranges, figs, pecans, etc., which bring fortunes onions, strawberries, garden truck and from every acre. There are no crop failures.

Markets that are always eager to buy all the produce this section can grow are close at hand within a few hours by two railroads, and the prices paid mean big profits. Come down here. Don't have all your work go out for naught—as many of the northern farmers are doing now.

The climate is healthful because the land is high above the rest of the country, with splendid drainage. The nights are cool and the heat is never oppressive. Children grow big just like the other crops. It rains just enough.

After all though, it's the soil that's the winner. It is a rich loam and when I say rich I mean it—plenty of humas, and all so rich that things grow with a jump all the time. The rich loam is easily worked too, and a field can be put in fine condition for big crops in no time. Underneath is just the right kind of clay subsoil to hold surplus moisture and give it back again as plant growth needs it.

LAND YOU HAVE ALWAYS LONGED FOR

The Lampson Lands have been regarded as a prize piece of property for years, but until now this tract could not be bought in small parcels because owned by an estate which insisted on selling in bulk for all cash. We paid all cash and own free and clear, but we must have the lands developed and therefore offer interesting terms to settlers. Homeseeker excursions run twice a month, or reduced rates any day.

READ MY FREE BOOK FIRST

Come down and see these lands if you can, but first send for my free book. You'll find it full of interesting pictures and mighty good reading about A-1 farms in Mississippi—the land of health, wealth and contentment. Send for my book, "The Turn in the Road," before another sun sets behind you.

S. S. THORPE

Sales Manager for the Lampton Realty Co., Owner
DEPT. 16, 1627 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, CHICAGO

MAKE $21.00 NEXT SATURDAY



Easy Money—Waiting for YOU. Be quick, write today. Sell the **MARVEL VAPORIZER** for Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns. Startling new invention, just out. Makes Common Lamp a Vapor Lamp. Cuts oil bills in two. No mantles to break. Brilliant, white light. Low in price—sells like wildfire—2 to 4 in every house. Listen: Achorn, Utah, says, "quickest, easiest seller I ever saw." Kreiger, Mo., cleared $91 one week. Exciting business—easy, profitable work. Hallmann, Wisc., made $12 first day. Anyone can make this money, so hurry, HURRY. You can average

$42.00 A WEEK

Men or women, this is your opportunity. EXPERIENCE IS UNNECESSARY, work all or spare time. Make big money—be independent. Not for sale in stores. We give you protection and territory FREE. Send no money, but write quick for information. DO IT NOW before it's too late.

Sidney Fairchild Co., 413 Fairchild Bldg, Toledo, O.

HOW TO GET BETTER LIGHT From KEROSENE (Coal Oil)

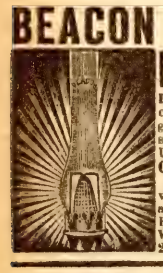
Recent test by Prof. Rogers, Lewis Institute, Chicago, and Prof. McKergow, McGill University Montreal, on leading oil-burning lamps show the Aladdin Mantle Lamp is the most economical and gives over twice as much light as the Rayo and other lamps tested. It is odorless, safe, clean, noiseless. Better light than gas or electric. Every Aladdin Lamp fully guaranteed and protected by patents in nearly every country on earth. Our burners fit your old lamps. To introduce the Aladdin, we will give

ONE LAMP or BURNER FREE

in each neighborhood. Send postal with name and address, ask for catalogue M. **AGENTS** Ball sold over 1000 on money back guarantee; not one returned. Bruner sold 3800 in 15 days. Ask for liberal agency proposition. Sample lamp furnished.

MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 179 Aladdin Building, Chicago, Ill.

BEACON LAMP BURNER FREE



100,000 satisfied users. Incandescent. 100 Candle Power. Burns common coal oil. Gives better light than gas, electricity or six ordinary lamps at one-sixth to one-tenth the cost. Fits your old lamp. Unequaled for fine sewing or reading.

COSTS ONLY ONE CENT FOR SIX HOURS

We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our Special Offer to secure a Beacon Burner FREE. Write today. Agents Wanted. HOME SUPPLY COMPANY, 254 Home Building, Kansas City, Mo.



Make $25 to $50 Weekly

selling the Automatic Combination Tool in your home county. A Fence Builder's Tool, Post Puller, Lifting Jack, Vice, Wrench, etc. Used by Farmers, Teamsters, in Factories, Mills, Mines, etc. Weight 24 lbs. Capacity 3 tons. No experience necessary. Free instruction. Write for special offer to live agents. Send no money. Name county where you live.

AUTOMATIC JACK COMPANY Box 162 Bloomfield, Ind.

2 GOLD PICRUTES FREE Gold and Flower Mottoes

Send us 2 cents to pay postage and we will mail you free, two of our newest pictures-12x16 inches, in 10 beautiful colors, solid gold backgrounds with illuminated mottoes and texts. We do this to introduce our fine line of Art Pictures. A special prize also given to the first person in each neighborhood who answers this advertisement. Address at once.

Western Art Club, Dept. 66, Topeka, Kansas

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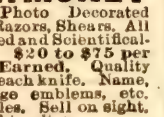


EARN MORE MONEY

Sell Photo Decorated Knives, Razors, Shears. All blades forged and Scientifically Tempered. $20 to $75 per week Easily Earned. Quality Guaranteed with each knife. Name, address, photos, lodge emblems, etc. under transparent handles. Sell on sight. Write quick for terms and territory.

Canton Cutlery Co., Dept. D71 Canton, O.

X-RAY KATHODOSCOPE. Latest pocket curiosity Everybody wants it; tells the time on watch through cloth. Apparently see your fellow, best girl or any object through cloth wood or stone, any distance, all climates; lasts lifetime; always ready for use. Price, 25c. stamps or silver



Alden & Co., 2008 Hoyt Ave., Indianapolis

WE PAY $80 A MONTH SALARY

and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce our guaranteed stock and poultry powders; money-back guarantee; outfit free; new plan; steady work. Address BIGLER CO., X 770, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

$80 Per Month Straight Salary and expenses, to men with rig, to introduce Poultry Remedies. We mean business. Eureka Poultry Food Co., D. 513 E. St. Louis, Ill.

OUR NEW CENSUS BUSINESS GUIDE Fastest selling book on earth. Agt's making $10 daily Write for free outfit. Nichols & Co., Box U, Naperville Ill

$8.00 Per Hundred for collecting names & address se. Steady work; stamp for particulars. Birely, Unkefer & Co. Dept U, Ladiesburg, Md

We Pay $36 A WEEK and expenses to men with rigs to introduce Poultry Compound Year's contract Imperial Mf'g Co. Dept. 57, Persons Kan.

bushels. The respective figures for corn were 2,733,000,000 bushels and 10,200,000 bushels. For oats, 897,000,000 bushels and 10,200,000 bushels. For barley, 161,000,000 and 4,300,000 bushels. For potatoes, 304,000,000 bushels and 11,280,000 bushels. For hay, 63,418,000 tons and 3,000,000 tons. For cotton, 12,300,000 bales and 1,800,000 bales.

The point in this is, as we explained in detail in the last number, that if the 1912 crops are controlled in marketing to prevent the visible supplies, farmers will not have any competition in price making. But if they decide on prices, which the crops should sell for, and this is a part of the duty of the Farmers Society of Equity and this paper, those prices will be the market prices. That is: There being no visible supplies, or they being so small that they are immaterial, which will be the result of control of marketing, and no competition from gamblers, then all that will remain for the producers to do will be to watch the markets and sell when the price will be paid.

As the visible supply is such a small fraction of the total crop, it follows that comparatively few of the producers who usually marketed, can control enough to prevent it. How many, is, of course, impossible to say. But from experience we do know that subscribers to this paper are not dumpers. They control because they have made much money by following our advice in the past. Also each subscriber exerts an influence in the community, amongst those who may not subscribe. Thus, whatever the subscription list of the paper is ,the people who come under its influence, to control in a campaign like this, is multiplied.

In our specific article in last issue we put the number of farmers wanted at 500,000. That is, we guarantee if there are 500,000 members of the Farmers Society of Equity, or even subscribers to its official paper, for the year 1912, including members, that the control and prices will be accomplished.

We called upon our present subscribers to help us. Some have responded, but the responses must be freer. True, we are getting many thousands of subscribers outside of this call, but it will take the hearty co-operation of our subscribers to accomplish our great and good purpose.

The following subscribers have sent clubs in response to the call:

ALABAMA.—H. G. Bagley, 2.
CALIFORNIA.—Ernest E. Larsen, 20.
FLORIDA.—A. B. Carroll, 3.
ILLINOIS.—Robert S. Hunt, 51; J. H. Cooksey, 5.
INDIANA.—Ralph Meitzler, 8; J. M. Garriott, 5; Wm. Osborn, 10; Mrs. E. A. Turner, 2; Wm. E. Harner, 7.
IOWA.—F. W. Brooks, 6.
KANSAS.—W. H. Mitchell, 16; J. T. McKelson, 2; Alfred Devore, 3.
KENTUCKY.—Mrs. Wm. Manning, 8.
MICHIGAN.—E. S. Hyde, 6; W. S. Kenoyer, 6; Dr. W. Melvin, 4; W. H. Snider, 4; Miss Lydia Parker, 6.
MISSOURI.—Chas. H. Stevens, 2; Geo. W. Heiskel, 10; S. A. Bartlett, 4.
NEW YORK.—Mildred Boettner, 8; F. G. Barringer, 150; W. D. Sleeper, 16.
OHIO.—John Courtney, 2; N. E. Hauffman, 8; Mrs. Edw. Banks, 8; A. M. Allison, 11.
TENNESSEE—Cordova Reece, 3.
VIRGINIA.—David Pratt, 2.
OKLAHOMA.—Chester Hall, 30; W. A. Lane, 5.
PENNSLYVANIA.—M. F. Tramer, 2.

This is a good start, it is an encouraging response. But thousands more must send clubs while these continue until every farmer in each community is on our list. Also we strongly urge larger clubs. We want helpers like Mr. F. G. Barringer. His post office is Caneadea, N. Y. So pleasant is his work that we have just received a letter from his son who wants to get subscribers too; the letter follows:

Pub. Up-to-Date Farming:

My father has met with success in securing subscriptions to your paper. He now desires that you appoint me an agent too, to work with him. We will canvass our county thoroughly. So, if you please, send my appointment at once.—M. W. Barringer, Caneadea, N. Y.

The appointment was sent. But don't infer from this that special authority is necessary. Every subscriber shall consider himself or herself appointed and authorized to solicit subscriptions at the regular subscription price of 25 cents, or in clubs at 12½c a year. Re-

Plant the quality grape CATAWBA-CONCORD

The Grape for everybody everywhere.



A cross between the Catawba and the Concord—so scientifically made that it unites all heir merits with none of their defects. Equal in quality to the finest hot-house grapes and as easily grown as the Concord. For ten years, it has proved its superiority. Has received awards wherever shown. Write at once for large descriptive catalog of Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes, Strawberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Garden Roots, Vines, Hardy Perennial Plants, Shrubs, Roses, etc. It tells how to plant and grow them—free to everybody.

J. T. LOVETT, Box 156, LITTLE SILVER, N. J.



COMPARISON IN GROWTH OF TOMATO PLANTS



Each the same number of days from seed, but started at different intervals of the MOON'S INFLUENCE.

MY WORD FOR IT

My *free book* **SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE** tells of **MOON'S INFLUENCE** over plant growth. Planters of truck for market sale, or those with home gardens should not miss this instructive book. 15,000 copies already mailed—let me send you one. *A living* from city garden growing tomatoes *early*. Write today.

$1000 PER ACRE FROM TOMATOES

FRANK H. GREGORY, Gregory Farm 48 Fairacres, Boy City, Mich.

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Shores REMEDIES EXTRACTS SPICES



Wanted Farmer or Farmer's Son

with rig in every County to introduce and sell Family and Veterinary Remedies, Extracts and Spices. Fine pay. One man made $90 one week. We mean business and want a man in your County. Write us.

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FOR SEWING LEATHER

The Speedy Stitcher sews a lock stitch like a machine. It mends harness, shoes, or in fact anything. The latest, the best—it beats anything for the money. Retails for $1.00. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Special price on sample to agents. Our wholesale prices lowest ever offered; over 300 per cent. profit. We manufacture our own goods, can sell the best Awl for the least money. It sells on sight. Send at once for catalog and sample. Don't delay.



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Agents, $2.40 per Hour



cannot be made without hustle. No article "sells itself" but some men sell Automatic "Clean" Curry Combs at the rate of a dozen per hour. Sells at 40 cents, worth dollars in time and labor saved. 100% profit and samples on approval if you are ready for business.

Address, CLEAN COMB CO., 11TH ST., Racine, Wis

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be removed with

ABSORBINE



also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. $2 per bottle, delivered. Book 3 E free.

ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. Reduces Goitre, Tumors, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. $1.00 and $2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book with testimonials free.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.



DO YOU WANT A GOOD Position as a Traveling Salesman or Saleswoman

Where You Can Earn From $1,000 to $5,000 a Year and Your Expenses?

We will teach you to be an expert Salesman or Saleswoman by mail in six to eight weeks and our **Free Employment Bureau will assist you to secure a good position where you can earn good wages while you learn.** We cannot begin to supply the demand of leading business houses in all parts of America for our students. If you want to enter the best paid, most independent profession in the world, **write today for our handsome free catalog, "A Knight of the Grip,"** also testimonial letters from hundreds of students we have recently placed in good positions; list of positions now open, and full particulars of the special offer we are now making new students. Address our nearest office. Dept. 186

National Salesmen's Training Ass'n
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When writing to Advertisers don't fail to mention Up-to-Date Farming.

A Wonderful Invention! X-RAY Incubator Uses Only One Gallon of Oil to a Hatch—

Requires Only One Filling of Lamp

X-RAY Incubator has its lamp underneath —square in the center—and *not* on the side! Thus it is the *only one* with *perfect* heating system. Egg-chamber is always at proper temperature—there's no cold side. Oil tank holds 4 to 8 quarts of oil—but only 4 quarts are needed for an *entire* hatch. Lamp is filled *just once*. Not every day. *Automatic trip*—exclusive X-Ray patent—cuts down flame *at burner* when egg-chamber gets too hot. No excess heat escapes—so only *one* gallon of oil is needed.

X-RAY Incubator

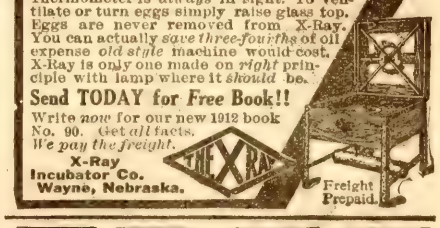
Built Different From Other Machines

—has lid on top, with 2 double-glass panels. Thermometer is *always* in sight. To ventilate or turn eggs simply raise glass top. Eggs are never removed from X-Ray. You can actually *save three-fourths* of oil expense *old style* machine would cost. X-Ray is only one made on *right* principle with lamp where it *should* be.

Send TODAY for *Free* Book!!

Write *now* for our new 1912 book No. 90. Get *all* facts. *We pay the freight.*

X-Ray Incubator Co. Wayne, Nebraska.



Freight Prepaid.

FREE



5 Beautiful Post Cards

To quickly introduce our new and up-to-date line of Cards, we will for the next 20 days send absolutely free our prize assortment of 5 Artistic Cards, including Birthday, Christmas, Roses and Flowers, Best Wishes and Good Luck, if you answer this ad immediately and send 2c stamp for postage. These lovely Art Post Cards in beautiful colors and exquisite gold embossed designs, comprise the prettiest and most attractive collection ever offered. With each set we include our special plan for getting a big Post Card Album and 40 additional extra fine cards of your own selection FREE.

ART POST CARD CLUB, 988 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

Sure Hatch Made the Government Way



The only Incubator having every feature recommended by Government experts in their official report, Bulletin No. 236—double walls with dead air space, clear top, double doors, deep nursery and chick tray, etc. Biggest hatches, easiest and cheapest to run. 60 days free trial, freight prepaid. 5 year guarantee. Early chicks bring biggest money. Valuable big Incubator book free. Write today. SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO., Box. 28, Fremont, Neb.



SPECIAL 60 DAYS ONLY $1.00

To introduce our large, powerful achromatic Excelsior Telescope the price has been made only $1.00 for 60 days. This is your opportunity to get one of these HIGH-GRADE instruments at a ridiculously LOW PRICE. Every Excelsior Telescope is provided with a Solar eye-piece—never before sold on telescopes costing less than $8 to $10. Every student needs a telescope. Study the Sun-spots, Moon and Stars. Fascinating, Instructive. Can be used as a microscope also. Every Farmer needs one to examine fences and stock miles away. Each instrument provided with DUST CAPS, BRASS BOUND with POWERFUL LENSES. Each instrument warranted to be as represented or money refunded. Price now only $1.00 each, postage 10c extra. Send $1.10 today and don't miss this opportunity. A great bargain.

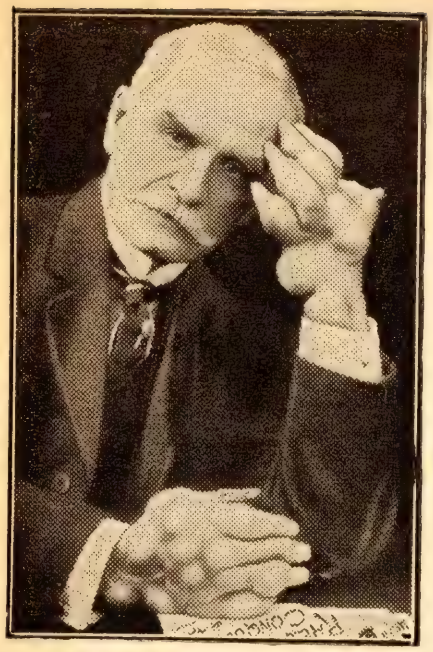
Peoples Wholesale Store, Box 18, Indianapolis, Indiana

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This book is the greatest time and labor saver ever offered the American farmer. It is also a great money-saver and money-maker. It shows you how to accurately and instantly figure out any problem that may come up—how to figure estimates, wages, taxes and interest on any sum of money, any number of days, at any rate—tells bushels and pounds in loads of grain; correct amount at any price; weight and prices of livestock; contents of cribs, wagons, bins, etc. It is a "lightning calculator" always ready when you want it. Bound in red cloth covers, 128 pages. One copy of this famous book free to all who send 25c for a year's subscription to our well-known home and farm monthly.



VALLEY FARMER Dept. RC-21 TOPEKA, KAN.



I CAN CURE YOU OF RHEUMATISM FREE

Tris photograph truthfully shows the terrible effects of rheumatism in my case, but today I enjoy perfect health and devote my life to curing others.

After spending $20,000 and suffering untold agony for thirty-six years, I discovered a remedy which permanently cured me, and I will send you a package of the very same medicine absolutely free.

Don't send any money—it's free. A letter will bring it promptly.

Your absolute satisfaction at all times is positively guaranteed.

Every day lost means one more day of needless pain, so write now to S. T. Delano, Dept. 141A, Delano Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Don't Wear a Truss

FREE STUART'S PLAS-TR PADS are different from the truss, being medicine applicators made self-adhesive purposely to hold the parts securely in place. No straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pubic bone. The most obstinate cases cured. Thousands have successfully treated themselves at home without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Awarded Gold Medal. Process of recovery is natural, so no further use for truss. We prove what we say by sending you Trial of Plapao absolutely FREE. Write TODAY.

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ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED

No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms. Whetzel system of treatment approved by best U. S. medical authorities as the only system known to permanently cure the disease. **FREE TEST TREATMENT** including medicines, prepared for any one giving a full description of the case and sending names of 2 asthmatic sufferers. Address *FRANK WHETZEL, M.D.* Dept. C, American Express Building, Chicago.

HEART DISEASE. $2.50 Trial FREE

Dr. Miles, the great specialist, will give a 2 pound Special Treatment to those having Enlarged, Valvular, Rheumatic, Dropsy, Weak, Fatty or Nervous Hearts; Short Breath, Palpitation, Smothering, Irregular Pulse, Pain, Swollen Ankles, etc. Wonderful success. Many, so-called "incurable," cured after 8 to 15 doctors failed. 30 years experience. 76 assistants. Write now for Free Trial, Book and Remarkable Cures from your state. Address, DR. FRANKLIN MILES, Dept. M, Elkhart, Indiana. 108 to 118 Main Street.

Beautiful Sugar Shell FREE

Extra heavy quadruple silver plate, handsomely engraved and embossed in beautiful Narcissus design, finished in the popular French gray style, guaranteed for 10 years, no better silverware made. Sent prepaid for only 10 cts. This special introductory advertising offer good only 10 days.

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You can conquer it easily in 3 days, improve your health, prolong your life. No more stomach trouble, no foul breath, no heart weakness. Regain manly vigor, calm nerves, clear eyes and superior mental strength. Whether you chew; or smoke pipe, cigarettes, cigars, get my interesting Tobacco Book. Worth its weight in gold. Mailed free. E. J. WOODS, 534 Sixth Ave. 267 A, New York, N. Y.

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

newals not accepted at this rate.

YOU who are reading this, go out and make a large club, or sit down and write a list of your neighbors and acquaintances, anywhere and pay your own money.

Help us to educate today and the organization, control and fair prices will follow as sure as summer follows winter, or as sure as the harvest follows seed growing.

Keep the object in mind; "Every 1912 crop controlled in marketing, and a profitable price for the whole crop."

LADIES SOCIETY OF EQUITY

President, Mrs. James Howey, East Jordan, Mich.
Secretary, Mrs. Mae Austin, Vicksburg, Mich.
Organizer for Michigan, Mrs. M. Culbertson, Three Rivers, Mich.

The Fifth State Convention of the Ladies Society of Equity was held at the home of Mrs. G. S. Daniels, Wednesday, December 6, 1911. The president, Mrs. Cora E. Senf, read the following greetings:

"To the Michigan State Union of the Ladies Society of Equity, Greetings:

"Father Time today closes for our Society the last page of another year in his great book. Another season of sowing and planting and harvesting has passed away for the farmer and his wife, and the problem of profitably marketing their produce confronts them.

"It is noticable that almost every farm paper you may pick up and read at the present time has something to say in regard to this and they all say the time has come for co-operation and that can only be accomplished through organization.

Dear farm sisters, the past year has been one of preparation rather than active work for our Society, but to quote a few words from the president of the Michigan State Federation Women's Clubs:

"'Psychologists tell us that every incoming sensory stimulus must find its way out again sooner or later in the form of muscular movements.'

"If this be true we will hope for better things the coming year.

"To the new locals added this year we extend a most hearty welcome.

"To the old who have faithfully upheld the structure of this Society we would say, take courage.

"In the elder days of art,
Builders wrought with greatest care.
Each minute and unseen part
For thy God sees everywhere.

"Let us build as carefully that the structure we raise may withstand the buffeting of the gods of greed and be a bulwark for the betterment of the women on the farms in business and social life, in culture, and in all things that the women of today have a right to be interested in."

The National President, Mrs. James Howey, sent greetings and wanted the members to be awake to the needs of the times. Our Society should be a school of progress.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Cora Senf, Centerville, Mich.; vice-president, Mrs. Alice Shepard, East Jordan; secretary, Mrs. Maude Daniels, Mendon, Mich.; treasurer, Mrs. John Mills, Mendon, Mich.; organizer, Mrs. Martha Culbertson, Three Rivers, Mich.

Board of Directors.—Miss Jane Williams, Mendon, Mich.; Mrs. Anna Fox, East Jordan, Mich.; Miss Julia Ball, Hamburg, Mich.; Mrs. Belle Mapes, Bellaire, Mich.; Mrs. Salome Wattrous, Bellaire, Mich.

Ways and Means Committee—Mrs. Bower, Mrs. Mary P. Daniels, Mrs. Helen Haggard.



This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered dependable.

QUESTION: *Has the Farmers Society of Equity any marketing places in Texas. The ——— swept over this part of the state but we could not use it to advantage and it is dying out now.—Geo. B. Davis, Embree, Mo.*

ANSWER: Yes, at Galveston, Houston, Ft. Worth, Dallas and Austin.

Q. *In this county the crops are oranges and grape fruit, also tomatoes, beans, egg plant, etc., for winter markets in the north. Please let us know whether the Farmers Society of Equity can help us in marketing, or is it only for the north?—W. B. Hamlin, Dade Co., Fla.*

A. The Equity System is particularly valuable for Florida producers of fruit and vegetables. It is not limited to the north, but is for all producers, for all crops, for the whole country.

Q. *Shall the blank bonds you sent our union be executed and sent to headquarters? —C. S. McQuiston, Fremont Co., Idaho.*

A. Whenever the union wants to put its secretary and treasurer under bond, then use the blanks. This should be done when the business of selling and buying is begun, and may be done before. Don't send them to headquarters. The bonds are to protect the members of the union and the bonds should be held as valuable documents belonging to the union.

Q. *I am a member of the Denmark local, which is eight miles from my farm. Recently the headquarters of the union moved two miles farther away, which makes it too far for me to attend. Please let me know if I can stand as a member-at-large?—J. C. Schelter, Brown Co., Mo.*

A. Yes. We send a demit form. Have it executed by your local union and send to us. The dues for a memberber-at-large is the same as for a member of a local union, viz. $1.50.

Q. *We are advised that you have numerous unions of farmers all over the country and that some of them desire to obtain their fence posts in car lots. We make a specialty of the production of cedar posts, poles and ties. Will you send us a list of your unions so we may communicate with them and this will probably be to the interest of all parties.—Northern Cedar Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.*

A. It is against the rules of the Society to send out lists of its unions, but we are glad to be able to print your letter. Our unions and members who want posts will write to you.

Q. *We bought our salt of the Michigan Salt works, Marine City, Mich., at a saving of 15 cents a barrel less than our local price. Now we want to buy black locust fence posts, also cedar fence posts.—James Sering, Sec., Advance Local Union No. 6278, Jamestown, Ind.*

A. See letter of Northern Cedar Co., above. Also write to following for cedar posts: Burnside Mfg. Co., Burnside, Ky.; Prewitt, Spurr & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; John L. Roper Lumber Co., Norfolk, Va.; H. M. Lond & Sons Lumber Co., Oscoda, Mich.; White Marble Lime Co., Manistique, Mich.; Wisconsin Land and Lumber Co., Hermansville, Mich., and Lindsley Bros., Menominee, Mich. For Locust posts write to John Oxenford, 915 N. Capitol avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

Q. *I am secretary of the recently organized local of the F. S. E. here. We want to buy a car load each of corn and kaffir corn. Please tell us how to proceed. —F. A. Thompson, Sec., Coyle, Okla.*

A. We send you addresses of some members who had corn to sell recently. Also make your wants known to your State Secretary, J. A. Harman, Shawnee, Okla.

Mr. John McConnell, Vesper, Wis., writes: "Please let your readers know that there is quite a quantity of hay in this section of the country which we want to ship, but we do not know where to find a market. It is good mixed timothy and clover hay, also wild hay. We have a co-operative creamery here, but we want to do more of our business co-operatively. Address Joe McConnell, Vesper, Wis.

Mrs. Geo. E. Bailey, Nashville, Ind. R. R. 3, wants those who need fence posts to write to her.

Wanted Agents

UP-TO-DATE FARMING wants a man, woman, boy or girl agent in each community. There is about $50 or more in each community for any person who will go out and pick it up.

We can't make you our full proposition in this, but we will tell you in a letter and show you how you can get this money, probably easier than any other money you ever made. Have you a way to use $50, or do you want it to keep?

We want to put this paper in every farm home. You can not do a better thing for yourself or your community. Boys and girls can do the work and earn the money as well as grownups.

A postal card or letter will bring full particulars by return mail.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

FOR FARM SHOP HOME — ELLIS ENGINE USE — WE PAY THE FREIGHT

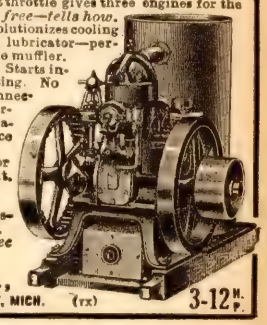
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gasoline, distillate, any fuel oil, perfectly—without change

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for barn work, house work, mill work, dairy work, well work, spraying, sawing, irrigation, electric lights, pumping. Astonishing success. More power gallon for gallon. Hundred less parts. Patent throttle gives three engines for the price of one. *Catalog free—tells how.* Double duty tank revolutionizes cooling systems. Force feed lubricator—perfect oiling. Automobile muffler. Ball bearing governor. Starts instantly. No pre-heating. No crank. Experience unnecessary. Women can operate. Vibration eliminated. Quality high—price low. Comes complete. Always hungry for work—and thrives on it.



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Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01. **SENT ON TRIAL.** CATALOGUE FREE.

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Send samples and quote us price wanted on Timothy, Clover, Blue Grass, etc. O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Write for our legal binding bond to place graduates in position sure if 20 to 35 years of age and mentally and physically O. K. We can quickly fit you for a big paying position no matter where you live, in your spare time at home. Learn from practical Railroad men. This is the school indorsed by R. R. Managers. Write now,

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Brandt's patented Automatic Razor Stropper. Automatically puts a perfect edge on any razor. Old style or safety. Big seller. Every man wants one. Write quick for terms, prices and territory.

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75c buys a patent PLANTER SEED CORN GRADER. The increased yield per acre pays for it several times in a year. How many acres have you? Figure what one of these Graders means to you. Any boy can use it. Will grade corn perfectly. Every farmer needs one. Special price: Only 75c. Send to-day.

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind

ITCH-ECZEMA FREE TRIAL

(Also called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.)

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TO-DAY, I will send you a FREE TRIAL of my mild, soothing, guaranteed cure that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me to-day you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it, and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 1552 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

We Want to Get Acquainted With All Our Readers

And We Want to Know How Well We Are Meeting Their Needs

For going on fourteen years now we have been working earnestly and faithfully, as we think, for the good of our subscribers, and we are determined to keep up that work, and we desire to make it more efficient with every issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. We would be glad, if it were possible, to have a personal introduction and a face to face talk with every one of our subscribers, but since we can't do that, we are going to ask each of you to answer the following questions and mail us the Report. We do not do this through any matter of curiosity, but because we want to know you as we know personal friends; and it will enable us to do all the better the work we are determined to do for our people.

SUBSCRIBER'S REPORT

Your name and address .....

. . . . .

What Department of UP-TO-DATE FARMING do you like best?.....

..... Why? .....

Do you like the Editorials?..... Would you like more illustrations?..... What kind? .....

Would you like more letters from our readers?..... More fun or humor?..... More household articles for the women?.....

What would you suggest to make the paper better generally? .....

. . . . .

What other farm papers do you take?.....

. . . . .

Don't you believe our work for better marketing is as important as the strenuous efforts others make for greater production?.....

Don't you believe that farmers who read this paper and practice its teachings will find farming more profitable?..... What daily papers do you take? .....

How many acres in your farm?..... Do you own it or rent it?..... How many in your family? Adults.....

Children..... What are your principal crops? .....

..... Which are your best money makers and where do you market?.....

. . . . .

How many horses have you?..... Mules?..... Cows?.....

Sheep?..... Hogs?..... Other stock?..... Poultry?.....

Have you a silo?..... A cream separator?..... An Automobile?..... A gasoline engine?..... A binder?..... Do you expect to buy any of the following articles during 1912? (Mark such article as you think you may want to buy with a cross.)

Cream separator, harvester, mower, plow cultivator, wheat drill, corn drill, or planter, harrow, manure spreader, fencing material, roofing, fertilizer, kitchen cabinet, stove, incubator, brooder, automobile, piano, organ, anything else for farm or house.....

. . . . .

Do not feel any embarrassment no matter how many of the above questions you may have to answer "No," for no farmer has all these things, but we wish to know, for it is our purpose to help our readers to buy as well as to sell.

50 PRINTED LETTER HEADS AND ENVELOPES

We want all of our subscribers to become business farmers also, and we propose to help them in that, too. We believe you would like to have letter paper and envelopes with your name, the name of your farm, if it has one, your post office, and any specialty you may make in stock or produce, printed on them like business men have. For every subscriber for UP-TO-DATE who will fill out and return to us the above Report, and who says he would like to have the stationery, we will print **50 such letter heads and 50 envelopes** to match, and send free by mail, for 20 cents—10 cents for the letter heads and 10 cents for the envelopes. Such stationery printed at your home town would cost from a dollar to a dollar and a half. You see we do not charge anything for the printing; we balance that against what you do for us. So if you want the letter heads and envelopes send two dimes with your report, and tell us what you want printed on them. But we hope you will kindly fill out the report and send it in whether you want the letterheads and envelopes or not.

We would be glad to have the reports as soon as convenient.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Does This Mean You?

A number of subscriptions to UP-TO-DATE FARMING have expired or are expiring each month. You can know how you stand by looking at the address printed on the upper right hand corner of the first page of this paper. The latest date is the time your subscription is paid to. If not paid in advance please favor us by your renewal at once, as we need the money now to make this paper better for your benefit. What you do promptly will have double value.

25 CENTS Will pay for one full year—24 issues.

50 CENTS Will pay for two years—48 issues, or one year for each of two subscribers.

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Enclosed find $..... for which renew my subscription ..... years, or send to the accompanying names.

My Name ..... P. O. .....

R. R. ..... State ..... Please say here if a new subscriber .....

IT IS DOLLARS AND SENSE TO KEEP UP-TO-DATE FARMING COMING

Didn't Know Them

A boy who had been reading about evolution, stopped to ask: "Mama, am I descended from a monkey?"

Mama—"I don't know, dear, I never saw any of your father's folks!"

The Spirit of the Profession

The lawyer was jubilant over the case he had won. "I don't see why you should be so proud of winning that case. Your client was guilty and you know it." "That's just it," replied the lawyer, "anybody could have won the case if he had been innocent."

Rubber Roofing made by the Century Mfg. Co., Dept. 697, E. St. Louis, Mo., is guaranteed twenty-five years. It is serviceable, and cheap. Anyone can lay it perfectly satisfactory. A good roof will make many a home and building as good as new. Write the Century Company; you will not regret it.

Canned Goods

"Ma, do cows and bees go to heaven?"

"Mercy child, what a question! Why?"

"'Cause if they don't the milk and honey the preacher said was up there must be just canned stuff."

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This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

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AGENTS BUY DIRECT! 100 per cent profits. 500 new household specialties; catalog free. Bowbeer Manufacturing Co., 734 Monadnock, Chicago.

JUST PUT ON THE MARKET, a cracker-jack article; backed up by government recommendation; make $5 a day; sample free. The Van Buren Co., 7068 Kendig Place, Hempstead, N. Y.

WANTED—$5 to $10 a day for reliable men and women agents; easiest, fastest, best seller ever offered; nine sales to each ten calls, by our special plan; 400 per cent profit, net to you. Full details free. Address Household Co., Agency Division No. 26, Topeka, Kan.

Auctioneer School

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, largest in world, Trenton, Mo., Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma, Okla.

Automobiles for Sale

FOR SALE—New White Steamer, received direct from factory and has never been used. Ideal farmer's car. Special price for quick sale. J. B. Fentony, Indianapolis, Ind.

Automobile School

LEARN AUTOMOBILE TRADE at school. Earn $35 per week. Positions. Write Auto School of St. Louis, 1105 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

Farms for Exchange

BOOK 1,000 FARMS, everywhere for exchange. Get our plan for exchanging. Graham Bros, Eldorado, Kas.

Farm Lands For Sale

FARM BARGAIN—148 acres Jackson county, Ind., 100 acres tillable, fair improvements, good soil; price $4,000; half cash. Get description. 501 State Life, Indianapolis, Ind.

LISTEN! Now is the time to go to Arkansas and see what the land will produce; write me for particulars. W. E. Davis, Greenway, Ark.

VIRGINIA FARMS and timber lands. Improved and unimproved. $5 an acre and up. Rich land, heavy crops, healthy climate, happy farmers. Colonial homes. Catalog free. B. T. Watkins & Co., 28 N. 9th St., Richmond, Va.

Farms Wanted

FARM WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commission. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

For Sale—Tobacco

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. R. No. 5.

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HOME CANNING OUTFITS for housekeepers, farmers, fruit and truck growers—the best outfit at the lowest price. Write for catalog. Raney Canner Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

TRY FERRIS' FORMALDEHYDE—Sure death to moths, bedbugs, roaches, fleas and lice. Price 25 and 50 cents. Ferris Co., Geneva, O.

Help Wanted—Male

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, care of Up-to-Date Farming.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-839. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L511 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

MEN WANTED for government jobs; $80.00 month. Write for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. S-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Patent Attorneys

"PROTECTIVE PATENTS," and our other book, "Letters of Patent Success," sent on request to inventors. Wide experience. Personal service. Trade-Marks registered. Write today. Beeler & Robb, Patent Specialists, 205 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

Renters Wanted

450 to 600 acres of good farm land, rich, black loam with clay subsoil, land level and productive. House, stable for 10 horses, feed granary, splendid water and plenty of it. Want to sow from two to three hundred acres to wheat, balance, flax, barley, oats and some corn. We furnish each kind seed. Pay half total threshing bill. Get half crop. Possession any time. Address E. Murphy, R. F. D. 4, Devils Lake N. D.

WANTED—Man with family, team and tools to operate farm and summer resort in Michigan on shares. Will guarantee some income. S. B. Dunn, 708 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Rice for Sale

RICE, NEW CROP, 100 lbs. Freight prepaid your station, $3.50 to $5.00. Free samples. Beaumont Rice Exchange. Box 765, Dept. 14, Beaumont, Tex.

RICE—New crop, 100 pounds beautiful, clean, white table rice, in double sacks; freight prepaid to your railroad station for $3.85. J. E. Cabaniss, Rice Farmer, Box 26, Katy, Tex.

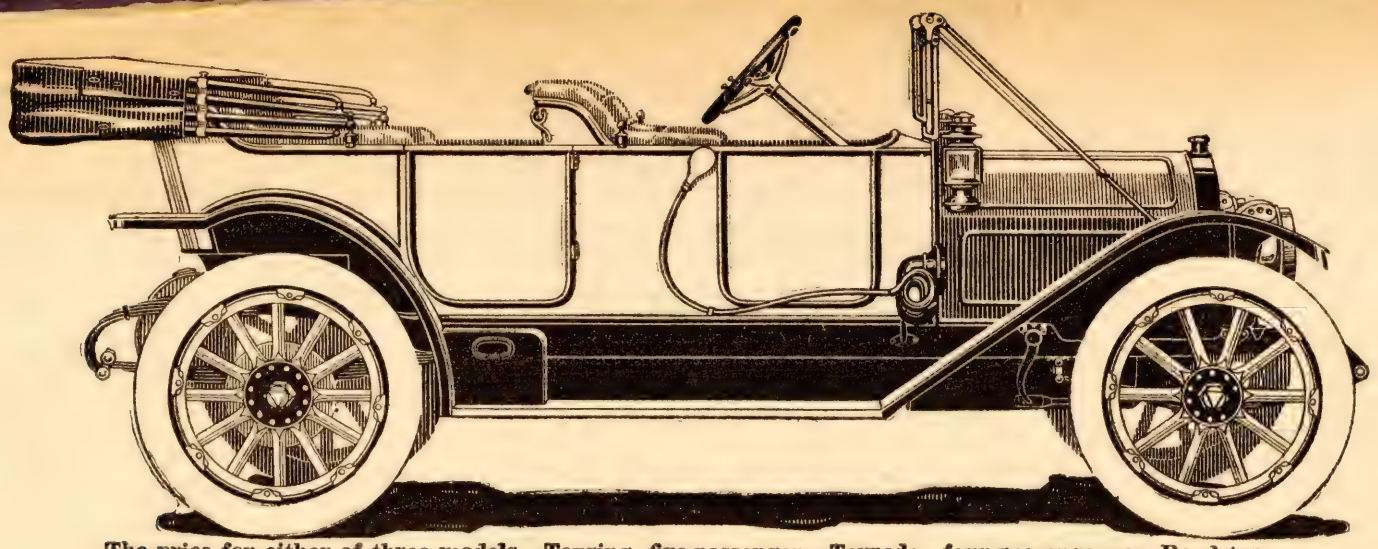
Thoroughbred Live Stock

JOHN A. IRION, Gallipolis, O., breeder of Red Polled cattle, Chester White and Poland China hogs. Write for prices on what you want.

HIGH GRADE JERSEY bull calf, 10 months old. Sired by Golden Ferns Gold 64643, dam High Grade Cow. Price $25. R. M. Hall, Fairfield, Ill., R. R. 9.

Tobacco Cure

BROTHER accidentally discovered root will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. R. T. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.



The price for either of three models—Touring, five-passenger—Torpedo, four-passenger or Roadster, two-passenger—is $1600. Not a cent more is needed to equip the car before it is ready for use, for top, "Disco" Self-Starter, Demountable rims, BIG tires, windshield, large gas tank, magneto—dual ignition system—and all things usually listed as extras are included. Write for illustration showing how the NEW Self-Starting HUDSON "33" is simplier than any other car.

Examine Our Rivals' Car, Too

We urge you to examine other cars as well as the NEW Self-Starting HUDSON "33"

If you can't find it convenient to personally examine the other cars, get catalogs and compare the illustrations. Lay the photographs of the engines and chasses side by side.

Note as a comparison of simplicity the complications of other self-starters, if there is one. Some use miles of electric wire. They are so heavy that they tax the engine with power to operate them and add a load to the car weight equal to an extra passenger.

Note how easily such starters can get out of order. Many starters are so much a part of the car that when they are out of order the automobile is out of commission.

Now turn to the amazingly simple HUDSON "33" Self-Starter. Note its weight of only 4 pounds. Note its utter simplicity of only 12 parts. It is the only self-starter that Howard E. Coffin—America's foremost engineer would O. K.

Many cars having a jumble of rods, wires, exposed mechanism—and other mechanical obstructions—are difficult to understand.

See how they are bound to collect dust and sand that must eventually ruin the car. Vital parts of cars of such design are so inaccessible that they cannot be reached except by tearing out other parts of the car.

These things add greatly to the cost of maintenance. They interfere seriously with the performance of the car.

You need not be an automobile expert to understand such disadvantages.

You immediately recognize that by eliminating approximately 1000 parts, we can put the money thus saved into bettering the quality of the parts that are used. That is why experts do not compare the HUDSON with other cars selling within its price-range—between $1400 and $2000—but with cars which sell above $2500.

What This Means in Reducing Repair Charges

Most repair expense is for the time required to remove the obstructions that interfere with the free access o fthe part needing attention and for the replacing of those rods and wires and other things after the repair has been made.

At 60 cents an hour—the minimum charge for such service—you can understand what this means when four or five hours must be consumed in removing and in replacing parts in order to make an adjustment that, were it not for this inaccessibility, could be made in a few minutes. You save all such expense and annoyance if you own a New Self-Starting HUDSON "33." It is accessible in every detail.

The Dust Proof Idea

Dust and sand cut the finest bearings.

No amount of wear is so destructive. Note what provision has been made in other cars for protecting moving parts and then look at these details on the HUDSON "33." The valves are enclosed. Dust never gets into their mechanism. They are protected from such wear. Thus they are not so likely to become noisy. Every moving part of the car is fully protected and that means long service. It means a greater operating economy.

A Value Catalogs Cannot Show

It is impossible to fully compare values of automobiles by reference to illustrations and catalogs.

Even experts do not always know the character or suitableness of materials for the functions they must perform, even when the cars can be personally examined.

You cannot realize beauty by looking at illustrations. You cannot appreciate quality of finish by a hasty examination.

To do this you must have had the car for some time and then have learned how well the finish stands up under service.

You must ride in the cars to know their riding qualities. You must drive them to know which is easier to operate.

Experts Do Not Know

Even a skilled musician cannot correctly choose which of two pianos has the finer tone if he cannot test the instruments side by side.

By looking at an automobile in one salesroom and another at another place, aren't you likely to be persuaded in your choice by the more convincing salesman?

You may measure the seats and find a difference in the width, but can you carry in your mind for half an hour the qualities of one while examining the other?

Others have found that they can't do that.

But they have learned a better, safer way to choose. They make their choice as they choose their doctors. Not by demanding that the doctor explain how he will treat their affliction, but by the successes he has had for others.

Having confidence in him, his advice is faithfully followed.

Engineers must necessarily know more of their work than do laymen. In this they are experts. Their reputations rest upon their accomplishments. Why not, then, choose the most successful engineer and accept his work as the car you should have?

In such a case your choice would be the New Self-Starting HUDSON "33," for it is Howard E. Coffin's greatest car.

Thousands in the hands of owners endorse the wisdom of such a choice. The long, hard service those cars have given to the idividuals who own them confirm all that has ever been said for them.

You can do no better than to choose "the Master car of the Master builder."

If you don't know the dealer nearest you, write for his address. We will also tell you much more about the New Self-Starting HUDSON "33" that you will be interested in knowing.

See the Triangle on the Radiator

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO.

7192 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES ABSOLUTELY SMASHED!

SEND US YOUR LUMBER BILL FOR OUR ESTIMATE

$493 Our price for the material to build this house.



HOUSE DESIGN No. 111

Here is a neat, cozy, little cottage that can be built at the minimum of cost under our guaranteed building proposition. Size, 23 ft. 6 in. wide by 33 ft. Five rooms and bath. **All the comforts desired by home-loving people.** Extra large porch. Convenient interior. For the price it is impossible elsewhere to secure a home with so many excellent features.

$635 Our price for the material to build this house.



HOUSE DESIGN No. 149

The Mansard roof construction of this design enables the owner to utilize all space to the best advantage and get the very most to be had for the money. Size, 21 ft. wide and 28 ft. deep; six rooms, bath and basement. **This design offers more convenience than many larger and higher priced houses.** Is constructed of the very best materials at a magnificent saving.

$698 Our price for the material to build this house.



HOUSE DESIGN No. 6

This is our leader. Size, 23 ft. by 33 ft. 6 in.; 7 rooms and bath. There has never been a design offered that can be built in so economical a manner with less material to produce satisfactory results and a general effect of elegance than this house. **Has satisfactorily been built more than 400 times** during the last two years. A beautiful home at a splendid money-saving price.

$835 Our price for the material to build this house.



HOUSE DESIGN No. 130

Size, 25 ft. 10 in. x 29 ft. 6 in.; eight rooms and bath, pantry, vestibule and large hall. A square, solid, substantial construction. **All space is advantageously utilized.** The Colonial windows and porch columns are distinctive features. For convenience and artistic arrangement, general elegance of appearance, and low price, this house is unequalled.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY
THE GREAT PRICE WRECKER.

We buy supplies at **Sheriffs', Receivers',** and **Factory Sales,** besides owning outright saw mills and lumber yards. Usually when you buy your building material elsewhere for the complete buildings shown in this advertisement, it costs you from 50 to 60% more. By our **"direct to you"** methods we eliminate several middlemen's profits.

Every stick of lumber and every bit of building material offered in this advertisement is guaranteed brand new and first class; as good as you can purchase from anyone anywhere.

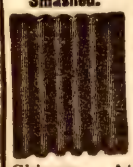
You run no risk in dealing with us. Our capital, stock and surplus is over $1,500,000.00. Our 19 years of honest dealing guarantees absolute satisfaction. Any material not up to our representation may be returned at our freight expense both ways and **money refunded in full.**

Our wonderful spring building offer sets a new pace in the building world. Never before have such remarkably low prices been published.

Our stock includes practically every manufactured article. Besides building material we have a complete stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Household Goods, Groceries — in fact everything needed in the home, on the field or in the workshop.

CORRUGATED ROOFING
Per Square $1.25

Roofing Prices Smashed.



Metal roofing is superior to all other coverings. A fact proven absolutely and conclusively of 100 years' of actual experience. We carry a complete stock of all styles.

Here is a roofing offer that has never before been equalled. We have 5,000 squares of Corrugated Iron Roofing sheets all 22x24x1¼ in. corrugation. Strictly new first-class that we offer at **$1.25 per square Free** on Board Cars at Chicago. At this price we do not pay the freight, but if you will write us for our Great Roofing Offer, we will make you **Freight Prepaid Prices** lower than ever offered in the history of roofing material.

Our stock includes **painted and galvanized.** We can furnish it in flat, corrugated, standing seam, "V" crimped, brick siding, beaded ceiling and in ornamental fancy ceiling. In fact we can furnish your every want in the covering line.

A hammer is the only tool needed in putting on all grades but the standing seam. **We give you free with every order** for 3 squares or more a handsome serviceable crucible steel hammer that ordinarily retails from **75c to $1.00.** Write today for our Great Complete Roofing Catalog, and our latest Roofing quotations.

"PREMIER" HOUSE PAINT
Per Gallon $1.08

Mr. V. Michaelsen, Supt. of our Great Paint Dept. is probably the best known paint man in the world. His picture has appeared on millions of gallons of cans. He is our guarantee of quality. Our Ready Mixed "Premier" Brand of Paints are made under a special formula and will give the best service and satisfaction. Our prices range from **$1.08 to $1.21,** depending upon quantity.



Our "Premier" Barn Paint is an ideal protection for barns, roofs, fences, outhouses and all general purposes. This is a paint in which **Mr. Michaelsen** has put all his personality. Comes in green, maroon, yellow, lead, red and slate.

In 1 gallon cans, per gallon..... **82c**

In 25 gallon cans, (½ barrel), per gallon....72c

Write to-day for our Great Color Card and prices.

$37.50 BUYS COMPLETE BATHROOM OUTFIT



Here is an outfit that is good enough for any home. It is strictly A No. 1 and first-class in every particular. The bath tub and lavatory are white porcelain enameled over iron. The closet is a syphon acting low down outfit.

It is our lot **No. 5-AD-33.**

Our handsome Plumbing Catalog lists many other outfits ranging in prices from **$26.30** to **$92.50.**

We will furnish all the Plumbing material needed for any of the houses shown in this advertisement, including one of the bathroom outfits described above, besides a one piece roll rim white enameled kitchen sink, with white enameled drain board, a 30 gallon range boiler and all the necessary pipe and fittings, and all material of every kind to complete the entire plumbing system, including all fixtures, furnished with iron pipe connections for the sum of..... **$83.95**

WALL BOARD



Our Magic Wall Board is positively the best on the market. This is the Wall Board that has a backing of regular 4 ft. lath and Asphalt Mastic, the face side of which is heavy card board, properly sized, ready for calcimining, paint or wall paper. It comes in sheets four feet square. Write us what space you wish to cover and we will send you discriptive circular and name you delivered prices. Be sure to mention Mastic Wall Board M-W-22.

Price per square..... **$2.50**

READY ROOFING, PER SQUARE 85c



Our Rawhide Roofing is the highest grade roofing at the lowest price ever offered. It has a foundation of tough fibre texture so substantially prepared that **it is well-nigh indestructible.** Every foot carries our iron-clad guarantee to be absolutely right.

In addition to our high grade Rawhide Roofing, we offer for a limited time 10,000 squares of our **Ajax Brand** of Ready Roofing at **85c** per square. It is put up 108 square feet to a roll. Price includes large headed nails and cement sufficient to lay. While it is practically the same as our Rawhide Roofing, it does not come in continuous lengths; maybe two or three pieces to a roll; of course that does not effect the quality. Our price for this Ajax Brand, 1 ply, is..... **85c**

This price includes freight to Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio and Michigan. **Write today for free samples.**

LUMBER PRICES SMASHED

Now is the time to get our prices on lumber or building material. Do not hesitate to send us a list of your wants, whether it is lumber or mill work, complete house, barn or corn crib, or a plan of your own that you wish developed. We have the best Lumber Yard in the United States, experienced Architects, and can give you unequaled service in shipment, quality, finish and design. We are the only concern in the United States that has all the building material right here at Chicago where you can come and see it loaded, and from which point IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT can be made. We can furnish everything from a common board to the finest Quarter-Sawed Interior Finish, including Mill Work, Doors, Mantels, Colonnades, Side Boards, etc.

Following are some of our bargain prices:

Extra Star A Star Washington Red Cedar Shingles. Per M..... **$ 3.39**

5-2 all Clear Washington Red Cedar Shingles. Per M..... **$ 3.78**

No. 1 Drop Siding, Yellow Pine, kiln dried **$23.50**

No. 1 Flooring, 4 in. Yellow Pine. Per M. **$18.00**

No. 1 Ceiling, ⅝ x 4 in. Yellow Pine, kiln dried. Per M..... **$16.50**

No. 2 Ceiling, ⅝ x 4 in. Yellow Pine, kiln dried. Per M..... **$14.00**

GALVANIZED WIRE Per 100 Pounds $1.25

This is our price for Smooth Galvanized Fence Wire, known as Wire Shorts. It comes in various lengths, put up 100 lbs. to the coil. **$1.25** is our price for our 6-gauge; other gauges in proportion.



We offer brand new Galvanized 2 pt. Barbed Wire put up on reels, containing about 100 lbs. Price per 100 lbs. **$1.85**

We can furnish this also in 4 point at the same price; also in painted at ***$1.50*** per 100 lbs.

Better order now while this remarkably low price exists.

26 inch Square Mesh Hog Fencing, per Rod 15 Cts.

Here is a bargain such as has never been offered. A heavy weight new Galvanized, well built hog fencing, suitable for general purposes at 15c a rod. Other sizes at equally low prices.

Crimped Wire for Re-inforcing.

We can furnish No. 9 Galvanized Crimped Wire in lengths required for re-inforcing purposes. Price per 100 lbs..... **$2.25**

Write for our Wire and Fencing Catalog. Tells all about our Samson's Woven Wire Fencing. Also quotes low prices on Barbed Wire, Smooth Wire, and tells about Lawn and Garden Fencing; describes gates and posts.

IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS

REJUVENATED

Rejuvenated Pipe, in random lengths, complete with couplings suitable for gas, oil, water and conveyance of all liquids. Sizes ⅛ inch to 12 inch.

1 inch, per foot..3c 1½ inch, per foot...3½c

Send us specifications and we will quote for your exact requirements. **Also a complete stock of Valves and Fittings.**

Our price for the material to build this barn. $580



OUR JOIST FRAME BARN No. 221

Size, 36 ft. by 48 ft. Height to top of roof, 38 ft. 6 in. **The most practical and serviceable barn ever designed.** No heavy timber in the entire structure. Self-supporting roof. No joists in hay-loft. This design represents strength, rigidity, economy of construction, and is absolutely dependable and substantial. Write us for more complete information.

Our price for the material to build this barn. $620



OUR "STAR" BARN DESIGN No. 270

Size, 53 ft. wide by 80 ft. long 24 ft. to comb. **An ideal barn for farmers raising stock** on a moderate scale; balloon type. The hay-mow extends to the ground floor and above the grain rooms on each end of the barn. Cattle stalls on one side of the hay-mow; horse stalls on the other. Excellently ventilated in every part. A practical barn well built of guaranteed first-class material, and will give excellent, all around satisfaction.

Our price for the material to build this barn. $639



BARN DESIGN No. 250

Size, 30 ft. wide and 60 ft. long, 18 ft. to top of the plate. **A barn arranged exclusively for horses.** Has 12 single stalls, 5 ft. each, and 6 double stalls, 10 ft each. Ten foot driveway. Can also be used as a horse and a cattle barn and will accommodate **12 horses and 18 head** of cattle. A building of brand new high grade materials, dependable construction, **sanitary and generally convenient throughout.**

Our price for the material to build this barn. $955



ROUND BARN DESIGN No. 206

Size, 60 ft. in diameter and 16 ft. high to plate. Has 14 sides, each side 14 ft. A 16 ft. Silo in the middle, same being 36 ft. high and will hold 160 tons of silage. Hay capacity, 65 tons. **Will accommodate 100 head of cattle.** The many and excellent features offered by this construction, the high grade materials furnished by us, and our extremely low price makes this a barn bargain worthy of thorough investigation.

ANY OF THESE PRICE WRECKING BOOKS SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE!

PLAN BOOK

Upwards of 100 medium price houses, barns and other designs shown. Each design represents beauty, utility, substantial construction and the lowest possible price.



This Valuable Book Free.

ROOFING BOOK

This book explains all about metal roofing, ready roofing and all other styles. Tells how to apply same in the most economical and satisfactory manner. Quotes lowest prices on highest class material.



Sent Free.

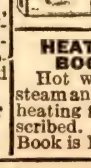
BUILDING MATERIAL BOOK

The greatest book on Building Houses ever sent free. Tells all about our wonderful stock of Lumber, Sash, Doors, Roofing, Hardware, Plumbing, and Heating.



Write For It Today.

PLUMBING BOOK



A comp'ete education in plumbing so you can equip any building of any style or size and save at least 50%

HEATING BOOK

Hot water, steam and hot air heating fully described. This Book is Free.



PAINT BOOK

A book showing actual colors, 40 shades to select from. Informs you fully regarding application to get lasting results. Every quotation a saving of from 30% to 50%. Tells all about painting and painters' supplies.



Free Paint Book.

FILL OUT THIS COUPON

No. R. F. 204

Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago.

I saw your ad in the Up-to-Date Farming

I am interested in.....

Place an X in square opposite book you want sent free.

Building Material Book	☐	Paint Book	☐
Plan Book	☐	Wire List	☐
Roofing Book	☐	Iron Pipe	☐
Plumbing Book	☐	Acety. Lighting	☐
Heating Book	☐	Concrete Mach.	☐

Name.....

Town..... County.....

State..... R. F. D..... P. O. Box....

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35th and Iron Sts., CHICAGO



Volume XV FEBRUARY 1, 1912 Number 3

Up-to-Date Farming

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

J. A. EVERITT.....Editor
JOHN P. STELLE...Associate Editor

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READ In This Number

	Page
Higher Prices to Farmers, Lower Prices to Consumers	3
The Modern Price-Making and Marketing System	4
Government and People Imposed Upon	5
How They Do in Germany	5
What the Telescope Reveals	7
Consumers Organize in Indianapolis	12
The Field	26
Consumers Low Cost of Living League	28

1912 **February** 1912

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat
F. Quar. 25th	F. M. 2d	L. Quar. 9th	N. M 17th.	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29		

ADVERTISING

RATES will be quoted on application. Only reliable advertisers are admitted to our columns, and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. Should they not, we will make good any loss to paid-in-advance subscribers. It is understood that this guarantee is not binding on the publisher unless UP-TO-DATE FARMING is mentioned when you write and you report any dissatisfaction within a month of the date of the paper.

Turning Over a New Leaf



THERE IS NO OTHER PAPER LIKE THIS IN THE WORLD

It is the paper that gets right prices for farmer's crops. Send 50 cents and get it two full years. Each number is worth more than this price.

400 PAPERS TEACH PRODUCTION; THIS ONE ALONE MARKETING



It's All Up to You---Will You Do It?

THERE are tens or hundreds or thousands of dollars lost on every farm in the country simply because UP-TO-DATE FARMING does not go to that farm. There are many rainy days on the farm when farm work cannot be carried on, and other days, particularly in the winter, when farm work is not pressing. On these days you, or one of the boys or girls, or the hired man can go out and put this paper in every farm home for 1912.

We want YOU and YOUR neighbors to stop the waste of rewards on your farms this year. So we want you to help swell the army of farmers who will know the prices for the 1912 crops and enough will hold to make the market prices.

The cost will be only 25 cents for a single subscription, or in clubs of four at only 12½ cents each.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE THINGS YOU ARE UP AGAINST

(1) A packers' trust that fixes your prices, controls all the buying, killing, storing, and selling and also fixes the price at the other end. This means that the grass and grain from the millions of farms must go to the consumers on terms completely controlled by a gang of buyers pledged not to bid against each other, and likewise pledged to hold up the consumers for all greed can extract.

(2) A millers' combine that first tried to force free trade with Canadian grain. Defeated in this, and when prices were approaching a fair level it sprung the Sherman law fright and knocked prices down to the cellar. Already plans are maturing for free trade in Russian grain, as we have warned our readers. This millers' combine, with which are allied the boards of trade, railroads and every INTEREST that wants big crops regardless of price, is getting to be the greatest menace to American agriculture. It has succeeded in keeping wheat 25 cents below its real worth for eighteen months. Figure out the loss yourself. It is powerful now, but can be defeated if farmers will prepare now to know the price for the 1912 crop and control marketing.

(3) Over in New York city is a "golden" throne where a few white-handed manipulators (who never added a pound to the world's stock of real necessities) make and wreck fortunes like bubbles, on the difference between what your toil-earned cotton is justly worth and the meager price you are paid for it.

(4) When the hens begin to lay it should be a happy day. But instead, the day they do the price of eggs is put down to cheat the farm wife out of a fair reward for feeding the hens all winter. After the cold storage combine transfers your harvest of eggs to their floors then this sleek-handed gentry affix the "we fix the price" trade-mark and rob the city woman in her turn.

And so it is all along the line. Every farm commodity is being manipulated. You are doing all the hard work and these other people are doing the BUSINESS and help themselves to most of the money.

PRICES HAVE BEEN MADE BY GAMBLERS AND SPECULATORS AND TRUSTS. YOU KNOW THEY HAVE BEEN AND YOU THOUGHT YOU HAD TO SELL AT THOSE PRICES. BUT YOU DON'T NEED TO IN THE FUTURE.

You don't need to take their prices this year and in the future. You have, first, all of the grain and cotton and the fat cattle and hogs and sheep and poultry and eggs and fruit and potatoes and vegetables in the United States. You are going to have every pound, bushel, bale, barrel or crate of every crop produced this year, 1912, FIRST. Remember this. Those other people wont have an ounce and can't get any unless they get it from you. Suppose then we farmers get together in the UP-TO-DATE FARMING family first, and later into the Farmers Society of Equity, and we decide on prices that we want as each crop is produced. Wouldn't those trusts and slick citizens be facing a different proposition? They can't get any stuff unless they get it of you, and UP-TO-DATE FARMING tells you the price to ask. Only enough farmers need to go into this to make the commodities scarce on the market when the packers, millers, cotton and produce men will soon bid up to get supplies. They've got to have it because they have their contracts to fill; besides the world gets hungry three times a day.

Sum this matter up like "Nigger" Joe did: "Everything 'pends on one man an' dat man am me." This is the way we want every reader to feel and then the job of getting enough farmers enlisted will soon be done.

Renew your subscription. Only 25 cents or five years for $1.

See your neighbors and get their subscriptions. In clubs of four or more at only 12½c each. Think of it! This paper a full year to four of your neighbors for 50c , to eight for $1.

You know there's a loss to us at this price, but we must have subscribers, more circulation rather than money.

SPECIAL MENTION

The following club raisers are entitled to special mention since our previous report. The number thus entitled to special mention is about twice as great, although the period was less. We urge our friends and co-workers to send as large clubs as possible. Remember, we accept clubs of four or more at 12½ cents for new yearly subscriptions. Regular subscription price is 25 cents.

Alabama—F. G. Vail, A. G. Green.
Arkansas—A. K. Briggs.
Illinois—Sarah E. Murphy, Ike Stump, Fred Wm. Jasper, L. M. Furlow.
Indiana—Eller McKnight, W. F. Baggarly, Mary E. Walk, Samuel Crail, Mrs. Belle Rupe, Geo. R. Wright.
Kansas—W. E. Wakeman, Henry Folkerts, T. M. Hardacre, C. F. O'Connor, E. M. Martz.
Kentucky—A. B. Crawford.
Michigan—Arthur Kuehn, Cyrus Bemer.
Mississippi—Jno. P. Clower.
Missouri—Geo. B. Davis, F. M. Roseberry, M. C. Wainwright, Aug. G. Heidbreder.
Nebraska—Ross Lichty.
New York—Samuel H. Taggart, F. G. Barringer, M. W. Barringer.
Ohio—W. H. Kidd, David Daves, C. W. Sturges, Perry Borchers.
Pennsylvania—A. B. Morton, Mamie Jackson.
South Dakota—B. F. Bryan, John Paul.
Tennessee—N. P. Bradbery.
Texas—A. C. Jones
Utah—Peter Poulson
Vermont—L. D. Clough
Wisconsin—Theo. Dieter, A. R. Carhart.

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

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EDITORIAL

Higher Prices to Farmers, Lower Prices to Consumers---No Inconsistency

SINCE Mr. Everitt has taken such an active and efficient part in arranging and working out plans that will enable consumers to get their supplies cheaper than they have been able to get them heretofore, many in the cities who have regarded him as the champion of equitable prices for farmers, but who have not read Up-to-Date Farming, are inclined to think him inconsistent. But there is no inconsistency in these two propositions. In fact, each depends upon the other. Farmers have never asked exhorbitant prices, and they do not now, and will not in the future. But they have been compelled by the prevalent marketing system to accept the most meager prices—prices that often carry no profits at all. Farmers have had no plans to bring them nearer to their customers, and those customers, the consumers, have had no plans to bring them nearer the source of supply. What is proposed is to systematize and simplify the methods of marketing so as to bring these two classes closer together in a business way, and bring about the very thing this paper has all the years been fighting for — more remunerative and steadier prices for farmers without increasing the prices required to be paid by consumers. Therefore, in accomplishing the consumers' contention the purpose of the farmers will be accomplished also.

It is after the goods leave the hands of the farmers that the prices get high. Carefully compiled official figures show that, on an average, of every dollar paid by the consumers in the cities and elsewhere, the farmers or producers get only 42 cents, the other 58 cents being piled up somewhere between them. A part of this 58 cents addition to the price is legitimate. The goods must be transported and handled, and it is proper that all necessary service be equitably paid for; but careful investigation shows that, even at the present unwise shipments and multitudious handling, twenty-five cents should pay every legitimate cost of getting a dollar's worth of provisions from the farmer to the consumer. That leaves thirty-three cents of every dollar of the present cost to be equitably divided between the farmer and his customer. It is clear that an equitable division of this saving will easily bring the required relief to both parties, and interfere with the business of none but the exploiters.

We believe even greater savings than these may be made, and that the greater amount of those savings will inure to the benefit of the consumers, because the savings occur after the stuff has left the farmers' hands. The plan involves an entirely different shipping and marketing system. Under the present system, when the farmer sells he knows he delivers his product at his marketing town; but he does not know, nor does he inquire, where it is to find its final destination and supply a demand. The local buyer and shipper himself does not know. The stuff is usually sent to a central market, where it is piled up in fabulous quantities above the need there. Thence it is distributed by many devious, round-about, expensive and wasteful ways to ill-considered demands, sometimes going back to the places where it was produced, and often missing places where there is an urgent demand left entirely unsupplied.

The plan includes the wiping out of this bunglesome and expensive distribution, by means of intelligent central direction of shipments that will take the products to the nearest demands for actual use, and by the most feasible routes. As we have said, we believe by these means even greater savings may be made, better business done, demands more completely and fully supplied, and consumption materially increased; because by these methods none will be missed and the hungry may eat and be filled. And when the consumers are organized, as has been begun in this city, every shipment may be made direct to the official point of distribution, and the problems of supply, demand and price will be solved.

No, there is no inconsistency in these two propositions; they fit directly into each other, and in working to thus organize consumers in the cities to get lower prices by means of better systems of city marketing, Mr. Everitt is doing that which will more certainly insure better distribution, and bring about the very results he has so long labored for—more equitable prices on the farms and in the homes of the people.

To Boost Farming Unwisely

A Lead in the Wrong Direction

A BILL is now before Congress which appropriates from the National treasury for the year 1912, $300,000; for 1913, $600,000; for 1914, $900,000, and so on, adding $300,000 to the preceding appropriation for nine years, and then making the permanent annual appropriation $3,000,000. This money is to be alloted to the several States to be used for the establishment and maintenance in the agricultural colleges and universities of what is called "Agricultural Extension Departments." But before any State can receive its proportion of this fund, its legislature must appropriate an equal sum to be added thereto. This, in fact, doubles the above sum to be collected from the taxpayers of the country.

The purpose of this measure and of these appropriations, is thus given by a special organization that is supporting it:

> In plain terms, it will as rapidly as possible, place a trained, practical man, selected and directed by the respective State Agricultural Colleges, permanently in each agricultural county of the United States, and enables the farmer to become master of his calling aided by the best services the country can furnish, and supported by Federal and State Funds.

What is expected to be accomplished is thus given by the same organization:

> Most authorities have expressed the belief that the operation of this plan will in a few years increase the farm output at least 50 per cent. That means an increase of wealth per capita of about $50.00 per annum, and it adds to the country's assets four and one-half billions in national resources.

This is one of the most deluding and seductive measures that ever went before the Congress of the United States, and it is said to have the support of some of our best and greatest men, who appreciate the importance of agriculture and are always ready to give it public support. But they have studied only one side of farming, and see in it nothing but production. In this measure they are greatly deceived; and saying nothing of the thousands, competent and incompetent, that it would give employment at public expense, there are hidden special interests behind it that we need not now name.

"WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE SELF-EVIDENT:"

That the demand for farm products is more or less definite, and that it has a limit.

That American farmers at the present rate of production supply every demand in this country at farm prices no more than remunerative—lower general prices would carry no profits. In proof, we refer to the amount of farm products that are exported from the United States to foreign countries every year.

That every additional product above the demand is practically a waste product, and gluts the markets and reduces prices—the greater the surplus the greater the reduction of price—until excessive crops bring farmers less money than crops to meet the normal demand. In proof, we refer to Secretary Wilson's many reports and to the experience of farmers themselves that big crops bring low prices.

Hence, if farm crops could be increased 50 per cent., as the friends of this measure declare can be done, it would not mean an increased reward for farmers, but an actual loss in the reduction of price. Again we refer to the agricultural and census reports, and figures heretofore published in this paper.

UNDERSTAND US

We are in favor of everything that improves agriculture and benefits farmers; but before greatly increased production can do that, it must be accompanied by an increased demand, and a system of marketing or distribution that will reach the demand—supply every demand—and maintain equitable prices, else the surplus will glut the markets, destroy prices and injure farming.

We earnestly appeal to the supporters of this measure to consider this phase of the question.

Stir Them Up

THE business of farming, says a leading Eastern publication, is in the most critical period of its development. Both the working farmer and the investor in farm lands and securities are seriously studying how to turn farm products into net profits. It is only during late years that this part of farming has been studied at all, and even now most farm thought is directed to production, leaving the profits to come as they may with other life uncertainties that are mere happenings or chance. The agricultural scientist has neglected the subject of farm business management, and farmers are confronted by a peculiar lack of adequate marketing systems, and that lack must be supplied. The two classes most vitally concerned in this marketing business are the producers and the consumers, those who produce the stuff to sell and those who buy it for consumption; and these two classes make up practically the world's population. That these great classes should permit themselves exploited and plundered by a few who are in the business solely for profits, is almost unbelievable. But they have done it for years, and only recently have been led to see the wrong. But the old system has outgrown itself. The enormity of its evil has overshadowed its apparent usefulness, and it must go, though it may take a deluge of indignation to wash it away.

The Modern Price Making and Marketing System

WE DO not see how any one, be he producer, consumer, transporter or speculator, can defend the present price-making and marketing system, especially of grain, cotton and some other prominent farm products. A group of speculators, whose only purpose is gain, and whose only hope of gain is in buying cheap and selling high, gather in established rooms in the various cities, and by every means known to speculation or gambling, seek to bring the market and price to the point that will make them greatest gains. We are enabled on this page to give our readers an illustration true to life of these men, and how they operate in one of our largest grain market cities. These speculators or gamblers form two classes, one benefited most by higher prices and the other by lower prices. In other words, one side bets with the other side that prices will be higher at some future date. The other side accepts the wager and stakes his hope of profits and even the capital that he may have invested, that prices will be lower, or at least will not be higher, at the date named. Then the contest begins. One side exhausts every scheme and exerts every power to make prices higher in order to win the stake; the other side does the same thing to force prices lower, or to prevent their going higher, to win the wager for their side; and the wider the margin the greater the stake. The quantity of grain produced and the amount of the demand; in other wards, the relation of supply and demand, has nothing at all to do with it, only as mythical stories or fabricated reports, to which the government itself too often becomes, let us say an unintentional, party, may be used to force prices up or down. The interests of the millions who produce the grain and the other millions who must have it for food, are not considered for a moment.

These men resent being called gamblers, and they do not make their bets in the language of the gaming table, as we have done above to make the transactions plainer; but they do it in pretended purchases, often of fabulous quantities of grain, at a stated price, to be delivered at a future date. The parties to the wager then are the buyer and the seller, and the stake is the difference that can be forced at the time of pretended delivery. It is often a fact that the seller owns not a grain of the stuff sold, and the buyer neither expects nor desires a grain of what he bought. The element in the transaction, and that upon which the loss and gain depends, is the difference in price that may be compelled at the date set for the future delivery, although no delivery was ever expected. The world pretty generally agrees that it is purely and simply a gambling transaction, and one that affects the market value of every grain produced by the farmer and the cost of every crumb of bread eaten by the consumer.

It is very rare indeed that there is a defense of this system, yet it has got such a hold upon the State and National official mind that legislative, executive and judicial bodies seem afraid to act or rule against it. We have before us now, however, an official defense of the system, or plea for its continuance, in a letter addressed to and published in one of our wide-awake contemporaries. These Grain Exchanges do not operate independently in the various cities, but they are allied in a gigantic organization called the Council of North American Grain Exchanges, and the letter referred to is signed in the publication mentioned, by J. Ralph Pickell, the secretary of this organization. From it we quote the following paragraph:

Enmity exists against the Boards of Trade in the minds of the producing classes which you represent. What I want to know is how to overcome that prejudice. Will it be necessary to tear down the economic structure which has been reared in the terminal markets after sixty years of experimental work based upon the handling of the surplusage of the five thousand million bushels of grain produced in this country or will it be possible to bring the producing classes around to our way of thinking.

We ask permission to answer that part of Mr. Pickell's letter by quoting the following from a letter written in answer to it by Mr. E. M. Rodebaugh, of Ohio:

You say you are interested in the economic marketing of grain. As I see it, economy lies in reducing expenses, and for every penny of toil that has come off of the price of a bushel of wheat, somebody is out a penny.

It seems to me that you fellows are an added burden on the economic marketing of grain, that instead of reducing the cost of getting it to the man who eats flour, you add to the cost, and make his bread cost him more; either that, or your living has to come off of us fellows at the other end.

If you can figure it out any other way, let me know.

Do I believe that supply and demand make prices? Do I believe that if we raise (as we are going to raise) an increased acreage of wheat, and that our crop is a better crop than last year, do I believe that wheat will sell for less than last year? I do.

You claim to have a problem, and that enmity exists.

Your problem—why, your problem isn't a circumstance to what you will be up against. You don't produce anything to add to the sum of the world's wealth; you are a leach on the body politic. All you do is to suck the sap from the great big body of toilers; those who do the real work of getting out the seed and getting in the grain that is to feed all our added millions—the young men and maidens fair, the strong men and women who bear the heat and burdens of the day, and the dear old folks who sit by the firesides; we recall how it used to be, and how times have changed.

When secession was wiped out, nobody got paid for his "niggers." In dry territory nobody gets paid for the loss to him of a business which paid him hundreds and thousands of dollars, and when your "business" gets wiped out, as it will, a seat on the board of trade won't be worth much more than the price of split kindling.

One very simple fact, admitted by all and attested by multitudious reports made by the Secretary of Agriculture, condemns this system of price making and marketing, if there were no other evils connected with it. Large crops and over-production are followed by low prices. Every bushel of grain more than the normal supply to meet the normal demand, reduces the price in a natural adjustment. Then every bushel of grain that does not exist but is bought on a board of trade, adds that mythical bushel to the statistical supply, and brings it in competition with the farmers' actual production to lower his prices, but does not add a crumb to the supply of the bread eaters nor does it ever reach the mills to reduce the price of flour.



ST. LOUIS BOARD OF TRADE MAKING PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCTS.

Co-operation in New Jersey

WHENEVER we learn of successful co-operation in buying or selling by farmers, we are glad to tell our readers of it, whether the plan be the best or not. The Market Growers Journal tells us of such a case in Monmouth county, New Jersey. There is a Farmers' Exchange there that has 1,049 members and operates a capital of $74,245. During the past year the exchange did a business that aggregated $1,499,500.

The principal farm product in Monmouth county is potatoes, and of this commodity the members sold last year 422,518 barrels, or 2,308 carloads, receiving quite satisfactory prices. The general small crop of potatoes last year, no doubt, contributed to the success of this deal. But the exchange also marketed for its members 6,498 barrels and 32,775 baskets of apples, 783 barrels and sacks, and 2,134 baskets of pears, and large quantities of asparagus, berries, tomatoes, etc., even going into hay and grain. In all, the producers thus sold through their exchange 487,280 packages of produce.

Without any discussion of the plans of this exchange, its work shows that farm produce can be disposed of without sending it through the disastrous middle system that robs producers and consumers alike, and it looks like all farmers would rally for the immediate overthrow of the system, and the establishment of a better one.

The Courts and the Farmers

IN THE trial of a suit which was recently determined in a Federal court at Cincinnati, it would seem that farmers have no right to put a price on property they wish to sell, provided that property is to enter inter-state commerce. The suit was brought by E. O. Enshelby Tobacco Company against the Burley Tobacco Society for damages alleged to have been sustained by the Company because the Burley Society refused to accept the Company's bid for a quantity of pooled tobacco. According to the Kentucky papers, the Judge of the court held, among other things, that the Burley Tobacco Society fixed a price on the tobacco and refused to accept any price other than the one fixed, and that this act is considered by him to be in violation of that portion of the Sherman anti-trust law which concerns inter-state commerce, and therefore, the party offering a different price is entitled to damages if he can show he sustained any by failure to get the stuff.

If the court is correctly reported in this matter, the farmer whose products enter inter-state commerce is powerless to determine at what price he will dispose of property that is clearly his own, and if he refuses to accept an offer made by a buyer, the buyer may hold him responsible for any damages he may sustain by a failure to get the article at the price offered. The fact that this transaction was with a society rather than with an individual farmer can not cut much figure in the case, as the principle is certainly the same.

We cannot but have doubts as to the correctness of the newspaper reports of the rulings of the court, for it cannot be otherwise than tyrannous, and involves the universally recognized rights of property. But so many things have occurred recently to indicate that in law enforcement and the courts farmers have little show with other classes as to make the matter appear decidedly serious. Farm products are just as much the property of the producer as are houses and lands, or railroads, or mines, or manufactured commodities, and if farmers may not sell this property as they will, or refuse to sell as they will, we have undoubtedly lost the meaning of freedom. We still must doubt the correctness of the report. For the sake of human rights and personal liberty, and the cherished principles and institutions of the government, we want to doubt it. Yet many things portend that we have reached strange and startling ideas of law and administration, and the public, especially, the farming public, may well heed the warning to watch the trend of such things. National evils grow and flourish when the people sleep soundest.

Later developments are to the effect that the rulings of the Judge were correctly reported, but, in spite of those rulings, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the farmers, to the effect that, even in an organized capacity, the growers of a crop have a right to reject an offered price, and the Enshelby Tobacco Company was not entitled to damages. This is one of the greatest court victories for the people, and proves that juries may still be trusted in spite of the unnatural and arbitrary rulings of a Judge.

Danger in Carrying and Shipping Explosives

WE ARE informed by the Bureau of Explosives of the American Railway Association, that many of the users of explosives, especially miners who are foreigners and not conversant with the English language or the requirements of the law, are in the habit of including explosives in their baggage which they have checked in the usual way and carried on passenger trains, or have them packed with household goods and shipped in the usual way by freight.

The Federal law strictly forbids concealed shipments of explosives, or the taking or shipment of explosives on passenger trains even when the nature of the shipment is made known. The penalty for such shipments may be a fine as high as $2,000, with or without imprisonment.

Many of these violations have been reported and prosecuted, the guilty parties, though they may have been entirely ignorant of the law, being fined and imprisoned.

This matter involves public safety, and every effort should be made to inform handlers of explosives as to the law, and thus prevent its violation and secure the greater safety of the public.

Government and People Imposed Upon

THERE are many things we would rather write about than things that ought not to be, but how are people to know of these evils unless some one tells them? The people, the public, are the ones that suffer, and in them alone is the remedy. The spirit of graft is dominant everywhere. It is in business transactions, public and private, and it is in politics, and participated in or connived at by politicians and those chosen to high official station. And it is not so modern as many have been led to believe. The cases we propose to mention in this article occurred not a few years ago. In fact, they antedate the Spanish war, and yet we venture that not a reader of this paper ever heard of them before. The people must know these things, and they must rise in righteous indignation and rebuke them. How? Their only legal and justifiable weapon is the vote that goes into the ballot box, but so long as that vote is influenced by party prejudice, and directed, though in a manner unseen, by machine bosses (both parties are victims of them), the ballot box is a blank cartridge.

We may recall the Merimac, whose sinking in Santiago harbor bottled up the Spanish fleet and made Hobson famous. That vessel was originally a Norwegian steamer called the Solveig, as we are informed by authority on which we rely. It was bought by private parties for $48,000, and was then rebuilt at a cost of $34,000. The Spanish war came on, and the reconstructed vessel was offered to the government, but was rejected by the government authorities. The vessel was then sent to Baltimore, as we are informed, where the services of a prominent politician were secured, and a special agent was sent from Washington who bought the old reconstructed steamer for the government at a cost of $342,000! She served a purpose at the bottom of Santiago harbor, about the only place where she could be useful.

Let us quote from an address by Congressman James H. Lewis, of Washington, delivered in the House as early as July 22, 1898:

At this time a distinguished senator's brother had a yacht, the Comanche, which cost $48,000. It had been in use for a long time, yet through friends from Ohio this yacht, after being so used and being of little consequence, was sold to the government for $102,000. Then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, rebelled against this infamy, but was hushed. It was publicly known that this was one of the things that forced him to leave the navy department.

One of the Havemeyers who had received such magnificent bounties from the government in sugar taxes, was permitted to sell his pleasure yacht, through the influence of friends in the administration, at an outrageous advance.

"Vanderbilt purchased a yacht at a cost of $60,000 in England, and through the influence of a former Secretary of the Navy, together with the friendship of certain ones in power, made a contract to dispose of the same to the United States government for $250,000. So infamous was this last deal that the Vanderbilts themselves objected to the large profit to be made by those on the inside, rebelled and told the truth.

"In the patriotic offer of yachts to the government by those who did not dare to use them in cruising, for fear of being seized on the sea by Spanish cruisers, we discovered that they had first arranged with certain officials of the administration for a most wholesome profit, and sold the yachts at magnificent sums.

Among others whose patriotism was rewarded with excellent premiums, was another prominent trust magnate. To illustrate his pressing the favor on us, let us recall how a certain fashionable dude in New York had resurrected his yacht from the bottom and having secured a certain administration senator from a northern state, together with other influences, sold it to the government for $100,000, and in a champagne orgie, at the Arlington Hotel, disclosed the details.

We do not assume responsibility for these statements, and if Congressman Lewis is misquoted, others did the misquoting, but so far as we are aware they have never been denied or doubted.

The steel trust even in that day figured in public transactions, and much in this same line. It charged the United States government $400 a ton for armour plate when it had sold the very same material to Russia for $250 a ton. But why did the government buy at that price? Ask the politicians who get into office and engineer these deals, and then ask them how much of the excess profits go into their own pockets.

Now read the following quotation from the New York Sun of April 16, 1898:

Norfolk, Va., April 15.—The British Steamship Hamstead, Captain Bland, cleared tonight through the custom house and her papers indicate that she took 3,000 tons of quick steaming Pocahontas coal from Castner, Curran & Bullett, Lamberts Point, for St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands. One peculiar thing about this is the coal is billed at $5 a ton, while the price ordinarily is $6 a ton. The Cape Verde Islands are a Portugese possession. The Spanish armored cruisers, Infanta, Maria Teresa and Cristobol Colon, arrived at St. Vincent on April 14th, and joined the Spanish torpedo flotilla which had been there for two weeks."

And Spain was at that very time an enemy of our government, and those very vessels were taking coal to enable them to fight the United States, and they were getting it a dollar cheaper on the ton than our own government and people could buy it. True, these things may be dismissed as "ancient history," and that is what the machine politicians and party bosses of today wish should be done; but they are sufficiently modern to prove to the people that they have too long slept amid these national wrongs, and that it is time for them to wake up and get busy. We are accusing no political party. It is not our purpose to boost or condemn parties. We favor honesty in public transactions, and equity in all the relations of life. These things, and things like them, figure in national affairs now the same as they did ten years ago, though, doubtless of different character; and it is but a step from these great government grafts to the graft that forces farmers to accept meager prices for their products, and then compels consumers to pay almost prohibitive prices for the food that is made from the products. What more proof need we than is brought out in the steel trust investigation, in the packers' trial at Chicago, in the cold storage developments, and the high prices made by the sugar trust with stocks so large that the refineries had to shut down? We make the publicity to show the spirit that is abroad in the land, that is getting more powerful every day, and that is now grasping with satanic fingers the food of the people. It is an argument for popular combination, for organization that will make the growers and the eaters friends of one another, enable them to stand by and support each other by means of systems of selling and buying that cuts out the graft.

Farm Co-Operation in the Far North

FINLAND is a little country in the far north of Europe, a province of Russia, though almost independent in government. It embraces about 90,000 square miles, which makes it about twice the size of New York. The climate is very cold, there usually being seven or eight months of winter weather. Yet it is an agricultural and stock raising country. Many years ago, when Finland belonged to Sweden, large crops of rye and barley were produced, but cattle raising and dairying are now the principal business.

The farmers in this little country in the distant North, are success ful, and their success is attributed to agricultural co-operation. They have a system of co-operative selling and buying more like the equity marketing system in this country than we have noted anywhere else. A central organization (like the F. S. E. National Union) was the first start, and this was not organized by the farmers, but by the thoughtful citizens of the towns. In 1901, through the influence of these citizens, the government took the matter up, and laws were passed to promote the development of co-operation, and the growth after that was truly remarkable. That year 49 societies were organized, 89 in 1904, and 1,122 in 1909. In 1908 over 340 dairy societies were in operation, with over 33,000 members, who supplied the societies with 58,386,680 gallons of milk that was produced by 238,000 cows. Also 10,912,000 kegs of butter were sold by the members. They also have cooperative societies through which small loans may be made at the lowest possible rates and on the best possible terms, there societies being affiliated with a central bank.

In this same co-operation is included the purchase and sale of agricultural requirements as well as products. A central body sells all the butter produced, and there are four of these central bodies covering all the business the farmers are interested in. There are 860 societies, which, in 1909, had a total membership of 181,500, including the 33,000 dairy, 13,500 credit, 100,000 distributive, and 35,000 miscellaneous. Our plan is for a central head, with necessary branches, to thus handle all the crops and direct the sales and shipments, which would greatly simplify the work and add to its efficiency. A leading farm paper of the United States, speaking of these Finland farmers, says: "One thing is sure, these northern farmers understand and appreciate the advantage of co-operation better than farmers of this country do; but general and effective co-operation here would secure advanced prices on farm products and reduced prices on agricultural requirements." American farmers today need these things much worse than did the farmers of Finland, because they have so many more commercial disadvantages to contend against.

Farmers and Riches

MOST farm instructors associate more with people who are not farmers than those who are, and the farmers they do meet are naturally those who are in the best financial condition. That is true also of the writers for the press. Vehicle manufacturers and salesmen, particularly those of the automobile trade, to encourage others to buy, give special publicity to the sales they make to farmers. These things combine to create an impression that farmers are rich or are rapidly becoming so.

Farmers are not paupers. It would be a strange condition that could make them such with the world's food and clothing supply belonging to them before it belongs to anybody else. Farmers are in a measure prosperous, and they ought to be, but they are not the wealthy people many in the cities and in the marts of trade have come to regard them. The fact is, many who have of late years become envious of the alleged wealth of the agricultural classes, would very soon be eager to "swap back" were they to exchange places.

A voluble article recently appeared in a prominent magazine, the purpose of which was to tell "Why the American farmer is rich." Secretary Wilson's billion dollar crop value figures were quoted, of course, and other matters in which the writer saw great wealth piled up on the farms were referred to. But in the wind up the article proved just the reverse of what it claimed. In the census figures the writer found four million farms operated by the owners, and as an element of riches (?) the census showed that "only 1,300,000 of these farms were under mortgage." More than a fourth of the farms operated by their owners were paying tribute to capitalists!

Now look at the practical side. Of the farms operated by their owners one in every four is under mortgage, and about three million farmers operate farms they do not own—have no homes of their own, and many are in a constant struggle to raise their families and educate their children.

We do not recite these facts to discourage farmers or farming, but we are tired of the prattle about the riches of the farmers by those who talk so much about the high cost of living.

How They Do in Germany

AN AUTHORITY informs us that German city councils are authorized to do almost anything which they may regard as necessary for the wellbeing of the people. They often make use of such authority, open markets for vegetables, buy and slaughter stock; establish fish markets, operate bakeries, deal in milk etc., sell direct to consumers at cost or for a profit they consider right. Such action is invariably taken, we are told, "to prevent the unnatural raising of prices of food stuffs through combinations or stampedes."

American city councils are clothed with much the same authority, though in too many cases these officials are held subservient to the "interests" that manipulate the elections, and those interests are usually the very ones that fatten upon the profits derived from the middle marketing system. Still, a few American cities have boldly taken up this matter and led out in lines similar to those credited to Germany. A few Mayors have thus made themselves famous, notably the Mayor of Indianapolis, and some others.

These are very proper and may be effective beginnings, but they can scarcely be regarded as anything more than beginnings. As such we welcome them, and cheerfully accord any assistance in our power. But the entire exploiting system must be broken up, and a system adopted which will bring all shipments as nearly as possible direct to the demand, and shorn of the excessive profits greed alone creates. Says a sprightly little publication of Long Island, New York, the Long Island Argronomist:

Crops big or crops small, increased acreage or a decrease thereof, affect not one whit the cost of the city dwellers food, nor will farm conditions change it a particle until Eastern cities follow the very general example of those to the Westward by establishing markets within easy reach of city dwellers and their grocers.

Markets not monopolized by twentieth century "money changers," but where producing communities can establish headquarters and furnish fresh food to the hungry at less than one-half the price now prevailing, solely because of the heavy tolls exacted by the legions of get-rich-quick food speculators who today absolutely control the price of food, and by adding to the price paid the producer and for transportation, huge, teetotally unwarranted sums, that they may wax wealthy, not because of brain, brawn or capital invested, but merely because of absurd customs which permit them to utilize the capital belonging to both producers and consumers.

In less than a single season, the producers, the farmers, with no more than a patronizing aid from the consumers, could inaugurate such a system and compel its acceptance everywhere. That would settle the high cost of living problem.

Good Wire Fencing

One of our oldest advertisers, the Brown Fence and Wire Company, Cleveland, Ohio, Dept. 70, now issue a complete catalog bearing upon this subject. We believe they make a very satisfactory and durable fence, otherwise we would have heard from some of our subscribers if their fence was faulty in any way. This catalog is full of valuable fence information, and those interested, would do well to send for it, which is free upon request.

What Are You Doing in Your Neighborhood

Each city and many towns has its commercial club or organization. The purpose is for the citizens to get together for the improvement of the city or town, and to promote business. This is well. The tendency, and movement, is for this to become more universal.

Seeing these examples makes us wonder why farmers do not follow such examples faster? If city and town clubs are worth while, where the people live in a compact body, and the business is all done in a very small area, it ought to be more worth while for farmers, who are more scattered, to have their clubs and meeting places. In the city and town a certain kind of business is usually done on one street, or in a certain district. Therefore, any matter of business could easily be passed down the street, or around the corner until all the business men, that it interested, knew it. Farmers do business too, but it would be a big undertaking to pass the word all over the community when any matter affecting production or marketing, or anything else came up.

So it ought to be clear to every person that farmers must have their local organizations where they will meet frequently to discuss matters of mutual interest and for the welfare of the rural communities. All that can be accomplished through such organizations we will not attempt to say, but some of the things we mention as follows:

Selling systematically and buying co-operatively. These two activities cover the most important things. But the organization will have a good influence in school affairs. It can handle the good roads question; the hired help problem can be made less obtrusive if not cured; society will be improved; also local government can be reformed, if reform is necessary, etc.

The local union of the Farmers Society of Equity is the ideal local organization for farmers. Get together in community clubs and take the things mentioned, up. Make the club a business organization and it will also become the social center for all the farm families.

This is what you should do in your neighborhood. You, who read this paper speak about it to your neighbors and then get together and organize. A notice to headquarters—Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.—that you want to organize, will bring full instructions, blanks to report, etc. Then when the organization is reported you will receive a full working outfit.

Don't talk about the expense. The expense is not on the side of organization, but on the side of no organization. You have been paying a hundred dollars each year, ever since you farmed, to do without the right kind of an organization to one dollar that it will cost to have it. And just as sure as you refuse to organize now you will go on paying it in future years.

This is truly a matter of DOLLARS AND SENSE with each farmer.

Get to work!

Work and Play

Don't work at politics this year and play at farming. Make marketing the 1912 crops the serious work.

Increase Your Business Library

Practically all farmers are beginning to recognize the need of spraying and the greatly increased value it brings to crops. Exact information on spraying requirements ought to be most welcome. Therefore, every farmer should add to his library such a booklet on spray pumps and equipment as the new one just published by the Goulds Manufacturing Company. A most valuable portion of this book are the pages devoted to a spray calendar and instructions for making up spray solutions. Better drop a postal to The Goulds Manufacturing Company, 95 W. Falls street, Senaca Falls, N. Y., and get a copy of this really valuable booklet.

STORY

THE PROSE AND POETRY OF LIFE

Cynthia had spread the contents of her jewel case out on the table and was gazing at them contemplatively when Wortley was announced. Her occupation and the flush on her cheeks did not surprise Wortley, though he paled a little. He knew exactly what had happened. As he had come down the road he had seen Isaacson leave the house, and strike off in the opposite direction with his usual self-satisfied strut. Wortley had been cognisant of the object of the millionaire's call on Cynthia, and he had known that it was to take place this morning. He was glad that he had not met the other man face to face; he knew that he would have been beset by a primitive impulse to raise his fist and wipe the smug self-satisfaction off his face.

To think that that man was to marry Cynthia.

As he advanced into the room Cynthia rose with a good deal of confusion. "Hullo, Johnny!" she said.

"Hullo, Cynthia!" said Wortley. He tried to make his tone as light as hers had been, but the attempt was a failure. He stared at the mass of trinkets on the table. The topaz in a tiny, thin ring winked back at him. He winced again. He had given the ring to Cynthia on the day he went to college. He had not learnt then wealth's power and the humiliation of being poor.

Cynthia saw his glance and colored as she reseated herself. "Surprised to find me at this kind of a thing, aren't you?" she said. "But I don't often spend hours in the contemplation of my treasures."

"Oh, I quite understand," Wortley said dryly. "I saw Isaacson coming away from the house. And yesterday an indiscreet person told me what was likely to occur."

"Oh!" said Cynthia, a little coldly.

"You are comparing these scraps with the Isaacson diamonds. I can understand the impulse—or, rather, I can detect it," Wortley said rather hastily.

He rose from the couch on which he had seated himself, and wandered round the room. On the mantel shelf was a little dresden figure, a shepherdess in stiffly piquant robes. Cynthia watched him take it up and set it down. The sight got on her nerves, though she was not wont to be thus easily ruffled. "Oh, do cease fiddling!" she said.

"Of course, it is beastly mean of me," he burst out, "to come round like this, and rub the gilt off the gingerbread! But, oh, hang it all, I hate to think of this marriage of yours, Cynthia!"

Cynthia's young figure grew even more rigid. "You are a dog-in-the-manger kind of person, that's what you are!" she said angrily. "You don't want to marry me yourself, yet when I get a really good offer, make the conquest of the season, so to speak, you come round and try to prove to me..."

"That marriage with Isaacson will not be all poetry? Yes, I think I could prove that easily enough," said Wortley. But his face was even paler and he had not been easy under the lash of her words.

Cynthia leant back, suddenly smiling, purringly content, triumphant. "I shall have," she began, "a house in Park Lane—"

"With Isaacson in it—" retorted Wortley. He was still standing by the mantelshelf, and his anger could not bring color into his face.

"Of course; why not?" said she haughtily. She proceeded with her enumeration of her future joys. "I shall have a shooting box in Scotland."

She paused a moment, but Wortley was silent. He knew—and she knew—that Isaacson was a wretched shot. Wortley an excellent one, therefore he said nothing.

Cynthia grew a little pink; the silence was more eloquent than any words could have been; but she went on bravely. "He—he has a yacht, too—and—well, you know, Johnny, how fond I am of the sea." Her voice trembled a little. "I've always wanted to travel, too—and I shall be able to do all that now."

"You are envious of me, that's what it is," said Cynthia half-heartedly, "when you think of the full, beautiful life I shall lead!"

"Ah!" said Wortley. He gave himself a little shake. "You are seeing the poetry of it all, Cynthia. And I, because—because I have known you all my life, and have always been keen about you, have always desired your happiness, I—see the prose. What is the prose of it—"

Cynthia turned her face from him. "Need we go into that? It—it is so unnecessary," she said in a low voice.

"Unnecessary? Well, perhaps some people might think so; but I care for you, Cynthia, so I am going to be mean, do another man a nasty turn, and force you to face the truth. You have been romancing about the beauty of your future, the full vivid life, the exquisite clothes, beautiful scenes, the wonders of travel, the fascination—and it is a very real one—of wonderful stones. But what is the prose of it all? The prose of it is that you are going to marry a man who has made his money by means, to say the least of it, doubtful; a man who is not personally attractive to you, a man whom you neither love nor respect—for the sake of what he will give you!"

Wortley was still standing at a distance from her. His voice, vibrant, eager, charged with feeling, rang through the room. There was an accent of disgust in the last pungent phrases, and the man's tones were not steady.

Cynthia ought to have winced under his accusations, but she appeared entirely unembarrassed. Her eyes were merely a little wistful, a little expressive of a half-doubting regret as she answered him steadily: "The funny part of the whole business is that I am not going to marry Mr. Isaacson!"

"What?" cried Wortley. His voice rose almost in a shout. He stared at her with incredulous eyes. "What did you say?"

"I am not going to marry Mr. Isaacson," repeated Cynthia. Her mouth had now a hint of demureness. She faced Wortley. "You do take things for granted so, Johnny, I said 'No' to him."

Wortley stood for a moment, stupidly staring.

"I am not quite sure even now," said Cynthia, her voice shaking, " that I do not regret my decision."

Wortley strode across the room. He laid a hand on her shoulder. "Cynthia, you are not jesting?"

"Certainly not, Johnny." She wiggled under his tight clutch. "But I have been jesting the whole way along. You were so sure, and I—I had to laugh or cry."

Wortley took the little topaz ring out of the jewel case; and it still seemed to be winking at him derisively, and it winked again in his hand, because his hand was not steady. He said hurriedly: "Still hankering after the pretty frocks and pretty views, and pretty stones, Cynthia?"

"No," said Cynthia. "I don't call these things the poetry of life, really."

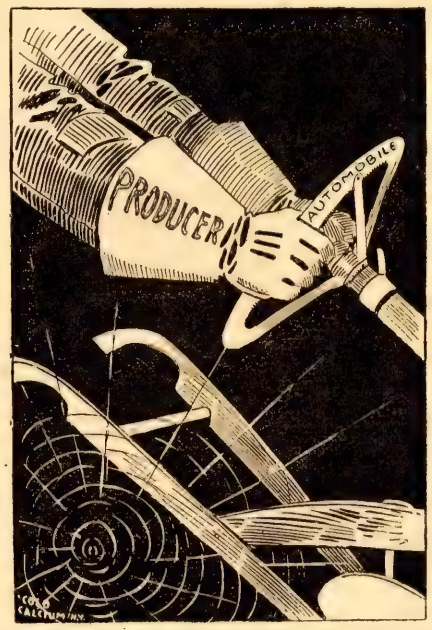
"And what do you call the poetry of life?"

Cynthia hesitated. "All that I should have missed had I married Mr. Isaacson, I mean—Love, Johnny."

Wortley's head went round. For one beautiful moment he forgot his poverty. "Oh, Cynthia, I could give you that, if nothing else!" Then he caught himself up. "I am so beastly poor, Cynthia, you must forget what I have just said—"

"But I don't mean to forget it!" cried Cynthia half crying. "Oh, Johnny, don't you see—?"

It is to be supposed that Wortley did see. The topaz ring had to be enlarged to serve as an engagement ring. It had a poetry of its own.—*Agnes G. Herbertson, in Journal of Agriculture.*



ARE FARMERS REALLY TO BLAME

A magazine devoted to cold storage, and appropriately named "Cold," claims to have discovered the cause of the high cost of living, and gives the above cartoon as an illustration of its discovery. The plow handles, it claims, are enmeshed in spider webs, while the hands that should be busy with the plow handles are engaged in guiding an automobile, and "what is true of automobiles," says Cold, "is doubtless true of motor boats and other things that are employed in a worthless way."

In other words, the farmer must stick to his field and hold to his plow while other people are automobiling and motorboating to beat the band. "Cold" as our contemporary is, the farmer is not so cold as those who see him only through frost coated goggles may imagine. After he has produced his crops and furnished abundant food for the world, if he may find some rest and enjoyment, he has earned his right to it as decidedly as has any one else; and we know of no hand more capable of guiding the automobile than the hand that holds the plow.

"Cold" may have discovered some spider webs, but they were not on the handles of the farmer's plow. A second look will show that they are on the farmer's products that are hidden away in the storage rooms where even the hungry can not get them without the payment of two or three prices.

What They Would Be

The children with their widowed mother, were discussing what they would be when they had grown up. Susie would be a stenographer, Mary a clerk, and Willie a railroad man.

"And what will you be, Edith?" asked the mother of the little five-year-old.

"I fink I'll be a widow," was the reply.

SMILES

No Notches There

"No, dear, I never told you a lie, and I never will."

"I am sure you won't but whenever you do I'll cut a notch in the piano."

"Not mueh you won't, I'm not going to have my piano ruined!"

The Clove Habit

"No, I am sure my husband never drinks, but he's always eating cloves when I come about him."

Different Cheering

"I don't see how you women can hold political meetings and get up any enthusiasm, even if you had the right to vote. We cheer our candidates and speakers till we make the house ring."

"Oh, we don't make those big noisey cheers, we just throw kisses, and we get up the enthusiasm all right.

Not What They Bring

Tommy—I don't think auntie will stay long this time; she didn't bring any baggage.

Johnny—That don't mean anything. The baby didn't bring nothing, and it has staid over a month.

She Knew Him

Sympathizing Friend—I suppose your dead husband is hitting the harp with the angels now."

Bereaved Wife—I doubt it. It is more like him to be hitting the angels with the harp.

Not Like the Courts

"I understand your wife's will is law."

"Yes, and I've never found any way to bribe her not to enforce it."

The Old Man Was Inconsistent

"I understand you and your son-in-law never did get along very well."

"No, before they were married I objected to his attentions to my daughter, and now I object to his lack of attention to her."

What Mirrors are For

Visiting Minister—Self reflection is a great spiritual help. Do you give much time to that?

Visited Sister—Oh, yes, we have a mirror in nearly every room, and they are splendid reflectors.

Depends on Who Talks

"Talk is cheap," sneered the listener.

"You would not think so if you were a campaign committeeman," said the country politician who had just settled with a campaign orator.

The Useful First

Wife—George, do you know the children need new shoes?

Husband—So do the horses. The children must wait.

Had to Go

Inquisitive—What has become of the man who used to boast that he was a servant of the people?

Farmer—Like too many other hired men, he got to thinking the whole farm was his and we had to let him go.

Not His Time

Mrs. A.—Your husband seems so quiet; one would scarcely know he is on the place.

Mrs. B.—Just wait till he loses a collar button.

Worked for His Money

"Yes, I got all my money by hard work."

"Why, I thought your money was left you by your uncle."

"So it was, but I had to work hard to get it away from the lawyers."

Made Him a Bank Director

Stranger—"Boy, will you direct me to the nearest bank?"

Boy—"I will for a quarter."

Stranger—"Isn't that a little high?"

Boy—"No, not for a bank director."

Doubt About That

Sick Father (sympathetically)—My dear son, suppose I should be taken away, what would become of you?"

Son—I'd stay here, father; but what would become of you?

Of Course Not

Young Bride—I didn't accept Harry the first time he proposed.

Unmarried Friend—No, of course not. You was not there. He and I were alone.

The Good of Science

Briggs—I have notified the authorities that I have willed my brain to the hospital.

Swiggs—Have you had any reply.

Briggs—Yes, they say all gifts are acceptable, no matter how little.

Leaned that Way

A drunken man was leaning for support against a church, when a passer asked:

"Do you belong to that church?"

"No I don't belong, but you see I lean that way," was the answer.

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers

Minimum Prices

We believe the following are fair and equitable minimum prices for the crops mentioned. We believe conditions of supply and demand are such that these prices will be paid before the next crops are produced. Certain it is that if producers will hold their crops and ask these prices they will be paid, because the world of consumers cannot get along without them. The farm price will be the minimum price less freight and a fair commission to the handler.

CONTROLLED MARKETING COMPELLS THE PRICE — KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS STAR

1911 CROPS

WHEAT—No. 2 Red, at Chicago $1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Northern Spring, at Minneapolis 1.30
CORN—No. 2 White, at Chicago ..... .75
OATS—No. 2 White, at Chicago.... .55
BARLEY—Good malting, at Chicago 1.00
BUCKWHEAT—At home market ... .90
RYE—At Chicago 1.00
HAY—Choice Timothy, at Chicago, ton .....$22.00@$24.00
POTATOES—Choice, at Chicago ..... .85
BEANS—At Chicago 2.50
COTTON—New crop, to the grower.. .13
BROOMCORN—Choice Illinois, at Chicago, ton ..$150.00@175.00
BROOMCORN—Choice Oklahoma, at Chicago, ton .. 125.00@150.00
CATTLE—Good to choice, Steers, at Indianapolis .....$7.50@8.50
HOGS—Best heavies, 210 lbs and upward, at Indianapolis ..... 7.50@8.00
HOGS—Good to choice, lights and mediums ..... 7.00@7.50

Advice

Hold all crops that are not selling at the minimum prices or above. Market only while the price will be paid. Watch the market and this department and stop as soon as the price declines below the Minimums. Old readers know that it pays to act on our advice. We have been giving advice about prices and marketing for nine years and the mistakes have been the rare exceptions. No matter what you think of the minimum prices and our advice now, you will make more money if you respect them. Help to get this paper in the hands of all your neighbors.

DO-OTHERS-AS-THEY-DO-YOU



VERY cold weather has prevailed over the country. This operated against transporting many farm commodities and afforded the opportunity speculators hope for to unload their stores. Potatoes advanced 10 to 15c a bushel; refrigerator eggs 5c a dozen and nearly all other similar stuff advanced accordingly. Lower prices for potatoes, eggs, etc., will follow closely any considerable rise in temperature.

Wheat visible has decreased an encouraging amount and prices are 1 to 2c a bushel higher. The decrease this year of over two million bushels is in contrast with an increase of almost the same amount last year.

The corn visible increase was very slight against an increase a year before of 4,369,000 bushels. The price advanced 2 to 5c in the different markets.

Oats decreased liberally and the price advanced 2c or better. The price of oats is 15 to 20c higher than a year before.

The hay market is up to the Society's minimum price. The price is high enough and the demand should be supplied at the price rather than hold hay and foree the price higher.

Potatoes are at the highest mark of the season. We expect considerably lower prices but not low prices when warm weather will permit liberal shipping. Prices will remain high, but we do not advise holding late this season.

Broomcorn has not advanced to the figures we expected, but we believe it is sure to do much better before next crop is available.

Cattle and hogs are too low for the price of feed and will be higher.

BANANA WAR ENDS.—"The United Fruit Company—the tropical fruit trust has ceased its efforts to put independent houses out of business by the "survival of the fittest plan" is a dispatch from Tampa, Fla. The dispatch says further that prices are advancing. This probably means that an agreement to co-operate was reached.

MICHIGAN IN GOOD LUCK.—For two years the potato crop was very large and prices so low that very little profit was in the crop under the best condition. This year with the total crop short, Michigan has a good crop and prices are high. The state has a good crop of hay also, while the total crop is very short and prices the highest for years. This appears to prove the old saying that the shoemaker should stick to his last and the farmer who stuck to the farm will cash in handsomely this year.

Visible Supply

The visible supplies of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on January 6, 1912, with comparisons are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X means increase.)

	Jan 6, 1912. Bushels	Change from 1 wk. before Bushels
WHEAT	76,225,000	—2,237,000
CORN	7,165,000	X 291,000
OATS	22,211,000	—1,443,000
BARLEY	4,335,000	— 304,000

Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels	Change last year Bushels
X 21,661,000	X 39,828,000	X 1,476,000
— 3,674,000	— 7,767,000	X 4,369,000
— 2,275,000	X 16,978,000	X 775,000
X 981,000	X 203,000	X 1,022,000

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on January 19, two weeks before and a year before, as follows:

WHEAT, No. 2, RED	Jan. 19	2 wks. before	A Yr. before
Chicago	.97 @98	95½@97	99¾
St. Louis	.98½@1.00	96½@98	1.03½
Kansas City	1.00	98½@99	1.04
Cincinnati	..99 @1.02	97 @99	1.04
New York	..99½@1.01	98 @99	1.00

Minneapolis—No. 1 hard spring, $1.06½; No. 1 northern, $1.05⅝. Two weeks before, $1.08¾ and $1.07¾ respectively. A year before, $1.10 and $1.08 respectively.

CORN, No. 2, WHITE			
Chicago	....63¼@64	61½@63	47½
St. Louis	... 67½	65	47
Kansas City	.68½@69½	66 @67	44¾
Cincinnati	..68 @69	63 @64	48
New York	... 71¾	68	53

Note—Chicago and St. Louis prices are on No. 3 white.

OATS, No. 2, WHITE			
Chicago	.....50½@51	48½@49½	34½
St. Louis	...51 @52	50	33½
Kansas City	.51½@52¼	48@48½	34
Cincinnati	....52 @52½	50½@51	34½
New York	.. 56		40

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed January 19, 1912, and one week before, as follows:

WHEAT—January, 95¾c; May, $1.00¼; July, 94⅞c; September, 93¼. Two weeks before, 93⅛c, 99⅞c and 94⅞ respectively.

CORN—January, 63¼c; May, 66⅛c; July, 65⅞c; September, 66¼c. Two weeks before, 60½c, 63¼c and 63½c respectively.

OATS—May, 49½c; July, 45⅞c, September, 40¼c. Two weeks before, 47⅞c, 43⅞c and 40¾c respectively.

Cotton

New York, January 19.—Cash Cotton; Middling Uplands, 9.55c; middling gulf, 9.80c. The price is 20c a cwt. higher than two weeks before. A year before the price was $5.35 per cwt. higher.

Live Stock

Indianapolis Market, Jan. 19, 1912.

CATTLE—Good to choice steers, 1,300 lbs. and upward .....$7.25@8.50
Good to choice, 900 to 1,100 lbs. 5.00@6.00
HOGS—Best heavies, 210 lbs and up ..... 6 30@6.45
Good to choice lights, 120 lbs. and up ..... 6.20@6.35

The prices of cattle are the same as two weeks before; the prices of hogs are 10 to 15c per cwt. higher than two weeks before.

Chicago Produce Market

January 19, 1912.

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets.

We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparison.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year.
Monday	48	83	89
Tuesday	64	40	67
Wednesday	96	30	12
Thursday	126	15	29
Friday	40	24	58
Total, 5 days	.374	192	255

The market was steady today. Receipts were small, the main arrivals being late. Demand was just fairly active and on account of the small offerings there was no business to speak of transacted.

Sales reported were: 1 car ordinary stock at $1.00, 1 car sacked at $1.05.

Per bu., bulk or sacked, Wisconsin, Burbanks or Rurals, fair to choice .....$1.00@1.03
Fancy ..... 1.05@....
Kings, good to fancy ..... 1.00@1.02
Triumphs, good ..... 1.00@....
Bulk, Michigan, Rurals, fair to good ..... 1.00@1.05
Choice to fancy ..... 1.08@1.10

The price was 10 to 15c higher than two weeks before, and about 45c higher than a year before.

BEANS—Demand is good for pea beans and there is a firm market. In other kinds there is not much doing, they being in but limited request. Quotable:

Pea Beans—
Hand-picked, choice, dry .....$2.53@2.55
Prime ..... 2.38@....
Damp, damaged, mouldy, no regular value.
Mediums nominally about the same as pea beans.
Red Kidneys, choice, dry ..... 3.15@....
Damp, ordinary ..... 3.00@....
Brown Swedish, long ..... 2.00@....
Round ..... 2.75@....
Limas, per 100 lbs. ....@6.50

HAY—Demand good and market firm. Supply light.

Choice Timothy Hay .....$23.50@24.00
No. 1 Timothy ..... 22.50@23.00
No. 2 Timothy ..... 20.00@21.00
No. 3 Timothy ..... 18.00@19.00
Kansas and Oklahoma Prairie choice ..... 18.50@19.00

The price of timothy hay is about $1.50 a ton higher than two weeks before, and prairie hay is about $2.00 a ton higher.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $9.50@10.00. Oat straw at $9.50@10.00. Wheat straw at $9.00@9.50.

Rye straw is 50c a ton higher, oat straw $1.00 a ton higher and wheat straw $1.00 a ton higher than two weeks before.

BROOMCORN—Little doing. Holders say there is very little demand. Supply good. Prices are lower than at the opening of the season.

Per ton, new, depending on quality .....$120.00@180.00

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned, were as follows:

	This Week Cases	Last Week Cases	Last Year Cases
Monday	 762	1,497	3.584
Tuesday	2,127	1,472	8,698
Wednesday	. 878	1,676	4,034
Thursday	.. 980	1,616	3,992
Friday	1,174	819	3,698
Total	5,921	7,080	24,006

A steady feeling exists and quotations remain unchanged.

Offerings are fair, and show but little increase. Country dealers, no doubt, are making every effort to get their eggs to market and securing all they can to take advantage of current prices. A moderate demand exists, with a little more inclination shown to purchase, although buyers are inclined to act cautiously, as the consumption is more or less restricted by high prices. Storage eggs are well reduced, and the demand will center mainly in fresh. The weather has moderated enough to admit of shipments being made, and this fact has held the market prices down. Any sudden drop in thermometer would tend toward causing a rise. Much depends on the weather.

Refrigerator eggs, April Firsts, quotably 25c bid and 27c asked.

The following quotations were established by the Butter and Egg Board:

Miscellaneous lots, cases returned—eggs which will not grade—18½@26½, depend-on quality.

Ordinary Firsts quotable at 26½@28½c.

"Firsts" quotably 31@31½c per dozen.

Checks or Seconds quotably 13½@15½c, depending on quality.

Dirties quotably 18½c per dozen, and candled stock will command a higher price.

Refrigerator eggs are 5c higher, miscellaneous lots unchanged and ordinary firsts 1c a dozen higher than two weeks before.

APPLES—A fair business is now being done.

Some frozen apples on the market which have to be sold very low, ranging down to $1.00 per barrel.

Stock in barrels held steady for fine quality, but ruling weak for ordinary and common.

CASHING IN

Each issue of this paper is positive proof that the farmers who read it, and the members of the Farmers Society of Equity are actually and increasingly converting their knowledge, and their condition of being organized, into dollars and cents. In other words, the kind of advice and the education we are giving farmers is the kind that pays big dividends, both in what they raise to sell and what they buy for the farms and homes. Never before, in the history of agriculture has such a condition prevailed to the extent that it does today. And, we declare that never before was there such prospect that this condition will continue and finally become established in every community.

While there have been farmers organizations with multiplied times the present membership of the Farmers Society of Equity, their subordinate organized bodies were not in a position to get equal benefits because the plans and methods were not conductive to business, particularly on the selling side. In contrast with this the Farmers Society of Equity plan of organization and business system makes it possible, and easily practicable, for each local organized body—local union—to at once become an independent business organization for selling and buying, while, at the same time, all of them are federated in a great national organization and receive direction from, and the co-operation of the state and county heads and of the hundreds of representatives on more than one hundred of the great markets of the country.

As the subscribers to this paper exceed in number the membership of the Society, and as it has subscribers in thousands of places where there are no local unions. Yes, we ask such non-members to note, in various places in the paper, references to Society activities. These should be the strongest arguments for them to go and do likewise.

A local union is wanted at every shipping point and market town and city in the country and it should be organized without another month's delay. Any person can take the lead to organize.

Reminding You

of what you already know. We are looking for your renewal—25c.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP AT LARGE

1 DOLLAR

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY,
Indianapolis, Ind.

I .....

P. O.....R. R..... State of.....

make application to become a Member-at-Large of the Farmers Society of Equity and accompany this with the required fee of One Dollar.

I realize fully the disadvantages that attend the marketing of farm crops by the old system and I also appreciate the great benefits that must come to me and all other farmers if we will cooperate in marketing through THE EQUITY SYSTEM of the Farmers Society of Equity.

Therefore, to secure its benefits for myself and family, and to aid and encourage my brother farmers who are in the organization and set an example for those outside of it, I make this application.

It is agreed that the payment of $1.00 makes me a Member-at-Large with dues paid in the National Union for one year from date, for one year's subscription to the official paper; (if my time is paid in advance it is to be extended a year) and gives me crop and market reports and the benefits of The Equity System of Marketing.

Signed ..... *Date*.....

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"The Buckeye—
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The new Buckeye Cultivator Catalogue should be in the hands of every farmer. It is the most comprehensive catalogue of the kind you have ever seen. Send for it. Read it, and then go to your local dealer and insist on seeing Buckeye Cultivators.

The Buckeye Cultivator Line is complete, and you will find your own favorite style in it.

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Springfield Ohio, U.S.A.

1/3 More Water raised and delivered by the "American" Centrifugal Pump

than by others because the impeller is accurately machined to the casing, preventing any sudden change in direction of the water. *Not an ounce* of power is wasted. Every "American" Centrifugal absolutely *guaranteed.*

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$1.00 R. F. D. AUTOMATIC GATE
Ten Days Only FITTINGS
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To advertise our gates we will give you all fittings, latchs, opener, castings, ropes, and pulleys to make an automatic R. F. D. wood frame wire gate for $1.00. If a wood frame gate is not good enough for you attach the fittings to any steel swinging gate and it will open from buggy seat or horseback. Our gates are recommended by the 4th Ass't P. M. Gen. for use on rural routes and are in use in every state in the union.
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Tile draining your farm will increase its product and value 100 per cent. More than pay for the investment in one year. Now is the time to do it. If you have a farm, we will deliver you tile on your switch free and give you any time you want to pay for it. The Best Made Glazed or Red Shale Tile. *Three largest plants in west.*
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Army Revolvers..	$1.65 up	Army Tents.....	$1.40 up
" R'pt'g Rifles	1.48 "	" Swords.....	.30 "
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Large catalogue with 1912 supplement 388 pages, regular military encyclopedia 5000 illustrations (ready February), mailed 25c stamps. FRANCIS BANNERMAN,
Military Goods from Gov't Auction, 501 Broadway, N. Y.

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100,000 farmers say
POUNDER
SELF-CLEARING
Flexible HARROWS

are BEST. Can we prove it? SURE! Write for Catalog and price. G. M. Pounder, 43 Fort Atkinson, Wis.

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With Rubber Tires, $18.45; Your Wheels Rerubbered, $10.30. I make wheels ¾ to 4 in. tread. Tops, $6.50, Shafts, $2.10; Repair Wheels, $5.95; Axles $2.25; Wagon Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog U.
SPLIT HICKORY WHEEL CO., 516 F St., Cincinnati, Ohio



CORN GROWING IN A FIELD THAT HAD BEEN SUB-SOILED WITH RED CROSS DYNAMITE

NOT BY CHANCE

PROFITS do not come by chance. Farmers have too long allowed it to appear so in their business, but the agitation in which we have been so vigorously engaged for several years, is bringing results. Farmers are realizing that there must be something definite in their calling as in that of others.

The Department of Agriculture has been doing a good work in this direction in the dairy interest. Dairymen who do not study and test their cows do not know whether they are doing anything definite or not. The idea is to keep records and test their cows. A man who kept eight cows undertook to do that. The first month he found he was losing 5½ cents per cow, or 44 cents on the herd per month; not much loss, but he was working for that much less than nothing. After three months testing he found he was making $32 a month on the herd, and at the end of the year his profits had increased to $50 a month. During the time he sold five of his poorest cows, only three of his herd being worth keeping, and purchased better ones to take their places. Farmers may well consider this same matter. Not many know whether their cows are profitable or not. There must be definite profits in business, and farming is a business.

The Cost of War

is only a trifle compared to the cost of maintaining the miserable, wasteful system of marketing farm crops.

Same Old Thing

"You remember when I had the grippe more than a year ago. That saved me lots of money."

"How could that be?"

"I went to the doctor and got a prescription, which I copied, and kept the original. Every time I have been sick since then I took to the druggist a copy of that same prescription. If I had gone to the doctor it would have been a different disease every time, and I would have had to pay for a new prescription. Yes, it saved me money."

When writing to advertisers don't fail to mention Up-to-Date Farming

SUBSOILING WITH DYNAMITE

THE ancient farm tools kept yielding, year after year, to something that had not been known before; and it seems that such is still to be the case. We quote the following from an authority on this new method of breaking land:

Leading agricultural authorities everywhere are advocating deep tillage both as a means of increasing crops and as protection against such disastrous dry spell, as characterized the summer of 1911. There seems to be no difference of opinion as to the advantage of deep tillage, but there is in regard to the method of doing the work. What might be called the natural method is the planting of crops such as alfalfa, whose large and powerful tap roots will penetrate a rather compact subsoil to a depth of six feet or more and in a few years render it more or less open and give it a sufficient content of humas to materially increase its fertility and water-holding capacity.

A more rapid method of deep tillage is with the subsoil plough which breaks up the soil to a depth of fifteen to twenty inches. This, however, is rather expensive and very hard on men and horses.

Within recent years a third method of subsoiling has been the subject of extensive experiments, namely, with dynamite. The results of these experiments, when conducted under proper conditions, have been quite remarkable. Cotton yields have been doubled, tripled and quadrupled by subsoiling with dynamite. Corn has responded splendidly to this treatment. Cereals, hay, fruit trees, tomatoes, beans, watermelons and various other crops have all shown substantially increased yields when the subsoiling has been done in dry weather, preceding the rainy season. In the north the best time for subsoiling has proven to be from May to November for showing results the next year, and in the south from October to February 1.

Big Business

Agriculture is the biggest business but the people who farm are not business men.

Grumps—Put down that book and come to bed.

Mrs. Grumps—I will directly. I am interested in this story now. What do you want me to come to bed so soon for?

Grumps—My feet are as cold as ice!

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"Tightcote" Galvanized

No other steel shingles in the world are Edwards "Tightcote" Galvanized. It is our own special process and it makes Edwards "REO" Steel Shingles wear as long as the building.

Each and every Edwards "REO" Steel Shingle is dipped in molten zinc after the shingle is made. Each of the four edges is as heavily galvanized as the two sides.

Not a microscopic point of Edwards "REO" Steel Shingles is exposed to the weather. They are rust-proof and acid-proof. They last three times as long as shingles cut out after the galvanizing has been done, and thus leaving raw edges open to rain and snow.

Edwards Interlocking "REO" Steel Shingles are made of high grade Bessemer Steel in sheets 5 to 12 feet long and 24 inches wide. Either painted or galvanized. All ready to put on. Hammer and nails all that is required. Anyone can do it. Can be applied over wood shingles or on sheathing 12 inches apart.

We agree to refund the amount paid in every case where a roof covered with Edwards Interlocking "REO" Steel Shingles is destroyed by lightning. This guaranty is backed by our $10,000 Ironclad Bond and stands forever.

We have a special cash money-making proposition for the man who writes for it, in each community. If any of your buildings need roofing, you are the man. Send dimensions of your building and we will quote you cost of an Edwards Roof, freight prepaid. Write for offer now.

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Ask for our Catalogue showing the world's largest line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines.

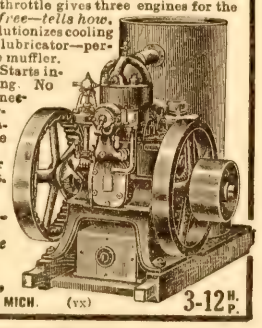
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gasoline, distillate, any fuel oil, perfectly—without change

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No obligation till satisfied. 10-year guarantee. *"Engine Facts" free write for it NOW.*

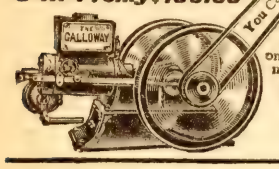
Ellis Engine Co.,
70 Mullett St., DETROIT, MICH. (vx) 3-12 H.P.

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We are manufacturers, not merchants. Save dealers, jobbers and catalog house profit. I'll save you from $50 to $300 on my High Grade Standard Gasoline Engines from 1½ to 15 H.-P. price direct to you lower than dealers or jobbers have to pay for similar engines in carload lots for spot cash.

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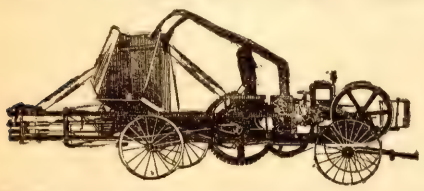
Price and quality speak for themselves and you are to be the sole judge. Sell your poorest horse and buy a **5-H.-P. only $109.50**



Direct From My Factory on 30 Days' Free Trial. Satisfaction or money back. Write for special proposition. All you pay me is for raw material, labor and one small profit. Send for my big **BOOK FREE.**

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SELF-FEEDER and SELF-TYER



The Tuttle combined power hay press Saves you MONEY. Now side self feed and the self-tyer does it. 2 men can run it. 3 men is a full crew. Fully guaranteed for 12 months, SELF-TYER and ALL.

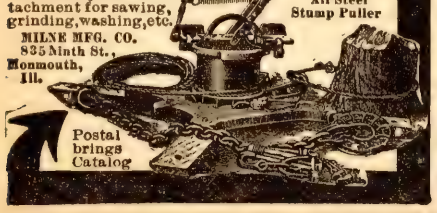
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Pull Stumps! Make Money!

Get this Milne Unbreakable All-Steel Combination Stump Puller. Self or Stump Anchored. Pulls stumps, green trees and hedges *quick, easy.* Raise *crops* next year on land now full of *stumps* Pull *trees* faster than able to *cut* them. Pull 1 to 5 acres without moving Milne Double, Triple and Quadruple attachment. Also Rotary Power Attachment for sawing, grinding, washing, etc.

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835 Ninth St.,
Monmouth,
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MILNE Combination All Steel Stump Puller



Postal brings Catalog

DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing our advertisers

THE OLD, OLD STORY

A correspondent from Mt. Vernon, Ill., writes:

When sugar made its phenominal advance a few months ago, we were told—and honest men told it who had been made to believe it—that the advance in price was but a forecast of the great shortage that was sure to come in the near future because of the almost total failure that was then inevitable in the great cane and beet producing sections. This winter, at the time when sugar almost always declines in price, the price declined a little, but very little, and today's papers announce the closing down of refineries in New York, throwing 5,000 men out of employment, because of an over-supply of sugar, though the prices are still being held up. And the same papers announced an unparalleled bumper crop of cane in Cuba. I do not know a remedy for such conditions, but so many of the necessaries of life are now controlled by monopolies that a league between local producers and local consumers seems to be a good beginning, but only a beginning.

Yes, it is the old, old story. Monopoly made prices always go up at the time when the people most need the goods—when the people have to buy. In the case of sugar it is during the fruit saving season. To give plausibility to the increased price a shortage is always reported. The case in question is a dead give away. If the refineries are so overstocked now that they must shut down, they were overstocked last fall when the price was raised and the shortage reported.

When the demand measurably ceased at the close of the fruit season, the price was somewhat reduced, not to give the public cheaper sugar, but as a bid for larger purchases, for even the reduced price carried princely profits. Still the trust would not put prices low enough to clean up their excessive stock; that would have induced the using of more sugar and benefited the public, but it would have set a bad precedent as to trust management and price. So the trust preferred to stop its machinery, set its people idle, quit production, and hold their surplus so as to levy their usual tribute on their customers.

Sugar, as our correspondent is aware, is not the only commodity thus handled. Whenever the present marketing system buys of producers an excessive crop is reported to justify low prices, and when it sells to consumers the big crop has given place to a very short one to justify the high prices charged. The whole thing is rotten, dishonest, untruthful—robbery justified by custom and law. The Consumers' League worked out to a successful conclusion, would bring with it a measure of local relief, but a remedy can come only with the overthrow of the middle or go-between marketing system, and the breaking up of monopolistic control.

SCARCITY OF MEAT

EVERY time a consumer goes to market to buy a supply of meat, and ventures to make any complaint at the high price he is required to pay, he is informed that there is a great shortage of meat producing animals in the United States, and meat is, therefore, very scarce and must necessarily sell high. And this is echoed and re-echoed from packing house to village retailer.

Not long ago the Bureau of Statistics reported that during the ten months ending with last October there were exported from this country 60,000 more cattle than were exported during the same period of the preceding year, 11,000,000 more pounds of fresh beef, 60,000,000 more pounds of bacon, 50,000,000 more pounds of hams and shoulders, 5,000,000 more pounds of pork, and 156,000,000 more pounds of lard.

And yet we are told American farmers are failing to produce, and the scarcity resulting therefrom makes the high cost of living. Unless this cry ceases, and speculating traders get back to truth and honesty, the American people will be justified in demanding a tariff on exports as well as on imports.

AMERICAN FENCE & GATES

ORIGINAL & GENUINE

FARMS fenced with steel have practically no waste. Corn, fed to the lard hog; barley fed to the bacon hog—hogs that are grown the country over—bring dollars from packer and butcher. Double your pork production without increasing the cost. Use alfalfa, clover, peas, root crops, all raw products of the farm. A liberal equipment of woven wire fence allows the hogs gradually to clean up field after field, adding to their weight without effort and without price. See the nearest dealer in American Fence.

AMERICAN FENCE is made of large, stiff wires, galvanized heavily, having the American hinged joint (patented), a fabric most flexible and wear-resisting. Square mesh fence of weight, strength and durability—three great needs in farm fences.

Dealers in Every Place

where farm supplies are sold. Shipped to them direct from mills in carload lots, thus saving freight charges and enabling dealers to sell at lowest prices, giving buyer the benefit.

American Steel Fence Post Cheaper than Wood and More Durable. Get Catalog.

Send for copy of "American Fence News" also book "How to Make the Farm Pay," profusely illustrated, devoted to the interest of farmers and showing how fence may be employed to enhance the earning power of a farm. Furnished free upon application.

F. Baackes, Vice Pres. & Gen. Sales Agt., AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO. Chicago, 72 Adams St.; New York, 30 Church St.; Denver; U. S. Steel Products Co., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle.

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have a world-wide reputation for high quality and our prices have made them famous.

THIRTY-NINE YEARS'

experience selling to the consumer means success.

We ship for examination, guaranteeing safe delivery, satisfaction and to save you money.

Catalog shows all styles of pleasure vehicles and harness, pony vehicles and harness, spring wagons, delivery wagons and harness.

May we send you large catalog?

We also make the "Pratt-Forty" Automobile.

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Elkhart, Indiana

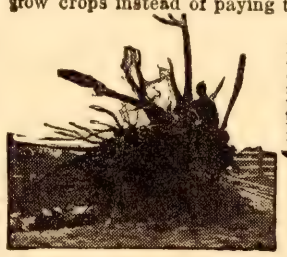


Save $25

Big Stumps Pulled Quick and Easy *No Stump can Resist the Hercules*

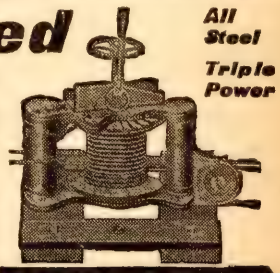
All Steel Triple Power

Pulls an acre a day. It doubles land values. Enables you to grow crops instead of paying taxes on land that yields nothing.



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More power than a tractor. 60 per cent lighter, 400 per cent stronger than cast iron puller. 30 days' free trial. 3-year guarantee to replace, free, all castings that break from any cause whatever. Double safety ratchets insure safety to men and team. Accurate turning means light draft. Mail postal for free book showing photos and letters from owners. Tells how to turn stump land into big money. Special introductory price proposition will interest you. Write now.



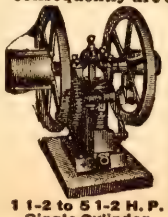
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OUR ENGINES PAY FOR THEMSELVES

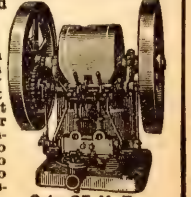
IN FUEL SAVING and IN TIME SAVING!

They burn gas, gasolene, kerosene and distillates. They have no great cumbersome base and consequently are easily and quickly moved from one job to another about the farm. Write for information about new **Free Trial Offer** of our latest improved

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Note the compactness for ease in handling! Note the pulleys on both sides! **Write for facts** regarding our new Slow Speed, High Duty Engine, the engine that gets up-to-date power from every quart of fuel—one that has the record for lowest upkeep cost—that is the quickest and easiest starter—has least vibration—perfect lubrication, steadiest power, least wear and tear. Mail us your name and address on a post card, today, giving us the size of engine you need and the use you will put it to. We make 1 1-2 to 5 1-2 h. p. single cylinder engines; 6 to 25 h. p. two cylinder; 30 to 50 h. p. four cylinder. Quick action on your part is demanded to get this free offer. Don't buy or order an engine until you investigate the TEMPLE MAKE. This is our 60th Year.



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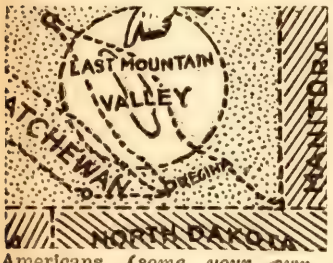
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Come to Canada ---and Fortune!

Two Big Land Openings—Last Mountain Valley of Golden Saskatchewan

Canada calls for more men. To redblooded men she offers great rewards—the same big opportunity your dad had in Ohio, Illinois and Iowa 50 years ago. She makes it easy to own your own *home*, your own *business*, your own *time*. She will soon make you *independent for life*.

Never before have so many town people moved onto farms as in the past 5 years. 150,000 Americans came to Canada in 1911. Over 200,000 more will come this year. Thousands of Americans (*some your own neighbors*) who now live in Golden Saskatchewan were struggling along five years ago "back home"—as you are now doing. Many were *renters*—worked for *somebody else. Today they could buy out the richest farmer in your county!*



Come to Last Mountain Valley

Join the "Back to the Land" movement. Come to the Last Mountain Valley in golden Saskatchewan. Where a single crop pays for land—where $30 land grows 40 bu. wheat—where crop failures are unknown—where "good health is catching"—in the heart of a great railroad building and town building district—on a fresh water, navigable lake.

We own 210,000 acres of fine, unbroken wheat land near towns and on railroads in Last Mountain Valley. Will soon put on two big land openings—one at Raymore, on the main line of the New Grand Trunk Pacific—finest wheat land in the world.

Near Last Mountain Valley lies the rich Touchwood Hills Country. Also to be opened up. Great land for mixed farming—stock raising—wheat, oats, flax, barley, grasses.

We have land bargains such as were never before known. Our prices are absolutely lowest. No other company can hope to meet our terms and prices, because none can buy land now in such enormous tracts. We positively save you money.

Come on Our Fast Special

We take so many people to Last Mountain Valley that we have our own Special Trains. Excellent board and room for $1.50 per day both on trains and after arrival. Railroad fares refunded to buyers.

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Write on postal, "Send Canada Land Books." You will get by return mail the most complete, authoritative set of Canada land booklets ever published. All free. Full reports of Crops, Climate, Soil, Schools, Churches, Towns, Maps, Prices and Description of Land, etc. *Our special list of Land Bargains and all information about our "Canada Special" train will be included.* Address our Minneapolis office, NOT OUR CANADIAN OFFICE.

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Winters in the Southwest are short and mild.

With corn and hog clubs, farming in the Southwest is up-to-date and pays. Marketing associations among farmers in many parts.

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Raising Fruits and Vegetables in 6 Sou. States, traversed by S. A. L. Ry. Land cheap. Water plentiful. Healthy climate. Net $500 to $1000 per acre—2 to 3 crops a year, in Manatee County, on West Coast of Florida. Raise Oranges, Grape Fruit, Vegetables. Illustrated booklet free.

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Seaboard Air Line Railway, Suite 624, Norfolk, Va.

Virginia Farms and Homes.

Fine [illegible] FARMS.
Ask the [illegible], Richmond, Va.

Storage of Table Grapes

CALIFORNIA produces pretty nearly enough table grapes to supply this country, and could produce more if a profitable market for them could be assured. Yet we are told by the Department of Agriculture that the importation of fresh grapes from Spain during the past season amounted to nearly 900,000 barrels that have been sold at wholesale prices ranging from $2.50 to $7 per barrel.

The trouble with the California grapes is that they can not be kept to supply the lingering demand; they must be marketed within a period of a little over two months, and what are not marketed within that time goes to waste. Spain has a method of keeping her grapes fresh so that they can be sent here to find a market that a home grown commodity should have.

The Department is engaged in a very laudable effort to discover a means of holding the California grapes fresh so that their marketing period may be extended. A press notice recently issued by the Department, says:

The value of this work to the grape industry of California is apparent when the full significance of the extension of the marketing season is appreciated. The production of table grapes in California is increasing and unless some way can be found either to broaden the area over which the fruit may be distributed, or to lengthen the marketing season, the industry will be face to face with a serious problem of overproduction. When it is considered that this country uses large quantities of imported grapes, the demonstration of the possibility of replacing the foreign product by one home-grown is worthy of the most strenuous effort.

We heartily approve of this work of the Department of Agriculture, and for the very reason assigned by the Department itself—the extension of the marketing period of an American product—and we trust it may be successful as its work so far indicates that it will be.

But there are many American products in the condition that the California table grapes are in. An abundance is produced and there is an abundant demand, but the production has a season and the demand lingers throughout the year. The commodity must be marketed within a brief period, but the demand does not want it that way. In other words the demand for that period is easily supplied, but could the period of marketing be extended the demand would extend itself and be eager to take the entire product. As it is, what is not consumed within the brief marketing period goes to waste, or possibly into greed controlled cold storage, and the extended demand goes unsupplied, or finds a meager supply at almost prohibitive prices. And even these speculating storage people are cautious about supplies and often leave millions of dollars worth of stuff to perish that could find remunerative markets if it could be held until consumption required it.

Most of our fruits belong to this class, and some even of our field crops. Thousands of bushels of peaches and apples thus go to waste almost every year that are actually needed by our people if they could have them at the time of need. So, while the Department of Agriculture is doing such an excellent work for the growers of table grapes in California, and a good work for consumers also, we suggest that these other production losses be likewise considered with a view to the extension of their period of marketing.

Thirty Cents

How insignificant! Yet 30 cents will pay for two yearly subscriptions and leave 5 cents for postage and trouble.



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NOW'S THE TIME

—not a year from now, when land will be higher. The profits secured from the **abundant crops of Wheat, Oats and Barley**, as well as cattle raising are causing a steady advance in price. Government returns show that the **number of settlers in Western Canada from the U. S. during the last year was upwards of 125,000 and imigration is constantly increasing.**



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For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to locations & settlers' rate apply Supt. Immig., Ottawa, Can., or Can. Gov. Agt

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We own and offer for sale choice improved farms, timber and prairie lands at exceptionally low prices and easy terms of payment, in well developed, largely German localities, close to large cities, on rural mail and cream routes and telephone lines. *Productive Clay Soil, Splendid Water, Healthy Climate, Good Markets.*

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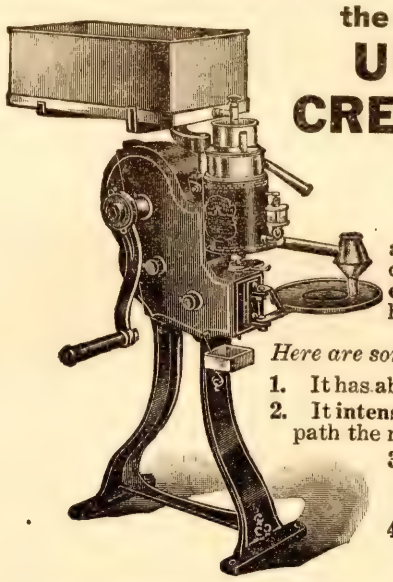
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Here are some of its special advantages.

1. It has about **half the bowl diameter** of older models.
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Read this announcement through and you will appreciate how valuable and useful this present is. It is needed on every farm. A telescope will delight old and young and give endless amusement and pleasure to all.

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A "Wonder" Telescope for You Over 3½ Feet Long

This is the famous "Wonder" Telescope. It measures closed 12 inches and opens out over 3½ feet long, in five sections. Just think what this means.

It is brass bound and has brass safety caps on each end to exclude the dust. Hundreds of our friends have written that $5 to $10 would not buy their telescopes if they could not get another.

The lenses are powerful and scientifically ground and adjusted. Objects miles away are brought to view with astonishing clearness. No farmer should be without one.

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We want to send a big 3½-foot "Wonder" Telescope to every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING who has not already gotten one. By our plan it will not cost you one cent.

Not One Cent of Your Money is Required

All you need to do is to clip the coupon and send it in. We will send our great free offer of the "Wonder" Telescope. This is a great opportunity for YOU.

Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind.

READ WHAT OTHERS SAY ABOUT THE WONDERFUL "WONDER" TELESCOPE. THIS IS THE TELESCOPE WE WILL SEND YOU FREE.

We have thousands of letters about this big telescope. These are a few from the many.

ALL YOU CLAIM FOR IT

The telescope I received is all you claim for it. I am well satisfied with it and so are all who have seen it. I have great pleasure in looking at the neighbors' houses and near cities and towns. Yes, I am well pleased with it.—*George Mihlberger, Olessaville, Tex.*

COUNT WINDOWS IN HOUSE SEVENTEEN MILES AWAY

I wish all to know how satisfactory the "Wonder" Telescope is. Our farm is on the highest point in the surrounding country. From our place we can see with the aid of the telescope over into the Kansas Indian reservation, nearly twenty miles, count the cattle and tell a horse from a cow; can see a large ranch 17 miles east that can't be seen with naked eye.—*F. G. Patton, Arkansas City, Kas.*

MUCH PLEASED

Received telescope this morning all O. K., and am much pleased with it.—*Wm. Wagner, Moline, Ill.*

CAN SEE 10 MILES OFF

I wish all to know how satisfactory the "Wonder" telescope is. Our farm is on a hill, and we can see ten miles away. Can see the city of Elgin and count the windows in each house which can not be seen with the eye.—*Henry Conner, Manor, Tex., R. 3.*

WILL DO ALL I CAN FOR YOUR VALUABLE PAPER

Your telescope to hand and am well pleased with it, and in return will do all I can for your valuable paper.—*M. Griffin, 835 Laurel Street, Cincinnati, O.*

TELL TIME TWO MILES AWAY

Received the telescope O. K. It is fine. Can see the court house clock two miles away and tell the exact minute.—*Jennie Beers, Columbus, Ind.*

CAN SEE THE CHILDREN AT SCHOOL 6 MILES AWAY

I received the telescope and have tried it to my satisfaction. I live six miles from McDade and can see the children playing in the school yard. It is really finer than I expected.—*P. H. Hennington, McDade, Tex., R. 2, Box 25.*

FINEST THING I EVER SAW

Received the telescope O. K. I live two miles from the city and can almost read the time on the church clock. Have some young cattle in pasture and now can save many a walk over there.—*Andrew Verhalen, Burlington, Wis.*

BETTER THAN I EXPECTED

Received telescope all right. I am well pleased with it. It is a dandy. Better by far than I expected.—*J. C. Withrow, Nox, Tex.*

MADE LIGHT OF AD AT FIRST--NOW WELL PLEASED

I received the telescope in perfect condition and am well pleased with it. In fact, it is far beyond expectations and exactly as you represented it.

If I couldn't get another one like it I wouldn't take $5.00 for it. —*O. F. FOLK, Elk Lick, Pa.*

VIEWED THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY

I received the "Wonder" Telescope yesterday and am well pleased with it. I spent most of the afternoon viewing the surrounding country. It is a dandy.—*Jim Edmondson, Ainsworth, Ia.*

A SOURCE OF NEVER-ENDING INTEREST

I have great pleasure in informing you that I have received Up-to-Date Farming and the "Wonder" Telescope. I am satisfied with the paper and pleased with the telescope. The children who are forever asking to be allowed to see through it, seem to find it a source of never-ending interest. Please accept my thanks.—*Clascton C. Swift, New York City.*

CAN SEE FOR MANY MILES AROUND

I received the telescope in first-class condition. Can see for many miles around with distinct clearness. Am very well pleased with it. It is exactly as you represent it.—*Leo Brynes, Dubuque, Ia.*

CAN TELL TIME ON CLOCK TWO MILES AWAY

I received my telescope the other day and am well pleased with it. I can tell the time on the town clock about two miles from here.—*Ralph McCoy, Chanton, Ia., R. 4.*

CAN SEE 13 MILES AWAY ACROSS LAKE WINNEBAGO

We received the telescope in fine shape. It certainly is a wonder. We live on the north shore of Lake Winnebago, and can see across the lake on the other shore, which is thirteen miles. We can see cows grazing real plain. Also all the churches and houses.

I don't know of anything we have ever had that we enjoyed as much as we do the telescope.—*Chas. Hinterthner, 420 Lake Avenue, Neenah, Wis.*

IT IS ALL YOU CLAIMED FOR IT AND THEN SOME

Received your "Wonder" telescope today, and it certainly is a dandy. It is all you claim for it and then some. I trained it on the Buttes near Chadron, twenty-eight miles away, and they looked as though they were only about two or three miles instead. I can count the stock in a farmer's yard four miles away. Tonight I watched him driving us his stock at sundown.—*Chas. A. Storey, Ft. Robinson, Neb.*

Tomorrow may be a very good day for some things, but **TODAY IS THE DAY TO MAIL THIS COUPON**

Free Telescope Coupon

Publisher UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

In accordance with your page advertisement in UP-TO-DATE FARMING you may send me your Great Free Telescope offer and tell me what to do. It is understood that the telescope is free to me.

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The wealthiest, most particular and discriminating people on earth use the dining-car service of the great New York Central R. R., and that is why Tubular-made cream alone is served and satisfies the management of that R. R. It costs them more money, and Mr. Geo. H. Sweet's dairy at East Aurora, N.Y., with a Tubular at the head of it, gets the benefit in big profits.

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for the keenest, best informed dairymen everywhere. They know they must have Tubulars to get perfect cream and to get it all. Disk-filled or otherwise complicated separators lose cream, spoil its quality and give what is termed a "metallic" or "disky" flavor to it.



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If it's not a Sharples it's not a Tubular, and you are not getting all the profits.
Write for Catalog 186



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Pick 'Em Out!

Test them out with ***Iowa Worm Powder*** Test Tube. No worms—no harm. A hog often has worms and you are late in detecting it. **That's losing money**—because, the hog's system doesn't assimilate the full food value of his feed—**he don't fatten to full capacity.** This tube contains enough worm powder to test five hogs—**it may save your entire herd.** Full information, no cost. The **test-price** of the I. W. P. Test Tube is **10c**

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Save $25 to $50 direct at my factory price—freight prepaid. Get the only Separator that runs in "Bath of Oil," like a $5,000 automobile. This alone is worth $50 extra, but costs you nothing extra. Take

90 Days' Farm Test—Freight Prepaid

Why pay $85 to $110 to dealers or agents who cannot sell you a separator equal to the Galloway—closest skimmer—easiest run—easiest cleaned—10-yr. guarantee. Send for **BOOK FREE**

200 to 900 lbs. capacity.

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that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be removed with



ABSORBINE

also any Bunch or Swelling. **No blister, no hair gone,** and horse kept at work. $2 per bottle, delivered. **Book 3 E free.**

ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. Reduces Goitre, Tumors, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. $1.00 and $2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book with testimonials free.

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Booklet Free.
J. W. BARWELL, Waukegan, Ill.

Consumers Organize in Indianapolis

Mr. Everitt's Plan Adopted

THE consumers of Indianapolis, represented by the Weight and Measure Association, have effected an organization which we believe will do much to solve the problem of the high cost of provisions, and that it will prove to be an example that will be followed in all the cities and towns, and quietly and equitably revolutionize the system of buying kitchen and table supplies. And not only so, but that it will bring the residents of the cities and the shops and other laborers in closer touch with the farmers, convince them of their mutuality of interests, and work to the great benefit of all.

We quote from the Indianapolis Star of January 12:

Final steps to reduce the high cost of living in Indianapolis were taken by the Weight and Measure Association yesterday afternoon when a plan, presented by J. A. Everitt, was adopted, and a committee was appointed to select canvassers to solicit members for the newly formed organization. The committee as announced by the president of the association, Dr. Amelia R. Keller, comprises Mrs. Henry Riesenberg, chairman; Mrs. J. F. T. Sargent, Mrs. Henry Prescott, Mrs. J. H. Byers and Mrs. Claudie L. Foulks. The organization will be independent of the Weights and Measures Association and will be named later.

Although the plan presented by Mr. Everitt is comprehensive and was explained by him in detail, he admitted that some of the minor details will have to be worked out later. He declared, however, that the scheme will solve the high cost of living problem.

Under his plan grocers in every part of Indianapolis will be asked to submit bids on all household commodities. The best bids will be selected by officers of the association and the grocer thus chosen will provide members of the organization with foodstuffs.

If grocers refuse to participate, Mr. Everitt explained that department stores may be asked to help. In the event that the department stores should refuse to act, Mr. Everitt declared that the members of the organization could form a company of their own.

A central station or distributing point figures in the plan. Mr. Everitt said that to this central point the demand will be reported by the district stores where the producers, representing the supply, will also report. Thus they can be connected. He said the movement was one to revolutionize the present system of marketing.

In further explaining his plan which he had presented at a former meeting of the association Mr. Everitt said:

"It is a subject that one can talk about for hours. In short, it is a mighty problem. I have been associated with movements to organize farmers for years, and I know that farmers now get more equitable prices for their products through the organizations they have formed. Farmers wish to fix the prices for their goods, but they are in sympathy with movements of this kind.

"For example, we know that thousands of barrels of apples spoiled in Indiana this year. We heard there was no market for them, but I will venture to assert that every family in Indianapolis could have used more apples, and I contend there was a market for them. Under the plan we have in mind there will not be 1,200 places in which to sell things in Indianapolis, but only necessary places. Speaking for the farmers, I know that they want such a plan established, and I believe if it is established that consumers will purchase goods for 25 per cent. less than they do now.

"We have entirely too many grocery stores. There is going to be a revolution. We are friends of the grocers and we are not going to ask any of these grocerymen to step down and out, but they will do so themselves. I live in a suburb where we have fifteen grocery stores. One good store there will serve the public much better. Members can start this organization for 50c each for the first quarter, or $2 a year. We have nothing against necessary middlemen. This movement is one against waste."

Mr. Everitt then quoted Theodore Roosevelt to uphold his contention, who said: "I do not object to paying a man who performs a valuable service, but I do object to paying three or four people for doing what one can do. Any middleman who does not fill a real need, and perform a valuable service to the community should be eliminated." "What will become of the 1,000 grocerymen who go out of business?" Mr. Everitt asked. In answer to the question he declared they will find something to do just as the saloon keepers did when they were forced out of business by the local option law.

He declared that modern labor saving inventions have been a blessing, and said they were only the means of marking the progress of an enlightened age. He declared that there had been no change in the present marketing system for ages, and that the present system was out of date and should be supplanted by one that will fill the public needs better.

Mr. Everitt predicted that the movement to reduce the high cost of living will sweep over Indianapolis like fire in dry grass. He said that money is not what is wanted, but that co-operation in buying on the part of consumers is the thing sought.

He declared that such an organization as he has in mind will beat President Taft and Congress toward a solution of the high cost of living problem and regulating the trusts and will become a national movement.

He asserted that members of the organization can largely control the price for each commodity consumed. He said, for example, that eggs would be purchased when they were at the lowest price in the spring and stored at a central station in the city to be delivered in the winter.

Members of the organization were agreed unanimously that the plan presented by Mr. Everitt is feasible and there were no dissenting voices when the vote was taken to adopt the plan.

Mrs. J. F. T. Sargent declared that grocers are compelled to carry too many accounts on their books that were worthless. She said she knew of one grocer who has $19,000 in bad accounts on his books. She declared that grocers are forced to raise prices to make up for the losses incurred by bad debts. Mr. Everitt explained satisfactorily how the organization will end this evil.

James J. Hailey, a representative of organized labor, indorsed the plan and said that it should include everybody. He predicted that it will meet with success. Mr. Hailey recited his experience as a grocer and declared that representatives of wholesale companies attempted to dictate to him what prices he should charge for his goods. C. S. Dargitz, a railway mail clerk, also indorsed the plan.

Mr. Everitt was the first member to enroll in the new organization and gave $1 to the secretary of the association as his dues for six months. Many members of the old organization enrolled in the new association at the meeting.

From the Indianapolis News of the same date we quote the following:

A plan to reduce the high cost of living, formulated by J. A. Everitt, who has had considerable experience in organizing farmers, was approved by the members of the Weights and Measures Association yesterday afternoon at a meeting at the Odd Fellow building. A committee of five was named to select canvassers to sound public sentiment in regard to the question. Co-operation is the necessary thing under the plan adopted.

In outlining his plan, Mr. Everitt first explained that one cause of the high cost of living is that there are too many grocers. As a result of this condition, he said, the majority of grocers in Indianapolis are not making money, but the people are forced to pay exorbitant prices. Where there are fifteen grocery stores now in a community, there would only be one under the Everitt plan.

Mr. Everitt said he believed the movement would prove successful, and that it would spread over the country. He said one redeeming feature of the plan was that nobody would be in debt for his groceries. All the members of the organization must pay cash, or be limited to the credit they deserve. He explained that one reason why cost of living is so high is that the grocer must boost his prices in order to carry his bad accounts. He said he had been told that 85 per cent of the grocers of Indianapolis were in a bad way financially because they did a credit business and because of expenses.

Miss Amelia Waring Platter, instructor of mathematics at Shortridge high school, said that one of the chief obstacles the organization would be obliged to meet would be the failure of the members of the league to distinguish between the high cost of living and the cost of high living. Mr. Everitt however, said his plan would not deprive any family of any delicacy it had been accustomed to, and that he believed people should live as well as possible. He said he did not bring forward his plan with the idea of teaching the people to simplify their diet.

He said the fact that the people in America buy the best that can be obtained is the thing that distinguishes this country from some other countries. He said he was a stanch supporter of the theory that every one should live and dress as well as possible.

James J. Hailey, a representative of organized labor, approved the plan. He recited some of his experiences in attempting to lower the cost of living. He said he had engaged in the grocery business a few years ago with the prime purpose of selling his foodstuffs as low as possible. But he soon discovered that the agents of the wholesale houses objected, he said. He told of an attempt to sell a certain brand of flour below the regular sale price. He was instructed to raise his price, he said. On his refusal to do so, he said he was told that he could get no more flour. He said he threatened to expose the methods of the miller to the public, and that then the miller made no further protest. He said the organization would be forced to fight just such obstacles as he met.

C. S. Dargitz, a representative of the railway mail clerks, who lives in Indianapolis, approved the Everitt plan. He said the people should co-operate in putting the plan on a working basis.

As Each Saw Her

Brother—I tell you she's got lovable eyes, kissable lips, a hugable neck, and squeezable hands.

Sister—Yes, and she's got movable hair, adjustable form, colorable brows and a tintable complexion.

Mr. Sour—I suppose you remember it was on a train we first met.

Mrs. Sour—Yes, but it was too long ago for us to get damages off the railroad now.

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"The Name tells a True Story."

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WANTED!

I want 10 men or more in every township to write me **quick** for a special offer on the sized engine they need. When you get this offer you'll **buy.** I make it practically irresistible. Then **everybody** in your neighborhood will know the **truth** about Galloway—his quality and savings—and all will **understand** the foolish tales the dealer tells in order to get his big price and personal profit.

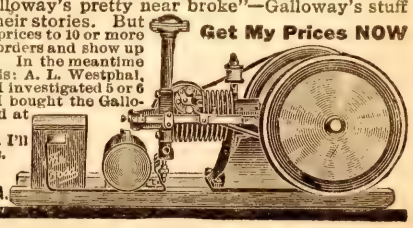


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You'll soon see the reason for the realiy funny things that dealers say of Galloway —"Galloway has no factory"—"Galloway's pretty near broke"—Galloway's stuff is poor quality"—those are a few of their stories. But I'm going to call their bluff and make such prices to 10 or more men in every township that will bring the orders and show up the dealers' "jokes" in their true light. In the meantime I'm getting hundreds of letters like this: A. L. Westphal, St. Francis, Minn., writes: Last winter I investigated 5 or 6 different engines on the market, but I bought the Galloway, and I am very well satisfied with it. I have saved at least $100.00 on it.

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with rig in every County to introduce and sell Family and Veterinary Remedies, Extracts and Spices. Fine pay. One man made $90 one week. We mean business and want a man in your County. Write us.
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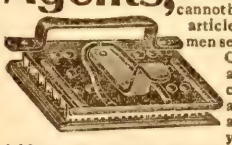
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cannot be made without hustle. No article "sells itself" but some men sell Automatic **"Clean"** Curry Combs at the rate of a dozen per hour. Sells at 40 cents, worth dollars in time and labor saved. 100% profit and samples on approval if you are ready for business.

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$80 to $185 a Month.

Write for our legal binding bond to place graduates in position sure if 20 to 35 years of age and mentally and physically O. K. We can quickly fit you for a big paying position no matter where you live, in your spare time at home. Learn from practical Railroad men. This is the school indorsed by R. R. Managers. Write now.
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Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; **$80** a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

WE PAY $80 A MONTH SALARY
and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce our guaranteed stock and poultry powders; money-back guarantee; outfit free; new plan; steady work. Address BIGLER CO., X 770, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

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We Pay $36 A WEEK and expenses to men with rigs to introduce Poultry Compound Year's contract Imperial Mf'g Co. Dept. 57, Parsons Kan.

REQUEST ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know in what Paper they saw. Therefore We TO their Advertisement we Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers. READERS.

OUR POSTAL LAWS

NOT many realize the strange inconsistencies and discriminations that appear in our postal laws and rulings; and the discriminations are against our own people. For instance, if an American citizen wishes to send a one-pound package to a friend in London, England, from any point in the United States, the postage is twelve cents; but if he wishes to send the same package to a friend in a neighboring town the postage on it is sixteen cents.

Again. Suppose an American citizen wishes to send by mail a five-pound package from Indianapolis, for instance, to Tokio, Japan, the postage is twelve cents a pound, or sixty cents for the package, and the postmaster does not hesitate to receive and forward the package half way across the continent to San Francisco, whence it is sent, without any additional postage, across the Pacific ocean to Japan. But the sender has another package precisely like the first that he wishes to send by mail to a friend in the next town. The postmaster dares not receive it at all and can not send it by mail at any price, because a package weighing more than four pounds is not allowed to go by mail from post office to post office in this country. The citizen then divides the five-pound package into a four-pound package and a one-pound package. The two packages are then received and transmitted, but the postage is sixteen cents a pound, and it costs 80 cents to send the five pounds to the nevt town. Remember, it cost only 60 cents to send five pounds to Japan, and it could all be sent in one package.

Take another illustration. A person in England may send an eleven-pound package to any post office in the United States for 79 cents. Note that our post office at New York, or wherever it is landed, receives the eleven-pound package and conveys it to its destination without requiring the payment of any additional postage. A citizen of the United States can not send such a package by mail anywhere in this country at all. To send the same articles, he must do them up in at least three packages, and then it will cost him $1.76 to send them to the next town!

Why this strange discrimination? There are powerful express companies in this country, whose business it is to carry packages for profit. These companies manage to secure representation in Congress, and have power with the national government. Hence our postal laws are such that the post office department dares not compete with the express companies in this carrying business beyond four pounds in weight, and not below sixteen cents a pound. Is it any wonder that Congress is so slow to provide for a parcels post?

But how about packages going to or coming from foreign countries? That is international business and does not affect the express companies, hence the express companies do not care.

FOLLOW WITH CORN

THE summer of 1911 was unusually hard on meadows, and much of both timothy and clover died after harvest. This land is the very best that could be put to corn for the crop of 1912. No other farm crop seems to thrive so well on this sod land as corn, and following the peculiar conditions of 1911, it is free from what may possibly remain of the elements that damaged the corn so last year. Besides it is a rotation that specially commends itself.

Every Farm Family

Go tell your neighbors about controlled marketing for 1912. See that every one reads this paper this year—12½ cents each.

DE LAVAL Cream and Butter Triumph as Usual At National Dairy Show

Cream and butter produced through the use of DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS made the usual clean sweep of all Highest Awards at the great 1911 National Dairy Show (including the annual convention of the National Buttermakers Association) held in Chicago, October 26th—November 4th, just as has always been the case since the organization of the National Association in 1892.

WHOLE MILK CREAMERY BUTTER

The sweepstakes or highest award in this class was won by A. J. Anderson, Otisco, Minn., with a score of 97.50, who says: "I have been using De Laval separators for ten years and would not think of using any other."

FARM SEPARATOR BUTTER

The sweepstakes in the gathered cream factory made butter class was won by R. O. Brye, of the Readstown Creamery Co., Readstown, Wis., with a score of 97.33, this prize winning butter being made from the cream of farm patrons using De Laval separators exclusively.

Mr. Brye says: "I was raised on a dairy farm, where my father used a De Laval separator, and my own separator experience covers a period of twenty years. I have found the De Laval machines everything that is claimed for them."

HIGHEST PRIZE CREAM EXHIBIT

The highest award for cream was made to Nichols Bros., Bloomfield, Ky., with a score of 98.80, who say: "If we didn't use the best separator we could not have made this record. Our experience has proved the De Laval the only separator that 'delivered the goods'."

DE LAVAL PRODUCTS ALWAYS SUPERIOR

Would-be competitors are naturally forced to make many claims for their separators. But the superiority of De Laval cream and butter, as evidenced by the winning of all highest prize awards the world over for twenty years, is something so overwhelming as to be indisputable and unanswerable even by the most reckless would-be competitor.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

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KNOW HOW MUCH YOU MAKE THIS YEAR

No one shall pay a cent for Bickmore's Farm Account Book. Mr. Farmer, simply send us your name and address. Business farming puts money in the bank. This book is arranged to keep all accounts in simple form—more simple, and certainly more practical than trying to remember them; shows what to charge against crop production; has a laborer's time record; and section for personal accounts. 64 pages; for ink or pencil. Not a cheap affair. Its quality is in keeping with

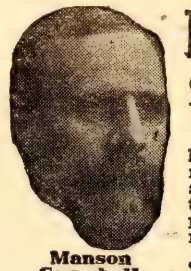
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A soothing, healing salve, the old time reliable horse remedy. Horses are now too valuable and too high priced to take chances of losing their services. Get full value out of yours. Bickmore's Gall Cure heals and cures Harness and Saddle Galls; Rope Burn, Cuts, Scratches, Grease Heel, etc. Keeps them sound and in condition for work. You don't have to lay the horse off. Bickmore's cures while the horse works. Great thing for sore teats in cows. Look out for substitutes and cheap imitations. The work-horse trade mark on every box. None genuine without it. Your copy of Farm Account Book is ready. Free. No obligation. Send today.



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Manson Campbell

Clean and Grade Your Grain FREE!

Use 30 days, free, my 1912 Chatham Mill. No freight to pay. No money down. Clean and grade all your grain. Then take your time in paying me my low price, or send mill back at my expense.

Chatham Mill actually grades and cleans 75 seed mixtures—Oats, Wheat, Corn, Barley, Flax, Clover, Timothy, etc. Takes Oats from Wheat, any mixture from Flax, Buckhorn from Clover. Sorts Corn for edge-drop planter. Takes out all dirt, dust, chaff and weed-seed from any grain. Handles 80 bushels per hour. Hand or gas power. The Outfit I loan free includes: 1912 Chatham Mill, Bagger, Power Attachment, Corn Grading Attachment and Instruction Book.

Send NOW for My Free Book—
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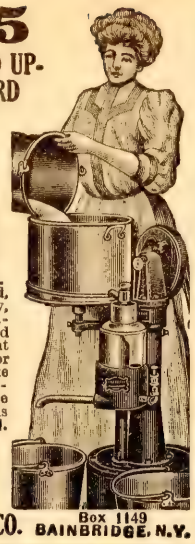
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Handles 60 Bu. per Hour — 1912 Model — Gas or Hand Power

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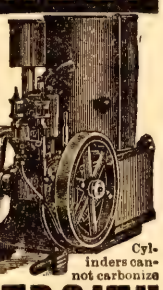
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Automobile owners are burning up so much gasoline that the world's supply is running short. Gasoline is 9c to 15c higher than coal oil. Still going up. Two pints of coal oil do work of three pints gasoline. No waste, no evaporation, no explosion from coal oil. Cylinders cannot carbonize

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Just Out and Entirely New

This sheller is a little wonder. Will do the work equal to any other hand sheller. No springs to jar loose, and adjustment simple and accurate. Impossible to get out of order. The sheller deposits the corn in the box on which it is mounted, and the cobs outside. Is made on honor and will last a lifetime. Will easily shell eight bushels per hour. Price 75c F. O. B. here.

75c

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INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA

This paper never deceived its subscribers nor ever gave them bad advice

WHY CONTINUE TO LOSE ALL THIS MONEY?

Scientists tell us that in each cubic mile of sea water there is $90,000,000 of gold, $8,000,000 of silver and $60,000 000 of iodine.

This fact, if fact it is, has been used by unscrupulous people to sell stock in get-rich-quick schemes. Millions of dollars have been lost in such wildcat stock companies.

There is an inherent tendency in the average person to go into something that is speculative and which promises great returns. Nearly every farmer has bought oil, mining, manufacturing or other stock. But while doing this he has overlooked the greatest dividend payer of all, and which is right under his feet every day.

We have figured it out that if one cubic mile of sea water were spread out in a two-foot layer that it would cover about 1,679,000 acres, or about six average counties.

We have also figured it out that the crops produced in six counties sell for $3,000,000 to $6,000,000 less than they ought to each year. This is because there is no machine for marketing, up to this time, that will extract all the wealth, as there has been no way to extract the wealth that is known to be held in combination with sea water.

We mean that the soil surface, of six average counties produces values to the amount of $3,000,000 (we use the smaller estimate) that are not garnered by the farmers simply because their system of extracting the money values from the crops is insufficient. The enormous sum mentioned, figureatively speaking, goes to the waste pile.

The trouble has been entirely in the system of marketing. Farmers are to blame for it. While they have worked as hard and as long as physical endurance would permit to produce all they possibly could, they have not given enough thought to scientific or systematic treatment of their crops after produced to extract the wealth, money, from them.

It used to be the same way with the gold and silver mines. The best known processes of extracting the valuable metals from the ore left much to go on the refuse heap. Recent discoveries, however, so improved the methods, that these waste heaps have been worked over and fortunes made therefrom.

But farmers must not hope to be so fortunate. What they miss in the first working is lost forever. But improvements have been made in the methods of marketing farm crops and the farmer can now avail himself of the improvements and extract an additional value of about one-half million dollars of cash assets from the crops produced in an average county, each year.

As miners and smelters were not slow to avail themselves of the wonderful discoveries in extracting the gold and silver from the ore that was mined from the soil, so farmers should be quick to avail themselves of the new discovery that will take all the value, rightfully the farmer's, from the crops mined from the soil.

Generations may pass before it will be possible to extract the wealth from sea water, but this year, 1912, our farmers can positively garner all the wealth produced from their own soil. And whatever additional prices they receive from the application of business methods in marketing will be CLEAR PROFIT.

Need we say that we refer to the Equity System of Marketing that is taught by this paper and is being applied by the Farmers Society of Equity.

So, before farmers should consider investing in foreign concerns, they should apply business principles, method and co-operation to their marketing. In this way they can cash in dividends that are theirs in equity, and which will astonish them.

Free to Boys

Send No Money--Just Your Name and Address--A Postal Card Will Do

It Shoots 350 Times at One Loading With Remarkable Force and Accuracy—Not a Toy, But a Real Gun Built for Business

Boys, did you know that air, when compressed in a gun under great pressure, had as much power to kill as any of the guns that use powder and ball! Well, that is the principle upon which this gun is made. Most of the air rifles are really no more than spring guns, which soon get out or order and have no power to kill anything. This air rifle is a real man's weapon, built for business; has powerful force, handsome in appearance and overcomes past imperfections and objections to air rifles. Note the lever action. You don't have to break the barrel to reload; all you have to do is to work the lever as you would in some repeating rifles. Also note its perfect lines, easy action, magazine loaded in an automatic shot retainer that is positive in its action and used only on this gun; walnut stock, dull finish, nickel plated, stays bright; accurate, durable, attractive and can not get out of order. Shoots 350 times without reloading.

This gun is going to revolutionize the air rifles of today. It is made for the boy who likes to hunt in the woods. It is also a very fine rifle for target practice and with it the boy gets healthful, out-of-door pleasure and lots of it for little money, as shots cost about 10 cents per 1,000. Every boy should learn to handle a rifle. It makes boys grow to be manly, self-reliant men. It shoots with remarkable accuracy. It will last for years and every wide-awake boy would be happy to get this rifle. No wonder every boy should want one. We are glad to help every boy to get one without having to pay one cent for it. Each rifle is sighted and tested before leaving the factory and it is the most gun-like and fascinating air rifle ever put on the market. Does not cut the shot and can not become clogged. These rifles are made for us in one of the largest factories of its kind in the world and are absolutely guarnteed.

How You Can Get This AIR RIFLE FREE

Send no money. Just your name and address on a Postal Card, and say you want this Air Rifle and we will send you our great Combination Offer and 10 packages of beautiful Post Cards for 10 of your friends.

EXTRA PRIZE FOR PROMPTNESS

If you are prompt I will reward you by sending you another grand prize. This prize I will tell you about later, but I know it is going to open your eyes and you will be the most surprised boy in the world when you learn what it is. So if you are prompt in writing me you can have two fine prizes instead of only one. So you had better write today and learn all about it.

EVERYTHING SENT PREPAID

We deliver the gun and cards at your door, free of all expense to you. You should not hesitate a moment in sending us your name and address, as you want to get the Extra Prize, sure. Write today.

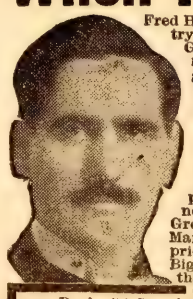


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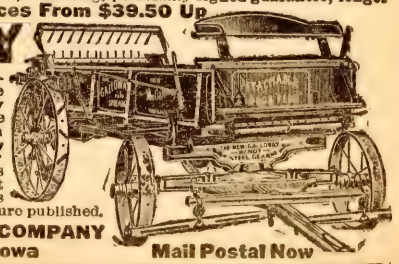
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Fred Hansen of Tremonton, Utah, writes: My neighbor borrowed my Galloway spreader to try against his neighbor's new spreader which cost $50 more, but he sent you his order. Get **your** spreader direct from Galloway's Great factory at factory price and make the middlemen's commission **yourself.** No easier way to **make money**—no such sure way of **getting quality.** I'll quote ou a price $20 to $50 below the dealer, according to quality, style and capacity. I give you a free trial, a binding, personally signed guarantee, longer and stronger than anybody. **Prices From $39.50 Up**

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WHAT TO DO IN EMERGENCIES

ACCIDENTS will happen, and often very simple things may relieve a painful or even dangerous situation. First of all, keep cool. Never lose your head. Too much may depend upon you just at that time for you to allow yourself to become the least bit excited, no matter what may apparently confront you.

In the case of wounds the thing to look after first is to stop the flow of blood. Close the wound in some way and tightly bind it so the blood can not escape. Then, if the blood persists in flowing, and the wound is in a limb, bind something like a twisted handkerchief, or even a rope, very tightly above it. The object is to so compress the artery through which the blood flows to the wound to stop the flow. If the wound is lacerated or torn, with ragged edges, the skin about it being torn or bruised, cleanse the wound thoroughly in warm water, place a wet cloth over it and bandage lightly.

If the wound is a bruise, lay over the bruise a cloth saturated with hot water, or any alcoholic liniment. Hot poultices diminish the pain and hasten absorption of the bruised blood.

In case of a crushed part, a foot or hand, for instance, put the crushed part back in as natural a position as possible, and then, unless it is bleeding profusely, wrap it in a cloth dipped in hot water, and wrap the entire injured part in a blanket.

In case of lightning stroke or an over-charge of electricity, dash in the face the coldest water procurable, and get a doctor as quickly as possible.

If there is sunstroke, or the person is overcome with heat, remove the patient to a cool place, elevate the head and apply ice water, or the coldest that can be obtained, to the head. Also apply mustard or turpentine to the calves of the legs or the soles of the feet.

Burns or scalds should be treated immediately with vaseline, linseed oil, olive oil, or castor oil, white lead paint, soap, whitewash or molasses.

The essential treatment for a sprained ankle or wrist is to apply a cold application of some kind. After the swelling has decreased rub with salt water.

Bandage tightly above a gunshot wound to stop the flow of blood, cleanse the wound of foreign matter that may have been carried into it, and wash thoroughly.

To stop nose bleed the nostril may be plugged up with lint.

If a person is suffocated or smothered, dash cold water in the face, slap the patient on the breast, and hold ammonia under the nostrils. In extreme cases, artificial breathing may be resorted to. Manipulate the chest and stomach as in breathing, and even breathe in the mouth or nostrils, having all closed so the air must go down the passage to the lungs.

If one is seriously choked the face becomes purple, the eyes protrude, the arms are thrown about, and the patient may even fall unconscious. Heroic measures are necessary. Slap the victim on the back. Stand the person up, face to the wall, with the chest resting firmly against it, and give severe and sudden pressure, like strokes, between the shoulders. In case of a child, place one hand on the chest and the other on the back opposite, and press vigorously and constantly. Or the child may be lifted by the heels and slapped on the back while in that position. Sometimes the substance may be removed by thrusting the thumb and forefinger down the throat and grasping it, or it may be pushed down with the forefinger.

The Farmer's Condition

As it is and as it may be are clearly set forth in this paper—25 cents for a single subscription—12½c in clubs of four or more.

This Picture In 14 Colors To Hang In Your Home



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For Stockowners

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BEAUTIFUL PAINTING OF DAN PATCH

Reproduced on Extra Heavy, Fine Enamel Stock and in 14 Perfectly Blended Colors and Shadings by the Marvelous, Newly Invented "Original Colors" Process. Size of picture I will send you is 21 x 25 inches, making a Splendid Picture to Hang in any Home or Office as it is Absolutely Free of Advertising. It will be mailed, postage paid, in an Extra Heavy Mailing Tube to insure safe delivery.

This Splendid Painting of Dan's Head was made from life and I want to Personally assure you that it is as Natural and Lifelike as if Dan stood right before you in his **Present** Splendid Physical Condition.

This is an Elegant Picture for Framing to hang in the Finest Home or Office. It is an exact and perfect colored reproduction of the Finest Painting ever made of the Sensational and World Famous Champion Stallion, Dan Patch 1:55. **I think so much of this painting that I had it reproduced in a Beautiful Stained Art Glass Window in my Country Home.** This picture will be a pleasure for you as long as you live because it shows Dan's true expression of Kindness and his Lovable disposition as natural as life. You cannot buy a Picture like this because I Own The Painting and have reserved it Exclusively for this use. Would you like the Finest 14 Color, Horse Picture ever published in the world of the Fastest Harness Horse in all Horse History? **People are Perfectly Delighted with this Splendid Picture** and are constantly writing me, from all parts of the world, that it is the finest they have ever seen and thousands are Hung in fine Homes and Offices. A Splendid, 14 Color Reproduction of Above Painting mailed **Absolutely Free**, To Farmers or Stockraisers **OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE**, If You Own Stock and **Answer** Two Questions. Write Me Today, a Postal Card or Letter and **Answer** These Two Questions: 1st. How Many Head of Each Kind of Live Stock and Poultry do you **own**? 2nd. In What Paper did you see my offer? Picture will be mailed **Free** but You **MUST Be A Stockowner And MUST Answer The Two Questions.**

Dan Patch is the Great World Champion of all Champions that have ever lived.

DAN PATCH has gone more Extremely Fast Miles than all the Combined Miles of all Pacers and Trotters in the World's History.

For over 25 years I have been **Guaranteeing** that "International Stock Food" as a Tonic purifies the blood, aids digestion and assimilation so that every animal obtains more nutrition from all grain eaten and produces more nerve force, more strength and endurance. Over Two Million Farmers strongly endorse superior tonic qualities of "International Stock Food" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs. **It Always Saves Grain.**

Dan Patch 1:55 has eaten it Every Day, mixed with his grain, for over Eight Years, just as you eat the medicinal mustard, pepper, salt, etc., mixed with your own food. Minor Heir 1:58½; George Gano 2:02; Lady Maud C 2:00½, and Hedgewood Boy 2:01, have eaten it Every Day for past Two to Four Years and they have all lowered their very low records during this time which is additional, indisputable proof that "International Stock Food" as a Tonic gives more speed and more strength and more endurance because everybody thought these Five Horses had reached their speed limits before I got them. It will also keep your Work Horses fat and sleek and in Extra Strength to do More Farm Work or Heavy Hauling. **It Always Saves Grain.**

ASK MY DEALER IN YOUR CITY FOR MY STOCK BOOK.

International Stock Food is a high-class, Medicinal, vegetable tonic and is equally good for all kinds of Live Stock. I feed it every day on my **"International Stock Food Farm"** of 700 acres to my 200 Stallions, Champions, Brood Mares, Colts, Work Horses, etc. You can test 100 lbs. or 500 lbs. at my risk. Over 200,000 Dealers sell it on a Spot Cash Guarantee to refund money if it ever fails to give paying results.

Its Feeding cost is only "3 FEEDS for ONE CENT.

Do You Expect To See The Day When These Wonderful Dan Patch Records Will Be Even Equalled?

Dan Patch 1:55

1 Mile in	1:55
1 Mile in	1:55¼
2 Miles in	1:56
14 Miles Averaging	1:56½
30 Miles Averaging	1:57½
45 Miles Averaging	1:58
73 Miles Averaging	1:59½
120 Miles Averaging	2:02½

Dan Has Broken World Records 14 Times

Dan is also Leading 2:10 Sire of the World for his age Sire of "Dazzle Patch" the Greatest Speed Marvel of the world's history, which paced a half mile in fifty-nine seconds, and one-eighth of a mile in thirteen seconds, a 1:44 clip, when only 28 months old, in 1911. Also Pearl Patch 4 year old, trial 2:04. Some of Dan's Colts will be the Future Champion Trotters as well as Pacers. Why Not Raise or Buy One?

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Retail Price $60.00. Buggies, Surreys, Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons. We have cut out our Jobbers, our Wholesalers and our Retailers and offer YOU their profit. Write today for our

Free Catalog and Delivered Prices.

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You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but



Before After

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will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. **Does not blister** or remove the hair. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. **Book 4 E free.**

ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Goitres, Wens, Cysts. Allays pain quickly. Price $1.00 and $2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

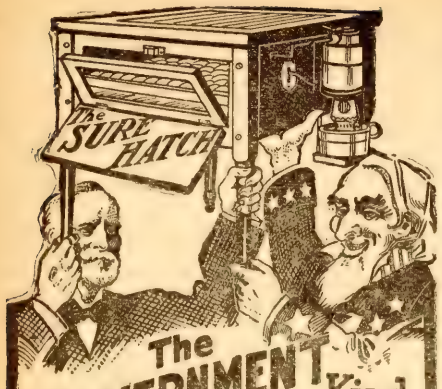
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FREE TRIAL. FULLY GUARANTEED. Easy running. Easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, obtain our handsome free catalog. Address BOX 1149

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The GOVERNMENT Kind of INCUBATOR

If Uncle Sam and Secretary Wilson made the **Sure Hatch Incubator**, they wouldn't make a single fundamental change in its construction.

IT IS THEIR KIND OF MACHINE

In Farmer's Bulletin No. 236 the Department of Agriculture tells you how a perfect incubator should be made naming the specific features it should contain, so that you may have an official guide by which to tell a good machine.

The Sure Hatch is the only machine made with **all** these government features. Some machines have one or more and are good in proportion but only the SURE HATCH has every one.

This machine is the result of many years of careful study and experiment—built right—has many exclusive features—improved hot water heater—economical and easy to run.

You depend on your Incubator for getting your share of the **One Billion Dollars** that poultry earns. Don't take chances—get the **SURE HATCH**, the Government Kind of Machine—the one you **know** is the best.

Early hatches pay biggest profits. The **Sure Hatch** is sent on **60 days free trial, freight prepaid. 5 year guarantee.** Write today for big **free book.**

Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Box 28 Fremont, Neb.

130 EGG Mankato Incubator $7.25

This reliable, high-grade and safe hatcher, now better than ever and down to bed-rock price. Is built of best material, has three thicknesses of walls, top and bottom, all covered with asbestos and heavy galvanized iron. Has heavy copper hot-water tank and boiler, easy to heat, metal safety lamp, requiring little oil, self-regulator, tested thermometer, etc. Also high nursery and strong metal legs. So simple a child can operate successfully. None better at any price. Direct from factory to user—no middle profits—under binding guarantee and long-term trial. The result of 17 years' experience building incubators and raising poultry. Write at once for big free catalogue and poultry book. **Brooders from $2.50 up.**



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HENS LAY AND PAY BY THE PHILO SYSTEM

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Baby Chicks! Baby Chicks!

Order now Barred Rock Chicks for Your High-priced Broilers and Early Layers, $1.50 per doz.; $6.00 for 50; $11.00 for 100. Setting Eggs all breeds. Write for price list. *White Indian Runner Duck Eggs* $6.00 per 15. Write for catalog of incubators—free.

Petaluma Incubator Co.

Petaluma, Cal. 208 N. Delaware St. Indianapolis, Ind

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY



and Almanac for 1912 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about **Incubators**, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. **Only 15c.**

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GREIDER'S FINE POULTRY

Book and calendar for 1912 contains 200 pages. 72 varieties pure bred, 62 colored plates. Many other illustrations, descriptions. Incubators and brooders. Low prices on all stock eggs. How to raise and make hens lay. Get my plans. They all say it's great—this book—only 15 cents.

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Bees on the Farm "Gleanings in Bee Culture" will help you get more pleasure and more profit from Bee keeping. 6 months trial subscription 25c. Book on Bees and Catalog of Supplies sent free.

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PFILE'S 65 Varieties

LAND and Water Fowls. Farm-raised stock, with eggs in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive Poultry Book for 1912. Write

Henry Pfile, Box 615 Freeport, Ill.



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R. F. NEUBERT CO., Box 818 Mankato, Minn

Turkeys Wild and Tame

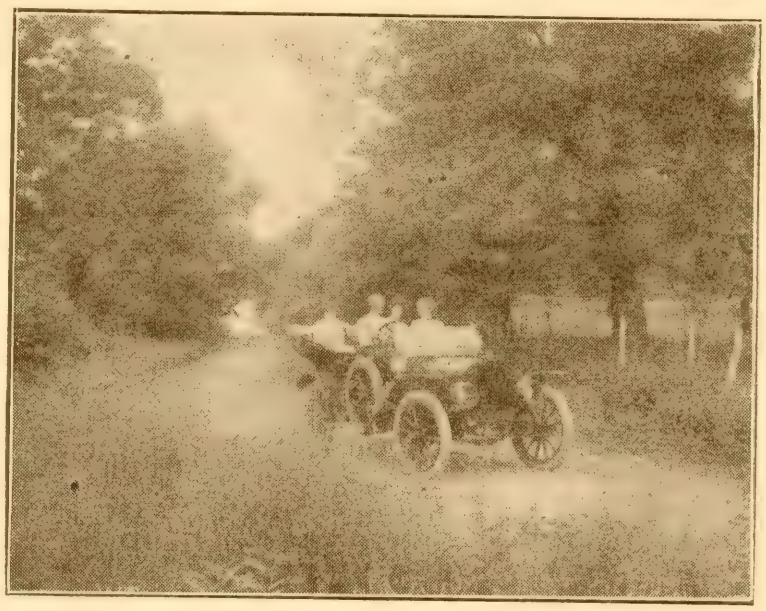
THE turkey used to be a great bird in America. About 65 years ago J. J. Nolan wrote of the wild turkey as follows:

The wild turkey inhabits the entire extent from the north-western territory of the United States to the Isthmus of Panama. In Canada and the now densely populated parts of the United States, wild turkeys were formerly very abundant, but like the Indian and buffalo they have been compelled to yield to the white settlers, often wantonly exercised, and seek refuge in the remotest parts of the interior. The wild turkeys do not confine themselves to any particular kind of food. They eat maize, all sorts of berries, fruit, grasses, beetles, and even tadpoles; young frogs and lizards are occasionally found in their crops. Their more general predilection is, however, for the acorn, on which they rapidly fatten.

About the middle of April the female turkey selects a place in which to deposit her eggs, secured from the encroachment of water, and as far as possible concealed from the watchful eye of the crow. The nest is placed on the ground, either on a dry ridge, in the fallen top of a dead leafy tree, under a thicket of bushes, or by the side of a log. It is a very simple structure, composed mostly of a few dried leaves. In this receptacle the eggs are deposited, sometimes to the number of twenty, but more usually from nine to fifteen. They are whitish, spotted with reddish brown, like those of the domestc bird. The hen always approaches her nest with great caution, varying her course so as rarely to reach it by the same route, and on leaving her charge, she is very careful to cover the whole with dried leaves, with which she conceals it so artfully as to make it extremely difficult, even for one that has watched her movements, to indicate the exact spot.

Whoever has raised the Bronze turkey, which is little else than the wild turkey domesticated, cannot fail to recognize the above and know that it is as applicable to that fowl today as it was to the wild turkey in 1845. But we are persuaded the turkey has enemies now that it did not have only a few years ago. It seems to be more liable to disease, lacks hardiness, and is more difficult to bring to maturity and market.

But there is every inducement to try to raise turkeys. The demand is in no sense slackened, and prices are unquestionably remunerative; that is, they would be if their raising were not attended with unusual trouble and risk. This we cannot know without trying.



UP-TO-DATE FARMERS ENJOYING A SPIN

SCARCITY OF EGGS

THERE is a real scarcity of eggs, and prices rule high. There are evidently no fewer hens in the country; but during last fall there was an unusually small egg production. We scarcely dare venture a reason for it. Extreme drought and heat covered a wide extent of territory last summer, and this was followed, extending late into the fall, by continued heavy rains, unusual warmth being kept up through it. These unusual weather conditions may have affected the fowls, as they certainly did many crops, in an unaccountable way.

Certain it is that the fowls did not moult until much later than usual, and the autumn egg crop was decidedly short; and this shortage has continued so far into the winter. We surmise, however, though it is only a guess, that the spring production will be large.

The tendency to discount eggs that have been long in storage is also having its effect. Some of the States have enacted laws limiting the time of storage, and other such laws are being discussed, even a national one by the Congress. This led to something of a storage unloading last fall, with a by no means small stock of stuff held too long that was condemned. This may have affected the situation some also. The usual result, however, has manifested itself—the reduced production has commanded increased prices.

POULTRY THOUGHTS AND SUGGESTIONS

Don't crowd the chickens. Give them plenty of room. Crowding often results in disease and death, and it is never followed by good results.

—

Poultry houses which have cracks in their sides or leaky roofs, and which are not sufficiently warm, may be covered with some kind of prepared roofing on both roof and sides; it will make them both wind and rain proof.

—

Emptying the ashes from stove or fireplace into the poultry yard, or where the fowls can readily get to them is a good thing to do. The charcoal, or even bits of coal cinders, are eagerly taken by the fowls, and assist in digestion, and are valuable correctives.

—

To produce eggs abundantly, hens must have more or less of a meat diet. In the growing season insects largely supply this deficiency; but in winter it must be supplied otherwise. A skinned rabbit hung up where the fowls can easily reach it, will be picked at eagerly. But chickens should never be allowed to have rotten or spoiled meat, and it is better for them not to have salty meat. Any kind of meat scraps are good.

—

Hens laying in the winter should never be without crushed shells they can get at pleasure. Grit in easy reach is also a necessary supply. Shells and grit are not substitutes for each other; they supply an entirely different requirement.

—

In building a hen house, first think of room, then of comfort, then of convenience, and next of cost. A hen house need not be an expensive affair. But it may be expensive not to have one.

—

Gapes is a young chicken pest in the spring. Scatter lime all over the yard where the young chicks run and are fed. The lime destroys the eggs that produce the gapes, and it gives the entire atmosphere a healthy character.

Johnson's Big 1912 Book

That he calls

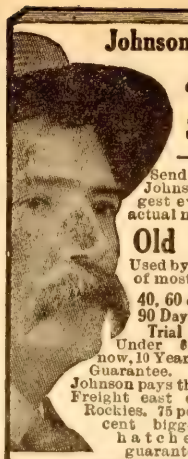
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Send a postal sure this time for Johnson's book—the best and biggest ever in 36 years—hundreds of actual new photographs showing

Old Trusty Incubators

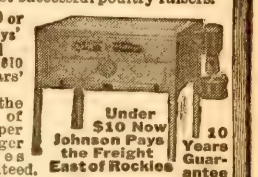
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Under $10 now, 10 Years' Guarantee.

Johnson pays the Freight east of Rockies. 75 per cent bigger hatches guaranteed.



M. M. JOHNSON (*Incubator Man*) **Clay Center, Neb.**



This Month Jim Rohan's POULTRY BULLETIN

tells the latest facts of the year on how you can make the most money raising chickens. Get it. Send your name on a postal. Get the real World's Championship Facts from Jim Rohan, Pres., Belle City Incubator Co.



$7.55 Buys Best 140-Egg Incubator

Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water brooder, **$4.85.** Both ordered together, **$11.50. Freight prepaid (E. of Rockies).**

No machines at any price are better. **Satisfaction guaranteed.** Write for book today or send price now and save time.



Belle City Incubator Company, Box 79 Racine, Wisconsin

A Wonderful Invention!

X-RAY Incubator Uses Only One Gallon of Oil to a Hatch—

Requires Only One Filling of Lamp

X-RAY Incubator has its lamp underneath —square in the center—and *not* on the side! Thus it is the *only one* with *perfect* heating system. Egg-chamber is always at proper temperature—there's no cold side. Oil tank holds 4 to 6 quarts of oil—but only 4 quarts are needed for an *entire* hatch. Lamp is filled *just once*. Not every day. *Automatic trip*—exclusive X-Ray patent—cuts down flame *at burner* when egg-chamber gets too hot. No excess heat escapes—so only *one* gallon of oil is needed.

X-RAY Incubator

Built Different From Other Machines

—has lid on top, with 2 double-glass panels. Thermometer is *always* in sight. To ventilate or turn eggs simply raise glass top. Eggs are never removed from X-Ray. You can actually *save three-fourths* of oil expense *old style* machine would cost. X-Ray is only one made on *right* principle with lamp where it *should* be.

Send TODAY for *Free* Book!!

Write *now* for our new 1912 book No. 90. Get *all* facts. *We pay the freight.*



X-Ray Incubator Co. Wayne, Nebraska.

Freight Prepaid.

YOUR HENS YOUR FARM YOUR MONEY

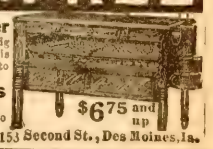
The Story of 25 Years with Poultry and Farmers and Fanciers will help many Farmers get more eggs—better prices; make more and save more money; tells things few folks know on making money with hens. Find out about **America's Largest Line of Incubators and Brooders,** and get six poultry chapters written by Robert Essex himself—It's all in our Free Catalog—Write today. Address

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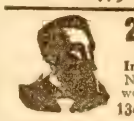
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For Only One Dollar

I ship my Right Incubator Hot Water System, Double Walled—Triple Top—Self Regulating with Electric alarm Bell attachment—60-100-200-Egg size—others can claim best, I Prove The Right Is. Send name and address today for full description and How I ship my wonderful Incubator for $1.

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200 Egg Incubator $3.00

No freight to pay. Actual hen in Natural Hen Incubator heats, ventilates, controls everything. No lamp, no costly mistakes. Best hatcher in the world. Agents Wanted. Catalog free. **N.H.I.Co., 1349 Constance St., Dept. 70, Los Angeles, Cal.**

43 VARIETIES, poultry, pigeons, geese, turkeys dogs. Incubators, freight paid Cat. 3c. Missouri Squab Co., Dept. A. L., St. Louis, Mo

REQUEST *ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know in what Paper their Advertisement was seen. Therefore We* **TO** *Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* **READERS.**

The Egg Problem

EGGS, like every thing else, are made out of material, and the hen is the machine that takes the material and makes the eggs. It is just as unreasonable to expect the hen to make eggs without plenty of suitable feed as it is to expect a mill to make flour without wheat going into the hopper. The farm flock is usually supplied with corn only, and quite often in stinted quantity. To make eggs protein is required, and there is not enough protein in corn. The reason that hens sometimes lay well on farms where nothing but corn is given them, is the advantage they have in a wide range. Even in winter they supplement their corn feed with what they get in the fields and lots. That they get something is proven by their constant picking and scratching, and what they get is rich in protein. Even when the ground is covered with snow they gather in the barns and lots where the stock are, and are as busy as when in the fields. In the winter they sorely need a meat ration that they cannot get for themselves. In summer, worms, bugs, beetles and grasshoppers supply this need, but in winter it should be provided for them—a fairly good feed two or three times a week. Any kind of unspoiled scraps, or freshly killed small animals skinned and cut up, serve well for this purpose, and the eagerness with which it is taken by the fowls is proof that it is what they need.

SIMPLE TEST OF EGG FRESHNESS

Take a strong brine of common salt and water. Test it with an egg you know to have been just laid. Add salt until the fresh laid egg barely touches the bottom of the vessel but does not leave it. Then in that brine or salt solution an egg that is three days old sinks just below the surface, and one that is five days old floats with a little of its surface above the water; and the older it is the higher it will rest, or the more of it will be uncovered.

CONDITION OF THE POULTRY HOUSE

SUPPOSE the President of the United States, or some other distinguished person whom you delight to honor, should pay you a visit, is the poultry house a place where you would delight to invite him? Or if you knew he wanted to see the poultry house, would you like to slip out there and do some cleaning up first?

Now, the poultry house is not for Presidents or other distinguished visitors, but it is for the poultry, and the poultry is there to add to the owner's income. To enable them to do that the fowls must be kept healthy and in good condition, and they cannot be so in filthy quarters like a majority of poultry houses are today. The owner who is a little bit ashamed of his poultry house is not doing his best witt the poultry. Clean up. Clean up, and scatter lime two or three times a week.

PRODUCTS OF ANOTHER FOREIGN COUNTRY

PRUSSIA is inhabited by 40,000,000 people, but it it said to lack 22,000 square miles of having as much tillable land as California.

About 64,890 square miles of Prussia's land is considered very poor, but 38,110 square miles is of better quality, but, it is said, will not compare with the fertile lands of the United States. Yet upon this inferior land the Prussians, it is claimed, produce annually 1,700,000 tons of barley, 2,500,000 tons of wheat, 4,500,000 tons of rye, 14,000,000 tons of hay, and 34,000,000 tons of potatoes.

If these figures are correct, the talk in upper circles about American farmers being unable to supply the American demand for farm products is extreme silliness. There is enough of vim, intelligence, skill and determination and push in American farmers to grow on the fertile acres of the United States, enough food products to feed the world, and they will do it if they are given a chance. All they ask is a fair market and an equitable price, and by an equitable price we simply mean a price that will pay them as well as other labor and investments are paid. No one can regard that as unfair or unreasonable. So long as farmers are cursed with a marketing system that compels large values of their products to go to waste in the orchards and fields, when every bit of it would be taken at a fair price if brought to the demand and offered at a fair price; and what is purchased, is forced to go at a price beaten down at selling time by a horde of greedy and conscienceless speculators—so long as these conditions prevail it is unreasonable to expect farmers to push to the limit of their resources.

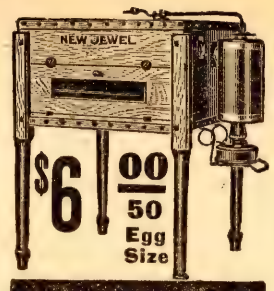
As we have said, give American farmers a chance—give them the demand and the price—and they will "do the rest."

Others Will

"So your boy is writing poetry. Wouldn't it be better for you to discourage him?"

"No, the public will do that."

$80 Per Month Straight Salary and expenses, to men with rig, to introduce Poultry Remedies. We mean business.
Eureka Poultry Food Co., D. 513 E. St. Louis, Ills.



I'll Accept Your Time as Money

Give me 10 minutes and I'll split my low factory price with you on

Improved JEWEL Incubator

Don't pay anyone a cent until you get my wonderful offer

YOU'LL be surprised—delighted. It means that the best incubator made—the one that holds the highest hatching record—the famous Jewel—will be yours by giving me ten minutes of your time at home, and paying *only a part* of the regular price. I want a Jewel Incubator in every community. That means thousands of orders for me because every Jewel Hatcher sells many more. That's why I make this offer and split the price with you. *I'll give* sixty days free trial at my risk—$25.00 Correspondence course on raising chickens—my big book telling all about Incubators and Brooders—$5,000,000.00 guarantee—all this I'll give—*and besides*

I'll pay you generously for ten minutes of your time in your own home. I actually help you pay for the machine. Positively the greatest and most liberal incubator offer made.

My Incubator Book illustrates and describes the finest line of incubators and brooders ever manufactured. The Correspondence Course I give you free, gives complete instructions just how to go ahead to insure success and constantly increasing profits from the start. My New Jewel Incubator is the greatest hatcher ever known. I could not make this extraordinary offer if it were not for the extreme satisfaction this machine always gives.

Let me show you how to convert ten minutes into hard cold dollars, and get this world-beater New Jewel Incubator at the smallestpossible expense to you. Write me today.

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M. W. SAVAGE FACTORIES, Inc.
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SELF RAISING GATES ARE THE GATES OF THE FUTURE.

No one is going to lift and drag around an unweidly, cumbersome gate if it can be avoided.

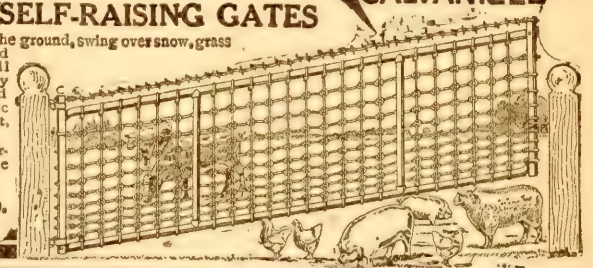
PEERLESS SELF-RAISING GATES

spring up free and clear from the ground, swing over snow, grass or rubbish, and may be latched in the raised position to let small stock pass under. An extra heavy high carbon steel frame, filled with the strongest fence fabric made, crossbars 6 inches apart. Heavy malleable fittings.

Your dealer can furnish Peerless Gates. If he will not, write for catalogue and prices.

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BROWN FENCE

FREE SAMPLE — WE PAY THE FREIGHT

STOUT STRONG — DURABLE CHEAP

BROWN FENCES will outlast any other because of heavier wires and thicker galvanizing. 160 styles for all purposes. Also Lawn Fences and Gates.

Bargain Prices, 13c Per Rod Up delivered at your railway station. Send today for catalog and free sample for test.

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Sold direct to you at factory prices on **30 days trial.** Save the dealers profit. Farm, Hog and Poultry Fence at from

11½ CENTS A ROD UP.

All wires are heavily galvanized 80 rod spool of Ideal galvanized **Barbed Wire $1.40.** Write to-day for large free Catalog showing 100 different styles and heights of fencing

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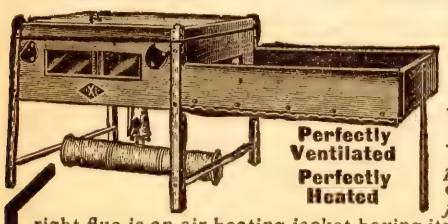
Mend all leaks instantly in graniteware, hot water bags, tin, copper, cooking utensils, etc. No heat, solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them. Fit any surface. Smooth. Sample box, 10c. Complete box, assrd. sizes, 25c, postpaid. Wonderful opportunity for live agents. Write today. Collette Mfg. Co., Box 183, Amsterdam, N.Y.



WANTED MEN

Prepare as **Firemen, Brakemen, Electric Motormen, Train Porters** (colored). Hundreds put to work—$65 to $150 a month. No experience necessary. **500 More Wanted.** Enclose stamp for Application Blank and Book. State position.

International Railway Corr. Institute,
Dept. 48 Indianapolis, Indiana.



I Guarantee This Brooder To Raise Every Chick Worth Raising!



J. H. Kate

HERE'S the *one* brooder built on the *right principle.* It has the lamp *underneath*—square in the center, where it *should* be—and *not* on the side! Thus my X-Ray Brooder is the only one with a *perfect heating* system. Heat is carried directly to the top of brood chamber—the heat from lamp passing through the X-Ray tubes *to the four corners* where it is expelled through vent holes. Around the upright flue is an air heating jacket having its upper opening near the top of brood chamber. Pure, outside air is taken in and heated by the time it reaches top—thereby pouring out in the chamber a *continual* volume of *mildly* heated *pure* air. You can't afford to take chances with the *old-style*, lamp-on-the-side brooders. Get my successful

X-RAY Brooder

Built With Same Heating System As My Famous X-RAY INCUBATOR

—and raise *every* chick worth raising. Get the one that's easiest to clean, best ventilated—and regulated by an *automatic trip.* You don't have to touch regulator on my X-Ray Brooder. Proper heat *must* be kept *all the time* if you want the biggest results. Overheating is just as bad as *under* heating. In my *thoroughly guaranteed* X-Ray Brooder *all* these things are taken care of. The big

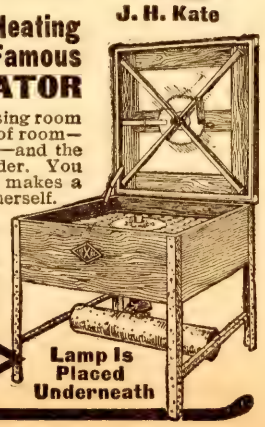
Lamp Holds 4 to 8 Quarts of Oil—Only Has to Be Filled Once Every Two Weeks!

You don't have to fill my X-Ray Brooder's lamp *every day* as you do with *old-style* machines. There's enough oil in one filling to last 2 to 3 weeks. Don't have to worry about chicks getting cold. Four windows around sides of my X-Ray Brooder give plenty of light. You can see chicks *at any* time. Front compartment or exercising room is fully as large as the brood chamber. They have lots of room—lots of good, fresh air, perfect heat—both day and night—and the cleanest and freshest chamber ever made in any brooder. You can raise *more* chicks in an X-Ray Brooder because it makes a perfect home for them—even *better* than the old hen, herself.

Write For FREE Book No. 90 on X-Ray Incubator and Brooder!

Let me absolutely *prove* to *you* that my X-Ray Incubator is really the only perfect one on the market today—that my X-Ray Brooder will raise *every chick worth raising.* There are many other big points I want to tell you about. Remember *I guarantee* to ship your brooder or incubator same day order is received and **I pay the freight anywhere!** Address me *personally.*

THE X-RAY



J. H. Kate, Pres., X-RAY INCUBATOR CO., Wayne, Neb.

MAKE $21.00 NEXT SATURDAY



Easy Money—Waiting for YOU. Be quick, write today. Sell the **MARVEL VAPORIZER** for **Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns.** Startling new invention, just out. Makes Common Lamp a Vapor Lamp. Cuts oil bills in two. No mantles to break. **Brilliant, white light.** Low in price—**sells like wildfire**—2 to 4 in **every house.** Listen: **Achorn, Utah,** says, **"quickest, easiest seller I ever saw." Kreiger, Mo., cleared $91 one week.** Exciting business—easy, profitable work. **Halbman, Wisc.,** made **$12 first day. Anyone can make this money, so hurry, HURRY.** You can average

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Men or women, this is your opportunity. **EXPERIENCE IS UNNECESSARY,** work all or spare time. **Make big money**—be independent. Not for sale in stores. We give you protection and territory **FREE. Send no money,** but write quick for information. **DO IT NOW** before it's too late.

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On Free Trial NO MONEY IN ADVANCE. No bank deposit.
Lowest prices. We pay freight and guarantee Sprayers five years.



The Hurst Potato and Orchard Sprayer
doubles your crop. IT SPRAYS ANYTHING—trees, potatoes, vineyards, truck, etc. High pressure. Easy to operate. Cheap in price, light, strong, and durable. BRASS valves, plunger, strainer, etc. HURST HORSE-POWER SPRAYER for orchards, vineyards, potatoes, etc. "No tree too high, no field too big for this king of sprayers." All HURST sprayers sold on same liberal No-money-in-advance plan. Write to-day for our FREE Spraying Guide, Catalogue and SPECIAL FREE OFFER to FIRST BUYER in each locality.



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Plant the quality grape
CATAWBA-CONCORD
The Grape for everybody everywhere.



A cross between the Catawba and the Concord—so scientifically made that it unites all their merits with none of their defects. Equal in quality to the finest hot-house grapes and as easily grown as the Concord. For ten years it has proved its superiority. Has received awards wherever shown. Write at once for large descriptive catalog of Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes, Strawberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Garden Roots, Vines, Hardy Perennial Plants, Shrubs, Roses, etc. It tells how to plant and grow them—free to everybody.
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APPLE GROWING
The healthier the tree, the better the fruit. The longer trees are sprayed with "SCALECIDE" the more beautiful, healthful and fruitful they become. "SCALECIDE" is the acknowledged leader of all soluble oils—the only one containing distinct fungicidal properties. "SCALECIDE" will positively kill all soft-bodied sucking insects without injury to the tree. Let us prove these statements. Send today for free booklet "SCALECIDE—the Tree Saver." Address B. G. PRATT CO., Mfg. Chemists, 50 Church St., N. Y. City.



STRAWBERRY PLANTS
Any quantity; 120 acres, 103 varieties. Also full line other small fruit plants and shrubbery. Lowest prices for quality stock, true to name. Write today for FREE catalog. W. F. ALLEN,
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BEST STOCK & BEST FRUITS
Buy direct and save money at our low prices. Peach trees fine at 4c and up. Apple and cherry, 8c and up. All kinds of fruit and shade trees, berry plants, etc. Catalog free.
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Twenty odd years ago, Salzer's White Bonanza Oats won the world's prize of $500.00 offered by the American Agriculturist for the heaviest yielding oats.
Our new Rejuvenated White Bonanza Oats gave during 1910 and 1911 sworn-to yields ranging from 80 to 259 bushels per acre. Does well everywhere, not so particular as to soils and climes.
For 10c Stamps We Mail
A package of our Famous Oats, together with a lot of other rare farm seed samples, as also our Mammoth Catalogue if you ask for same.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., 116 S. 8th St., LaCrosse, Wis.



SMALL FRUITS
I grow Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry and other small Fruit Plants, Grape Vines, Shrubbery, Privet, etc. My FREE Catalogue tells the truth about them, and the prices quoted are fair for good stock, true to name. Write me today. W. F. ALLEN,
82 Market Street, Salisbury, Md.



COMPARISON IN GROWTH OF TOMATO PLANTS



Each the same number of days from seed, but started at different intervals of the MOON'S INFLUENCE.
MY WORD FOR IT
My free book SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE tells of MOON'S INFLUENCE over plant growth. Planters of truck for market sale, or those with home gardens should not miss this instructive book. 15,000 copies already mailed—let me send you one. A living from city garden growing tomatoes early. Write today.
$1000 PER ACRE FROM TOMATOES
FRANK H. GREGORY, Gregory Farm
48 Fairacres, Bay City, Mich.

Apple Trees Refusing to Bear

MANY of our readers, who have either large or small orchards, have been puzzled that some trees bear only every other year; and at other times they have failures for which they cannot very certainly account. We believe orchard productiveness depends largely upon the kind of soil in which they grow and its fertility, upon the moisture or the lack of it. In these days of insect and fungus pests good results can only be expected after these things have been fought and conquered.

But this is scarcely involved in the question of irregularity of bearing. Fruit buds are made in the summer and fall before the crop. If a tree is very full of fruit its strength and energy are naturally directed to the maturity of the fruit. This impairs its ability to make abundant and healthy fruit buds. Some trees do both successfully, but others do not, and those are the trees most likely to fail the year after having produced a full crop.

Sometimes the weather conditions in the late summer and fall are unfavorable to the making of strong and vigorous fruit buds. Whatever impedes or weakens plant growth from July or August to frost interferes with fruit bud development and affects unfavorably the coming crop.

The fruit crop may also be seriously interfered with at blooming time. Should there be a period of continuous rain from the time the bloom opens until it drops, the crop is almost sure to be light; and heavy rains any time between the opening and falling of the bloom is very likely to interfere with the setting of the fruit. The reason is obvious. The bloom must be fertilized either with its own pollen or that from other blossoms. From the time of opening to the falling of the bloom, the atmosphere is full of floating pollen that is drifted by the wind in every direction and everywhere, and fertilizes the bloom wherever it reaches the stigma. Rains beat this floating pollen to the ground, the same as it does other dust, and prevents many a flower from being fertilized. Such flowers drop at the stem instead of merely shedding their petals. We need not mention the killing of the fruit by freezing, for that is well understood.



GROUP OF TREES NEAR THE HOME OF A SUBSCRIBER FOR UP-TO-DATE FARMING

FARM PROFITS SMALL

DR. JOSEPH WING. member of the tariff commission, is reported to have said recently at the National Wool Growers annual meeting, that much of the high cost of living is due to the fact that Americans refuse to wear last year's clothes this year, and that the profits of the farmers are mighty small, and due chiefly to the increased valuation of the land and not to the price obtained for their products.

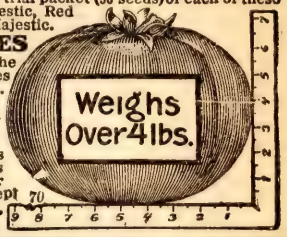
We quote this only as another bit of evidence that on the farm is not the place to cut down the cost of living; and, coming from so near the head of the administration, it ought to have weight with those in authority. If the rulers and manufacturers of public opinion would accept the truth, now generally admitted, as to where the high prices to consumers are made, and direct their efforts toward the tearing down or bringing into disrepute the system that makes those prices, results would be much more in sight. If one-half the efforts put forth in absurd propositions were directed to the overthrow of the marketing system out of which the high prices to consumers and users grow, these problems would be solved in much less time than has already been spent in talking about them.

Renew

You who have read it—isn't this paper worth 25 cents to you?

SEEDS
BUCKBEE'S SEEDS SUCCEED!
SPECIAL OFFER:
Made to build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer.
Prize Collection Radish, 17 varieties; Lettuce, 12 kinds; Tomatoes, 11 the finest; Turnip, 7 splendid; Onion, 8 best varieties; 10 Spring-flowering Bulbs—65 varieties in all.
GUARANTEED TO PLEASE.
Write to-day; Mention this Paper.
SEND 10 CENTS
to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of Seeds postpaid, together with my big Instructive, Beautiful Seed and Plant Book, tells all about the Best varieties of Seeds, Plants, etc.
H. W. Buckbee, ROCKFORD SEED FARMS Farm 173 ROCKFORD, ILL.

Grow These Wonderful Prize Tomatoes.
We have the largest varieties of tomatoes in the world. Specimens have been grown weighing over 4 lbs., and of superior quality and flavor. Can you do as well? It's certainly worth trying. Send 10c, stamps or silver, and we will send a trial packet (50 seeds) of each of these varieties, viz.: Majestic, Red Majestic, Yellow Majestic.
$75 IN PRIZES
are offered for the largest tomatoes grown this year. Full particulars with each package. Ask for our complete illustrated catalog of novelties and standard sorts vegetable, flower and farm seeds. Dept 70
Iowa Seed Co.
Des Moines, Iowa.



TOMATO FIGS



A beautiful and valuable novelty much used for making figs. Plant grows in bush form, literally covered with fruit. The skin and flesh are a rich golden yellow, solid, thick-meated, with a pleasant flavor. When canned or dried in sugar, like figs, make excellent pies or tarts for winter use.
For Only Ten Cents
We will send packet *Tomato Fig Seed* and a Surprise Packet of other new seed in a 10c. *rebate envelope*, which when emptied, will be accepted as 10c. payment on any order for seeds in our 1912—3 color catalogue which is included FREE. Order today.
SMITH BROS. SEED CO., Box 637, Auburn, N.Y.

Free Catalog



FREE Send today for pkt. Giant Pansy (50 col).
SEEDS
and large instructive catalogue of Best Seeds at right prices. Send 2c stamp for postage. Gardeners ask for wholesale list.
ALNEER BROS.
No. 20, A Blk., Rockford, Ill.



GIANT TREE TOMATO
This remarkable variety grows from 10 to 15 ft. high, and if planted early will begin to ripen by July 4th. *The Flesh is firm* and solid, almost seedless, fine grained clear through, and of the most delicious flavor ever found in a tomato. *The Fruit weighs* from 16 to 24 ounces and specimens have been grown weighing 3 pounds.
Packet 10c. 3 Packets 25c.
This is not an untried novelty. We introduced it 14 years ago and our sales of it have increased each season; this fact alone should recommend it to every one wanting a choice tomato.
Catalogue Free describing many new and valuable varieties of seeds, plants, fruits, etc., including the new *GUARANTEED* Minnetonka *APPLE*.
Please mention this paper when writing and receive a packet of Vegetable seeds free
L. L. MAY & CO.
Seedsmen, Nurserymen and Florists, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Write for FREE BOOK and Special Introductory Offer



DOUBLE DUTY HARROW
Spring Teeth stir and cultivate—the spikes pulverize and level. Once over does the work as perfectly as twice over with the ordinary harrow. Saving in time alone will pay for this harrow first year. Strong—Durable—All Steel.
From Factory to Farm
Naylor Mfg. Co., Box 252, Plano, Illinois



Fall Bearing Strawberries
These Berries are truly wonderful. They bear fruit every fall as well as spring, three crops in two years. They have yielded as high as 10,000 qts. to acre in Aug., Sept. and Oct. of first year, with us. We cannot get enough fruit to supply the demand at 25c per qt. wholesale. I know of nothing in the fruit line quite so profitable. We are also headquarters for Plum Farmer, Idaho and Royal Purple Raspberries, Early Ozark Strawberry, Watt Blackberry, Hastings Potato. Catalogue of all kinds of Berry Plants free. Address L. J. FARMER, Box 235, Pulaski, N. Y.

APPLE TREES
We offer to the planter 200,000 Apple trees, 800,000 Peach, 50,000 Pear, 50,000 Plum, 100,000 Cherry, 300,000 Carolina Poplar and millions of Grape and small fruits. Secure varieties now. Pay in Spring. Buy from the man who has the goods and save disappointment at planting time. Catalog Free to everybody.
SHEERIN'S WHOLESALE NURSERIES, Dansville, N. Y.

TALKING DOLLY FREE TO GIRLS

Every girl reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING can have one of these handsome, stylishly dressed dolls without cost. We want to hear from every one. Sign, clip and mail the coupon :: :: ::



THIS IS BABY LOUISE, WHO SAYS "MAMA" AND "PAPA"

SHE IS PRETTY AS A PICTURE

Girls, she is just a dream. Probably she is even finer than you ever dreamed a dolly could be. **Do you want her?**

Her name is Baby Louise, and she can say "Mama" and "Papa." So, you see she is no little baby. When you were a year or a year and a half old you said "Mama" and Papa," but no plainer or nicer than Baby Louise can say it.

This fine, big dolly will make you the happiest girl in the world. She will be envied by all the girls. They will all want to play with her.

Baby Louise is 1½ feet tall. Her handsome and stylish dress is lace-trimmed. She has a great big hat, stockings and low shoes. She is all ready to play with when you get her.

Her face is very pretty with a dimple in her chin. She goes to sleep and closes her eyes when you lay her down. When she is awake she can talk and say "Papa" and "Mama" just like you could when you were little. Baby Louise is the prettiest, sweetest and daintiest dolly you ever saw.

What a joyful welcome awaits Baby Louise when she reaches the little girl who sends for her. It gives her unbounded pleasure to have such a playmate. It is a delightful surprise to receive such a beautifully dressed dolly. She is always very dear to the heart of her owner.

BABY LOUISE WILL MAKE YOU HAPPY. She is just that kind of a doll. She is the center of attraction in every home and the girls are delighted with her. Read our great offer on this page. You may have Baby Louise and another great big doll, too, both free of cost to you.

Either one of these dolls will make any little girl happy; but both of them —my!



This is big GOLDEN LOCKS. She is 2½ ft. tall and can wear a real baby's clothing.

Send Promptly Another Big Doll if

Just to make our offer irresistible we are going to include with Baby Louise another big dolly—even bigger than the first. Her name is Golden Locks. She is given just as an extra prize for promptness.

Golden Locks is as big as a big, fat, pretty baby. She is nearly 2½ feet tall. Her hair is golden and she smiles at you always. Has pretty shoes and stockings and can wear a real baby's clothes. This dolly is something like the doll your grandmother used to play with, but this one would open grandmother's eyes, for the doll of her day wasn't nearly so big, nor had she golden hair, rosy lips, nor dainty stockings with pretty buckle shoes, as this one has.

You may have these two dolls free. Every little girl should send the coupon today—at once.

Our FREE Offer---Send the Coupon

You have read about the two dolls, Baby Louise, the dainty miss, and Golden Locks, who can wear baby's clothes. If you want them both send us the coupon. You do not have anything to pay now or later. Not one cent of your money is required. This offer is for young folks and old folks too. You might just as well have both dolls for your very own.

We pay all delivery charges.

SEND THE COUPON TODAY

Up-to-Date Farming

Indianapolis - Ind.

COUPON for FREE DOLL

Pub. Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

In accordance with your page advertisement in UP-TO-DATE FARMING please send me your FREE DOLL offer and tell me what to do. I want the Talking Doll and the Big Extra Prize, and they are to be free to me.

Name .....

Address .....

A-B-C-D-E-F-

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

Save $18.00 to $22.00 on

HOOSIER RANGES AND HEATERS



Hoosier Steel

Why not buy the best when you can buy them at such low, unheard-of Factory Prices? THIRTY DAYS FREE TRIAL BEFORE YOU BUY. Our new improvements absolutely surpass anything ever produced. SEND POSTAL TODAY FOR OUR FREE CATALOG AND PRICES.

HOOSIER STOVE FACTORY 161 State St. Marion, Ind.



HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

Cures Eczema, Erysipelas, Itching, Pimples and all skin eruptions. Immediate relief in Itching Piles, Ringworm, Sunburn, etc.

Price 50c at all Druggists

Send for sample and book, "Health and Beauty."

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 831 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BEACON LAMP BURNER FREE



100,000 satisfied users

Incandescent. 100 Candle Power. Burns common coal oil. Gives better light than gas, electricity or six ordinary lamps at one-sixth to one-tenth the cost. Fits your old lamp Unequaled for fine sewing or reading.

COSTS ONLY ONE CENT FOR SIX HOURS

We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our Special Offer to secure a Beacon Burner FREE. Write today. Agents Wanted. HOME SUPPLY COMPANY, 254 Home Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Why Not Have the Best Light? Here It Is!



BRIGHT, POWERFUL, ECONOMICAL, ODORLESS, SMOKELESS. Every One guaranteed. The Burner to Work, Read and Write by. Indispensible in your home. No home properly illuminated without it. If your dealer does not keep them, send his name and address with your name and address and we will mail you as many as you want at 25c each. We want good agents everywhere.

The Steel Mantle Light Co.,

300 HURON ST., TOLEDO, OHIO



THE "BEST" LIGHT

Gives 500 candle power. Casts no shadow. Costs 2 cents per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. No dirt. No odor. No grease. Agents wanted. Write for catalog, now.

THE BEST LIGHT CO. 420 E. 5th St., Canton, O.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

HOW TO GET BETTER LIGHT From KEROSENE (Coal Oil)

Recent test by Prof. Rogers, Lewis Institute, Chicago, and Prof. McKergow, McGill University Montreal, on leading oil-burning lamps show the Aladdin Mantle Lamp is the most economical and gives over twice as much light as the Rayo and other lamps tested. It is odorless, safe, clean, noiseless. Better light than gas or electric. Every Aladdin Lamp fully guaranteed and protected by patents in nearly every country on earth. Our burners fit your old lamps. To introduce the Aladdin, we will give

ONE LAMP or BURNER FREE

in each neighborhood. Send postal with name and address, ask for catalogue M. **AGENTS** Ball sold over 1000 on money back guarantee; not one returned. Bruner sold $800 in 15 days. Ask for liberal agency proposition. Sample lamp furnished.

MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 179 Aladdin Building, Chicago, Ill.

When writing to advertisers don't fail to mention Up-to-Date Farming.



FREE-FREE

ELEGANT THIN MODEL

WATCH

This is not a cheap Dollar Watch, with a clock movement and paper dial. It is a real watch, with a jeweled lever escapement and a white porcelain dial of the very best quality. Any man or boy would be pleased to carry one of these watches. A new, 12-size thin model, the size a boy or young man should carry. Solid nickel silver case, stem wind and set, beautifully engraved stag on back and guaranteed for 10 years.

FOB A beautiful gold stamped leather fob and charm will be included with the watch if you are prompt. This is in addition to the handsome watch and is yours merely for being prompt. Write today! NOW!! All that I ask is a small favor of you in return for what I am to give you. A little easy pleasant work, that any boy, girl or woman can do.

R. A. ORRICK, Mgr., 42 Friend Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.



Men and Boys

Good night!—I'd say, the griefs, the joys,
Just hinted in this mimic page,
The triumphs and defeats of boys,
Are but repeated in our age.
I'd say, your woes were not less keen.
Your hopes more vain, than those of men;
Your pangs or pleasures of fifteen
At forty-five played o'er again.

I'd say, we suffer and we strive
Not less nor more as men than boys;
With grizzled beards at forty-five,
As earst at twelve in corduroys.
And if, in time of sacred youth,
We learned at home to love and pray,
Pray heaven that early love and truth
May never wholly pass away.

—Thackeray.

IN THE FARM HOME WITH THE POETS

"One shall be taken and the other left." Such is the warning of the Holy Scriptures, and how many that have traveled life's tortuous journey hand in hand have been brought to its sad reality! Then we think of so many things we wish we had said and done that we did not! Would it be better if we knew which was to be taken and the other left? Perhaps not. The poet thinks it would not:

You or I

If we could know
Which of us, darling, would be first to go,
Who would be first to breast the swelling tide,
And step along upon the other side—
If we could know!

If it were you,
Would I walk softly, keeping death in view?
Would I my love to you more oft express?
Or would I grieve you, darling, any less—
If it were you?

If it were I,
Would I improve the moments slipping by?
Would I more closely follow God's great plan,
Be filled with a sweeter charity to man—
If it were I?

If we could know!
We can not, darling, and 'tis better so.
I would forget, just as I do today,
And walk along the same old stumbling way—
If I could know.

I would not know,
Which of us, darling, will be first to go.
I only wish the space may not be long,
Between the parting and the greeting song;
But when, or where, or how we're called to go—
I would not know,

Since we cannot know, it is better to live as we will wish we had should the other be called first. How much of happiness is marred by hunting faults in others! Says Longfellow:

Don't look for flaws as you go through life,
And even when you find them,
It is wise and kind to be somewhat blind,
And look for the virtues behind them.

"The truth should not be spoken at all times." That does not mean that anything but the truth should ever be spoken, but because a harmful word is true does not justify its utterance:

The ill-timed truth we might have kept—
Who knows how sharp it pierced and stung?
The word we had not sense to say—
Who knows how grandly it had sung?

Say good things and do good things, and life's sorrows and worries and disappointments may be defied, for—

The inner side of every cloud
Is bright and shining,
I therefore turn my clouds about,
And always wear them inside out,
To show the lining.

After all—

The thing that goes the farthest
Towards making life worth while,
That costs the least, and does the most,
Is just a pleasant smile.
The smile that bubbles from a heart,
That loves its fellow men,
Will drive away the cloud of gloom,
And coax the sun again.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE

WE ARE not dudish, not a bit of it, but as a class, farmers are too careless of their personal appearance; and it is a fact, we can not deny it, that personal appearance has much to do with the impression we make and how we get along. The writer himself is a farmer and he is talking to farmers.

Writers and speakers worry over why the young people leave the farm. May not this very carelessness of personal appearance have something to do with it? American youth is not without a sense of pride in its make-up; and when they see the town people, boys or girls, dressed so much better than they dress, and looking so much better than they look, there very naturally arises in their souls a repugnance toward the farm, for they attribute it all to the farm life.

The fact is, an uncouth appearance does not belong to the farm any more than it belongs to the store or the law office. It is only a custom that has come down from the hardy backwoods days of American settlement. True, the farmer often has work to do that is incompatible with good clothing, or even clean clothing. So has the miner, the blacksmith, the greasy and smut-stained machinist, and many others. But when these have done their dirty work they remove their dirty clothes. It is a habit with them, for they are accustomed to be with well dressed people, and they do not go out with dirty clothes on.

The farmer has cultivated a different habit. Because not so much accustomed to it, he considers changing clothes something of a task and he does not do it. The neighbors he meets are addicted to the same habit, and there is no cause for embarrassment. It is no wonder the habit is maintained. Farm women are open to the same criticism to an extent. When they go out they like to "fix up" as others do, but about home they often go too slovenly.

But the last few years have seen a marked improvement in these lines. The sneer of "hayseed" is becoming inappropriate when applied to farmers, and our rural population are paying more attention to their personal appearance. In fact, we have been in crowds recently where it was difficult to pick out the farmers either by their clothing or their ways. Farmers are as good as anybody, and they ought to look as well.

THE HOG HOUSE

If you haven't got a good one you wanted one during that cold weather in January. Well there will be other cold weather, when the hogs will need shelter just as badly as they ever did. In those hogs is wrapped up the family meat and lard, and most likely some of the money you expect to lay by for that rainy day. Give them everything they need, and all the comforts that will enable them to do their best.

Not Strapped

"Mary," said the man whose case had just been declared smallpox, "if people come to dun me tell them I've got something I can give them now."

Had Gained a Point

"Oh, mamma, we've got a new boy in my class, and they say he hasn' more than half sense. I don't have to stand foot any more!"

Wanted—Club Agents

Send for our terms to club raisers. Every farm family must be visited in the interest of the money for 1912 crops.

SEED Greatest Offer Ever Made 10c

Over half million of these combinations sold. Send only 10c for trial test order—20 Big Packets:
Beet, Perfected Red Turnip, earliest, best.
Cabbage, Winter Header, sure header, fine.
Carrot, Perfected Half Long, best table sort.
Celery, Winter Giant, large, crisp, good.
Cucumber, Family Favorite, favorite sort.
Lettuce, Boll's Prize Head, early, tender.
Musk Melon, Luscious Gem, best grown.
Watermelon, Boll's Early, extra big, fine.
Onion, Prizetaker, weight 3 lbs., 1000 bu. per acre.
Parsnip, White Sugar, long, smooth, sweet.
Radish, White Icicle, long, crisp, tender, best.
Tomato, Earliest in World, large, smooth, fine.
Turnip, Sweetest Gorman, fair, sweet, large.
Flower Seeds, 500 sorts mixed, large packet.
Big Tom Pumpkin. Makes finest pies.
Boll's Giant Thick Leaf Spinach. None better.
Cress or Peppergrass. Needed on every table.
Moss Curled Parsley. Finest greens grown.
Mammoth Russian Sunflower. Largest flowers.
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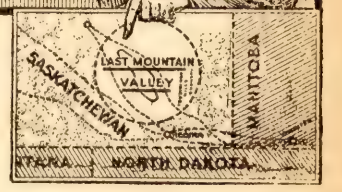
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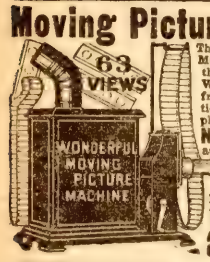
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This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of Our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is printed in the paper becomes a CADET of Equity, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—30 cents—will be made a PIONEER of Equity and sent a collection of twenty (20) beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address, CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

PIONEERS of Equity. Cadets of Equity are young persons who are interested in and studying the great principles of "equity in all the relations of life," and who manifest it by writing a letter to this department of Up-to-Date Farming. Pioneers of Equity are those who have taken a step in advance of this, and have commenced work in the cause by securing subscriptions for the paper that represents these principles. Many of the Cadets have taken that advance step, but not so many as we could wish. However, the number is increasing more rapidly than ever before, and more Pioneers have been enrolled during the past week than during any week preceding. We are certainly glad, and turn to our large pile of good Cadet letters with a cheerful heart.

DEAR CADETS: I am a young farmer, 1911 being my first year of farming. We had a fine crop here. I raised broomcorn, kaffir corn, milo maize and kaffir hay, as well as truck of all kinds. Our closest railroad town is about 35 miles. I am sending a subscriber to make me a Pioneer. I am 21, and would be glad to receive letters or cards from boys or girls near my age, all of which I will gladly answer.—Frank E. Moyer, Speermoor, Okla.

DEAR CADETS: I live in the extreme southern part of West Virginia, and I have been a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE for four years, and I have got up several clubs, and am twice a member of the post card exchange. I have a souvenir collection of post cards, which includes cards from most all the states of the Union. We have good churches, and good schools and good people in our vicinity. I live 2 miles from my nearest railroad station, and 7 miles from our nearest mining town. West Virginia is noted for its coal and timber, but its grand forests will soon be a thing of the past, for before the lumbermen's axes and mills they are fast disappearing. We raise what oats, corn, rye and vegetables we need, and we have horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens and turkeys. We have a school term of 6 months, and I am 16 years of age, and on the list for a free school diploma this year. I would like to hear from the Cadets.—Trixie Belcher, Kegley, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 247 acres, and am a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE. I have attended high school in Thorntown, Attica, and North Manchester, Ind., and in Cameron, Mo. I like the country and I also like the city—the latter perhaps a little better than I do the country. Country life just now seems rather dull to me, particularly since I spent a few weeks in Omaha last fall. Indiana is a pretty good place, but the west is far ahead of it. While in Omaha I attended a land show, and was favorably impressed with the farm products in the Western States. They far outclass those in Indiana. I hope some day to live in Idaho. I am 18 years old, and will be pleased to answer all letters and cards from the Cadets.—Alice Frank, Greencastle, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Kansas boy, and was raised on a farm, but I am no farmer myself. Our principal crops are wheat and corn and some alfalfa. Wheat and corn were almost a complete failure last year. I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE for a year, and it is the paper for the farmer. I own and operate a thrashing outfit, which is a pretty good business here. I also do machine and boiler work. Would like to exchange letters and cards with the Cadets.—Albert Devore, Fairport, Kas.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, 13 years of age. I live on the farm, and enjoy farm life very much. My mother and I have been taking UP-TO-DATE for a great many years, and like it very much. I would like to correspond with any of the Cadets.—Maggie Griffey, Woodlawn, Tenn.

DEAR CADETS: I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE and I think it is just grand. My brother has been taking it for some time, and says he could not do without it, it gives him so much useful information. I am a country girl 18 years of age, and would appreciate letters and cards from all the Cadets, and will answer all.—Emily Phillips, Beverly, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, 15 years old, and live in Indiana, on a farm of 22 acres. I am the oldest girl in a family of 9 children. My mother died last March, and I keep house for my father. We have 125 chickens, 2 horses, 1 cow and 8 hogs. I would be very glad to receive letters or cards from the Cadets, and will answer all I receive.—Lydia Baugh, Boonville, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 160 acres, the most of which we have in oranges, lemons, and pecan nuts. We have 16 head of cattle, 10 hogs, 300 chickens and 2 horses. Our chief crops are cotton and corn. This is our first year at farming. The land is rolling and thinly settled. Cattle graze all the year on the free open range. We moved down here from Gary, Ind., about a year ago. Our nearest market is Citronelle, 9 miles away. The chief timber down here is the hard pine, yellow pine and poplar, and many portable mills are consuming vast amounts of it. They also make considerable turpentine in this part of the State. I am 17 years old, and would like very much for the Cadets to write to me; will answer all I receive.—Albert Leslie, Citronelle, Ala.

DEAR CADETS: I am 20 years of age, and a school teacher, this being my second term. I attended Marshall College at Huntington last spring. I think I will travel next summer. I have a brother in Florida. My father lives on a farm. I would like to exchange cards with the Cadet boys and girls.—Carrie Fox, Red Spring, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy 15 years old, and live with my parents and 3 sisters and a brother. We have 15 horses, 25 cattle, 35 hogs, 6 sheep and about 100 chickens. We live on the Ute Reservation, and raise corn, oats, wheat, hay and vegetables. Potatoes grow fine here. Last year a potato from our garden weighed seven pounds. If any of the Cadets would like to know about the Indians, I will be glad to tell them all I know. I would also like to exchange letters or cards with the Cadets, and will answer all.—Bryan O'Fallon, Fort Duchesne, Utah.

DEAR CADETS: My father has taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING since last summer, and I enjoy reading the Cadet letters and other interesting things it contains. I am 18 years old, and live on a farm of 320 acres. We have 15 horses and 2 mules, about 60 head of cattle, 75 hogs and about 150 chickens. Our main crops are corn and oats. Our nearest town is 5 miles away. The country is mostly rolling, and it is very cold this winter. I expect to have a horse and buggy of my own next summer. I would like to receive a photo postal of each of the Cadets or a view from their locality. I will answer all I receive.—Ray Rutzen, Ocheyedan, Iowa.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter of 19 winters, and have 5 sisters and 3 brothers. As this is leap year, I think the girls may have a better chance. We have awful cold weather now and plenty of snow. The thermometer stood 31 below zero this morning, January 12. Hope to hear from all the Cadets, and will answer all or exchange photos.—Ellen Krug, Harvard, Neb.

DEAR CADETS: We have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for about 4 years, and consider it one of the best farm papers in the country. I live in the central part of Kansas. I am 19 years old, the oldest of the family, and have been on the farm ever since I was born. I think a person can certainly enjoy his life on the farm. We are farming 240 acres, and our principal crops are wheat, corn, oats and hay. Living only a few miles from the railroad we always get a fair price for the grain we sell. We own 13 horses, 15 cattle, 10 hogs and about 400 chickens. I think we are making a nice living. Land sells at about $100 an acre and is very fertile. The farms are all well improved, and that makes it a nice country. I sure love to read the letters from the Cadets, and will answer all letters or cards I receive.—Alexander Vogel, Marion Kans.

DEAR CADETS: I remember hearing my father speak of Mr. Everitt, as far back as I can remember. He bought seed wheat, seed potatoes and garden seeds from him when he was in the seed business. Our country is pine land, and we have to pull the stumps with a stumping machine. We own 4 horses. We live near a fine trout brook, and we catch some nice trout. We are also near Crystal Lake, which is quite a resort in the summer. My father went fishing the other day, and caught 51 perch and a pike which weighed 4 1-2 pounds. I am 15 years old in March. I think every farmer ought to take UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I will answer all post cards or letters I receive.—Rufus Ford Shaw, Vestaburg, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I am a North Carolinian, 19 years old, and I live in a great farming country. The land is low and level, entirely without hills. I live on a farm, but I am not a farmer; I am going to school. Cotton is our principal crop, though lots of cabbage, beans and strawberries are produced. I can fish and hunt ducks and geese, of which there is an abundant supply here; but my professional sport is rowing. I would like to hear from boys and girls near my age, and will



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Dreaming	Tittle Tattle Tale	Yankee Doodle Boy	I'm Starving for One Sight of You
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Red Wing	When I Marry You	A Man, a Maid, a Moon, a Boat	I'm Tying the Leaves So They Won't Come
Honey Boy	I Wish I Had a Girl	Love Me and the World is Mine	Down
School Days	Be Sweet to Me Kid	Roses Bring Dreams of You	I'll Be Waiting in the Gloaming, Sweet
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Cheyenne	Bird on Nellie's Hat	I'm Afraid to Come Home in the Dark	Let Me Write What I Never Dared to Tell
Smarty	Games of Childhood Days	Gee, but This is a Lonesome Town	When You Know You're Not Forgotten by
San Antonio	Nobody Knows, Nobody Cares	By the Light of the Silvery Moon	the Girl You Can't Forget
Dearie	Waiting at the Church	Put On Your Old Grey Bonnet	Is There Any Room in Heaven for a Little
Morning Cy	You're a Grand Old Flag	Next to Your Mother Who Do You	Girl Like Me
Arra Wanna	I Could Love a Million Girls	I've Got Rings on My Fingers [Love	I'd Rather Two-Step Than Waltz, Bill
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10 CENTS gets all the above **LATEST POPULAR SONGS** and 100 others, also several pieces Piano Music, all big hits. Best collection ever published. Also **Everyday Life** 3 months. 3 collections 20c. Tell your friends about this marvelous offer. Address **EVERYDAY LIFE, DEPT. 62-K CHICAGO, ILL.**

INCUBATOR Holding 60 Eggs **4.90**

ON 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL



As a special advertisement for our incubator and poultry supply department, we will sell 5,000 widely known LITTLE RED HEN 60-EGG INCUBATORS, at only $4.90. *Guaranteed to hatch as large a percent of fertile, strong healthy chicks as any incubator made*, regardless of name, make or price. Possesses the most perfect heating system of any incubator. Made with automatic heating regulator. Therefore egg chamber temperature is always uniform. No cold side. Every egg is proper warmth all the time. Consequently greatest hatch will result. Best, latest improved features. Lumber is especially selected. Clear grain kiln dry lumber, guaranteed not to split or warp. Walls are 4 thicknesses--one of inch lumber--then a layer of best insulating, next a layer of asbestos and last a lining of 1-2 inch lumber. High angle steel legs. Glass door. Best safety metal lamp. Hot water heating system. Heavy tubular copper tank. Metal jacketed heater. Full directions with each incubator.

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Send Us $1.00 deposit and we will send you this high grade finely finished latest improved Little Red Hen Sixty Egg Incubator, by freight subject to examination. The balance $3.90 and freight charges you can pay the agent after you have examined the incubator and found it perfectly satisfactory, the greatest incubator bargain in the world and a much better incubator than you could buy elsewhere for $8 to $10. Then take it home and try a hatching.

Try it 30 Days at Our Risk If you do not find it the best hatcher you ever saw or heard of, or if for any reason whatever you are dissatisfied with the incubator, return it at our expense and we will refund your $4.90 and transportation charges. Order the incubator today, or if you are interested in a larger incubator *write for our big, free special incubator catalogue*, which illustrates and describes our other high grade incubators holding 60, 120, 175 or 240 eggs at $4.90 to $16.75. Brooders for 60, 120, 175 or 250 chicks at $3.90 to $9.50. Also startling low prices on poultry supplies of all kinds. Write today.

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New transparent handle showing your own name underneath, same as if you were looking through glass. The finest knife you ever saw in all your life. Three and one-half inches long. German silver tips, brass guides and rivets. Three fine razor steel blades of the very best quality. It is a beauty. If you want this knife send us your name and address. We will send you our new book of eight coupons. Dispose of the coupons, and when sold send us the money and we will send you the knife with your own name on it, just like cut above. Best offer ever made. Address today,

PRESS COMPANY, 144 West Ohio St., Chicago.

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for selling 10 of our Im. Diamond Rings, Pins, Studs, Ear Drops and Brooches, assorted, at 25 cents each, on entirely new plan. Worn on the same hand with the real gems and all the rage in New York. Send no money. We trust you. Return $2.50 and these rings are yours, or your selection from 200 other prems. Take back unsold g'ds.

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Three 10-cent packages mailed for 25 cts.
Special Assortment for Dealers 100, 60 cts.
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We positively give to BOYS and GIRLS a BEAUTIFUL American-Made stem-wind, stem-set watch with handsomely designed case, proper size. GUARANTEED 5 YRS. Also dainty ring, set with three sparkling stones, for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry today. When sold send $2 and we will send watch, ring and chain.



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STEM WIND & SET **WATCH RING & CHAIN FREE**

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WILLARD WATCH CO., Dept. 237 CHICAGO

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Watch, Ring & Chain, Dept. 7 CHICAGO

be glad to tell you more about North Carolina.—R. C. Russell, Havelock, N. C.

DEAR CADETS: I live in the State of New York, near a village called Akron. I am 17 years old, and I like music very much, and can play the piano or organ. We live on a farm of 125 acres, and have 8 horses and 12 Holstein cows. We think our cows are fine; they give 30 gallons of milk a day. I would like to exchange cards or letters with the Cadets, and will answer all I receive.—Pearl R. Kraatz, Akron, N. Y.

The Cadets are always good and never need the services of a police officer, but we are going to have one with us any way, which shows how universally popular Up-to-Date Farming is, and especially this department.

DEAR CADETS: I am a German boy, 25 years of age, and I would like to write a letter. I am not a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE FARMING, but I have a friend that is, and he writes letters and cards to the Cadets. I am a policeman in Detroit, and have been on about 7 months. My time will expire next July, and I don't know whether I will stay longer or go back to the farm. I would like to exchange cards or letters with the Cadet boys and girls.—Albert Neuman, 586 John R St., Detroit, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I think UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the best farm paper published, and I am sending a new subscriber so as to be enrolled with the Pioneers of Equity. I live on a farm of 234 acres, and we have cattle, horses, hogs, chickens, ducks and turkeys. Our principal crops are corn, oats, wheat, and timothy and clover hay. I love farm life because it is nearly all out-door labor. I am 21 years old, and would like to exchange cards or letters with the girls and boys, near my age in other states.—Edgar J. Wright, Campbellsburg, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I take UP-TO-DATE and enjoy reading the Cadet letters. I live on a farm of 440 acres, and help to raise all kinds of stock. I am 18 years old, and would like to exchange letters or cards with the Cadets near my age.—George L. King, Sorrell, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: My father has been a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE FARMING about as long as the paper has been in existence. I like to read the Cadet page; it gives me news from different parts of the country. I am 23 years of age, and have not been at home for about 3 years, only for short visits. I spent two years working in a city, and one year on a farm in Stark county, Texas. I don't regret my stay in Texas. It gave me experience in raising cotton and other southern crops. My father has an 80-acre farm here in Waupaca county, and I am staying at home this winter. I would like to exchange cards and letters with the boys and girls near my age.—Arthur Nohr, Marion, Wis.

DEAR CADETS: I am 17 years old, and live on a small farm about a mile from Burton, a small commercial town 47 miles southeast of Wheeling, and on the B. and O. R. R. I take UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and think it the best papers farmers can read. I think Mr. Everitt is doing a great deal for the farmers. If they will but read his paper he can do more. I will try to encourage them to do so. We raise such fruit and grain as apples, peaches, pears, plums, potatoes, wheat, oats, barley, corn, rye, sugar cane, kaffir corn, and all garden products. It has been cold here; as cold as 10 below zero.—Jasper Bartrug, Burton, W. Va.

The good writers have flooded us with splendid letters, and our space in this issue is again more than full. A large number of the writers in this issue have sent subscribers and become Pioneers. What a great help it would be to us if all would do so. Here are the writers whose letters are crowded out:

Carrie Barger, Blanchard, Ill.	13
Thurza Wright, Lake Ann, Mich.	15
Flora Law, Kingsville, Ohio	14
Mildred Maloch, Emersan, Ark.	13
David Barolin, Monett, Mo.	17
Erna Gildner, West Branch, Mich	12
Arthur C. Pugh, Plains, Kans.	16
Hal. Tedrow, Fairfield, Iowa	18
Theresa M. Hoffman, Kingwood, W. Va.	11
Christian Nelson, Mt. Lake, Minn.	10

SPECIAL SECOND LETTER

I am 17 years old and live on a farm of 170 acres in Northwestern Michigan. We came here 9 years ago from Northwestern Ohio, and we like it here fine. Our summers are warm, and most every afternoon we get a breeze from the great lakes. This is a fine summer resort, and people come here from all over the world. We had a "green Christmas," but we have had two feet of snow since. We raise most all kinds of crops here, our chief ones being potatoes, beans, corn, hay, grains and fruit. Our fruits are peaches, cherries, apples, and berries. Black berries, red raspberries, strawberries and huckleberries grow wild. Huckleberries grow on swampy plains near the lakes and ripen about the middle of July. We have great fun camping out when we go to gather huckleberries. We have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for about 5 years, and think it is the greatest farm paper ever published. I love the Cadet page very much. The first thing we do when we get the paper is to gather in the room and listen to papa read the letters. We all belong to Equity, and I am both a Cadet and a Pioneer, and am trying to do my part. My telescope came in time for Christmas and it was a grand present. I am going to get up another club soon and get some dishes. (Do you think I'll ever need them?) My birthday is March 1, and I would like a card shower.—Carrie Sattler, Empire, Mich.

Of course you'll need them; this is leap year.—Ed.

$27.65

THE ECONOMY CHIEF
The Closest Skimming Cream Separator Ever Made



Actually Buys the Highest Grade, Closest Skimming

Cream Separator

Ever Manufactured

Think of it! Only $27.65, full and complete purchase price for the big Economy Chief Cream Separator, absolutely proven by expert tests and thousands of testimonials to be the closest skimming and most durable cream separator ever put on the market. This is our wonderful brand new 1912 model, equipped with our marvelous patented purifying and aerating bowl and the celebrated double opposed disc system. A regular $70.00 big business cream separator for only $27.65, and with a capacity of 300 pounds per hour, and absolutely guaranteed for twenty years.

You Buy Direct From the Factory

That's the secret of our amazingly low prices. You simply pay one small profit—the actual factory profit. No big agent's commissions for you to pay; no extra dealers' profits; no so called factory distributers' profits. You pay only the **rock bottom factory price.** We actually save you from $40.00 to $50.00 on any capacity machine you want. For instance, a 400 pounds per hour capacity separator for only $34.90; a 600 pounds per hour capacity machine for only $42.35. We fill your order direct from the largest and most completely equipped cream separator factory in the world.

You Can Buy on Sixty Days' Trial

We will positively ship you THE ECONOMY CHIEF CREAM SEPARATOR on SIXTY DAYS' TRIAL. We want you to give this separator sixty days' good hard test on your farm before you decide to keep it. Compare it with any and all of the overpriced machines you can find around. Try it on warm milk, cold milk, new, mixed or old milk; it makes no difference. Then, after two whole months' trial, if you are not ABSOLUTELY CONVINCED that THE ECONOMY CHIEF is the greatest cream separator you ever saw at any price, simply return it to us and it won't cost you a penny. We will even pay the freight charges both ways.

Old Separators Taken in Exchange

If you have an old cream separator of any make that is out of repair, hard to run or will not run at all, we will take it off your hands as part payment for a brand new 1912 model Economy Chief. Furthermore, we will make you a **good liberal and fair proposition.**

Send Today for Book No. 65U73 and Full Particulars of This Wonderful Bargain Offer.

Simply send your name and address today, at once, postal will do, and we will promptly send you the **Economy Chief Book No. 65U73** free and postpaid, explaining our great bargain offer in detail.

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An offer eclipsing anything ever before thought of. *I actually help you buy your outfit.* Get my famous, record hatching latest

Improved New Jewel Incubator

for only ten minutes of your time at home any evening, and paying *only part* of the regular price. Besides I give a $25.00 Poultry Course insuring you biggest profits; big book on Incubators and Brooders—sixty days trial—$5,000,000.00 guarantee back of every machine.

Now you can start raising chickens feeling sure of success. Drop me a postal and I'll show you how to convert ten minutes into hard, cold dollars. You'll be surprised—delighted and agree with thousands that this is a *real* bargain, one that goes beyond anything you ever thought could be done. Write me personally.

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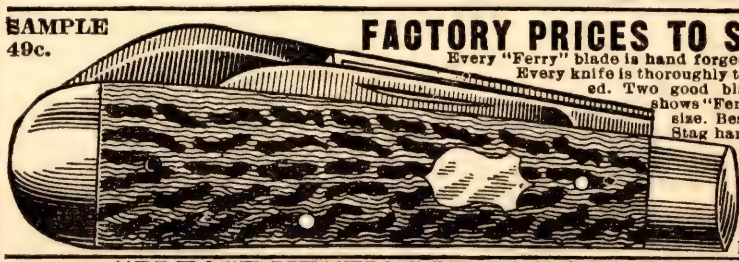
BOYS REPEATING AIR RIFLE FREE



Shoots 500 times without reloading. Length of rifle 32 inches. Working parts are made of the best grades of steel. The stock is finely polished walnut. Shoots small game. Free supply of shot. You can have this air rifle for distributing only 3 of our fast selling art pictures at 25c on our special offer. Everybody will take one. **IT COSTS YOU NOTHING** to try, as we take back those you can't dispose of. Send no money, just your name and address. **D. SEITZ, 62-A 157 W. Adams St., CHICAGO.**

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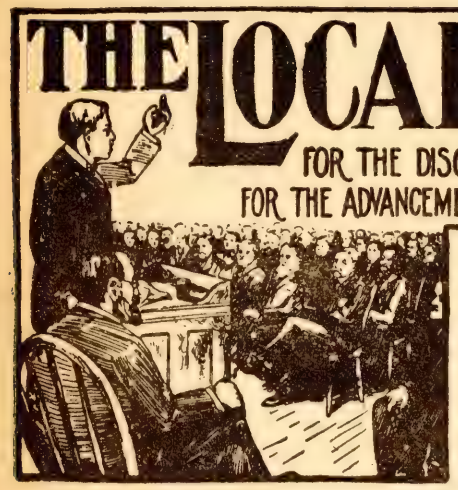


Every "Ferry" blade is hand forged from razor steel. Every knife is thoroughly tested and warranted. Two good blades. Illustration shows "Ferry's Special" exact size. Best all 'round knife. Stag handle, strong, durable. We will send one of these 75c knives at special price 49c, postpaid, 5 for $2.10.

S.E. Ferry, Dept. A Indianapolis, Ind.

"PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS"

Farmers Society *of* Equity Department



THE FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is a farmers' organization, incorporated, headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. Its first and greatest object is *"To obtain Profitable Prices for all the Products of the Farm, Orchard and Garden.* The unit of organization is the local union.

The Membership

Shall consist of farmers and be limited to farmers. The wives of members and their minor sons and daughters may become *special members* on the majority vote of all *regular* and *special* members of the union. They may be charged a fee, or not, as the union may decide. If a fee is charged it shall be placed in the local union treasury.

The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the Society. In it must be shaped the plans and work that will revolutionize American agriculture and usher in the time when the tiller of the soil shall no longer be a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for others, but when he shall be a more important and more independent member of society.

How to Organize a Local Union of the F. S. E.

Whenever a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING reaches that condition of mind that he believes the farmers of his community should do more of their own business of selling and buying, instead of paying an enormous price to have it done by middlemen, he should take steps to organize a local union of the Farmers Society of Equity. A local union is wanted at every market town and city. This is a *business* organization and the local union headquarters must be where the business is done, not at school houses.

The first step will be to interest nine or more of your neighbors with you (ten is the least number that may organize a local union). When you have ten or more names write to headquarters—Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.—for full instructions, blanks, etc. But don't stop canvassing for names of *charter members*. Get all you can. Numbers inspire confidence and the benefits you will receive from your union will largely be in proportion to the number of members.

When you get instructions from headquarters you can call the meeting and organize any time. This is done by electing the officers—a president, a vice-president and a secretary treasurer—and giving the first degree—"Lesson on Co-Operation"—which is not secret, but may be given in a public meeting of the members. But this will be explained in the instructions.

The Membership Fee

is $2.00, which must be apportioned as follows: Where the organization is effected without the assistance of an organizer, put 20 cents in the local union treasury for general expenses, and 30 cents more for extending the organization—total 50 cents. The balance, $1.50, shall be sent to headquarters and is apportioned as follows: 25 cents pays for the official paper one year; 25 cents to meet general expenses and $1.00 for organization—to extend the society.

The new organization must be reported to the National Union by the secretary, or organizer. Members may be admitted at any meeting and reported by the secretary. Reports must be clear and explicit, giving name and number of union, name and address of members, etc. (Headquarters will supply necessary blanks.)

The Emblem



of the Farmers Society of Equity is shown here. It is a demand for profitable prices for farm crops and a pledge of justice and equity to all. Every farmer should wear a button with this emblem which identifies him as a member of the Farmers Society of Equity, the best and most helpful union he ever had an opportunity to connect with.

The 1912 campaign.

—o—

Every reader should keep it in his mind constantly.

—o—

Let us repeat: The campaign is to control every 1912 crop for marketing to secure the producers' own price for the first pound, bushel, bale, box, crate or barrel marketed, and all of them.

—o—

In former issues we proved by crop figures and visible supplies, that comparatively few farmers will be needed to do it. All that we need is enough to control that part that goes on the market some days that is considered "an over-supply," and which speculators take and hold.

—o—

What farmers must do is to prevent such oversupply; prevent another set of people from competing with you in the markets. How easily this can be done we explained before, but we will explain again for the benefit of new subscribers:

—o—

CROPS ARE CONTROLLED WHEN THEY ARE HELD FOR AN AGREED PRICE. The Farmers Society of Equity decides on a price that is fair, equitable and profitable, as soon as the crop is raised. This price is printed in its official paper—this paper—and all of the readers of this paper know the price. Of course, it is desired that each farmer shall become a member of the Society—and he will in time. We also want non-members to co-operate in upholding the members in their demands for right prices.

—o—

A great multitude of farmers can soon be reached by this paper, while it will take longer to organize them—the yearly subscription price is only 12½ cents in clubs of four or more—so the campaign now is to multiply the circulation of **Up-to-Date Farming** so when the prices for the 1912 crops are announced enough of them may be controlled to prevent any over-supply—visible supplies in the markets.

—o—

Here is an illustration in the quotations of the Indianapolis Live Stock market of January 19, 1912. We quote as follows:.

"Gain in hogs when supply falls off. Prices jump 10 to 15 cents."

With a pronounced falling off in the marketing of hogs at the Indianapolis yards, prices climbed upward 10 or 15c, wiping out some of the loss sustained earlier in the week. With a fair tone to the competition, buyers at once had to boost prices. Top sales returned to $6.45, almost as high as at any time this week, and the bulk of sales ranged from $6.20 to $6.35. The market closed about steady and the pens were well cleared.

—o—

What we seek to do in the future is to control the supply definitely, which can be done by stockmen knowing prices and sending their hogs in only when those prices are offered. Note that the market report says there was "a pronounced falling off" on the 19th, and "buyers at once had to boost prices," and "the pens were well cleared."

—o—

These are conditions that stockmen can always have if enough of them know the price and market only when it will be paid. We would like to have all the farmers in on this, but that is not necessary now. There were 147,000 subscribers to this paper January 10th. Two and a half times this number will be enough to throw the balance of control for all the crops. That is, let each present subscriber keep his own subscription alive and send **an average** of 2½ new ones.

—o—

Doesn't this look simple? It is a simple proposition and easy to accomplish. And it is the same way with each crop—know the price and control for it and it will be paid. Nothing is more certain.

—o—

Farmers are not stupid.

—o—

Now that a simple, almost automatic plan of control to secure your own prices is offered we believe they are going to embrace it. We don't believe they are going to continue doing all the hard work and let other people do the easy business in the future.

—o—

The reason they did in the past is because they had no plan or system to do otherwise.

—o—

Farmers, you hold the key to 1912 crop prices in your hands. If you will control the marketing you can make the price. There can be no controverting this. If you all know the same price and hold for it, or even if a considerable number hold for it, marketing WILL BE CONTROLLED. Each of you can know the price and immensely more vital points about the business end of farming by reading this paper. The cost is only 25 cents for 1912, or half of this, 12½ cents, in clubs.

—o—

Farmers marketing independently, without any standard of price to govern them, have been the trouble in the past. The buyers don't set the price for the day until they know how much has been sent in. When the report comes in to their central office and is read, if there is a few more cars than the actual demand for consumption needs, that day, the price is put down ON ALL THE SUPPLY of hogs, cattle, grain, potatoes, cotton, fruit, vegetables, etc.

—o—

Brother farmers, the time has come for you to strike for independence in pricing what is your own. You must keep this paper going to you and see all your neighbors and get them to subscribe so they will have the prices too. Thirty-three thousand and eighty-six new subscribers were enrolled in December. We don't expect to equal that in January because of the extremely cold weather, but let's exceed it in February. Why 4,000 of you sending a club of eight each—$1.00—will maintain the record. Why any present subscriber better pay $1.00 of his own money than allow his neighbors to go through this year without this paper.

—o—

You must depend on yourselves in this matter. Don't depend on us, except as we can support you. This is your contest. It takes numbers. It does not take money, only enough to print the paper and carry the prices

Clean and Grade Your Seed Grain Free!



Manson Campbell, Father of the Chatham System of Breeding Big Crops and Inventor of the Chatham Mill.

You just pick out, from my catalog, whichever size of Chatham Grain Grader, Cleaner and Separator you want me to loan you and I'll promptly ship it, *freight prepaid—free.* I don't want any money! It's a *real* free trial. *Clean and grade all your seed grain.* Keep the machine a month, if you please. Then return machine at my expense or buy it on my

Low-Price Credit Offer

My price is positively the lowest ever made on a reliable grain grader and cleaner. Plenty of time to pay. Don't pay cash unless you want to.

Wonderful Machine

The Chatham handles over 70 seed mixtures—*wheat, oats, corn, barley, flax, clover, timothy,* etc. Takes *cockle, wild oats, tame oats, smut,* etc., from seed wheat; *any mixture* from *flax; buckhorn* from *clover;* sorts *corn* for *drop planter.* Removes *foul weed seed* and all *shrunken, cracked* or *sickly grains.* Takes out all *dust, dirt* and *chaff.* Handles up to 80 *bushels per hour. Gas* power or *hand* power. Easiest running mill on earth. Over 250,000 in use in U. S. and Canada.

CHATHAM Grain Grader, Cleaner and Separator



1912 Model

Read These Letters

By Mark Havenhill, Fox, Ill.

"With my Chatham Mill I found, saved and sold $197.08 worth of timothy seed thrown in my oats by the threshing machine. What do you think of that clean-up of good money?"

By H. O. Gilgore, Swayzee, Ind.

"Separated 162 bushels of wheat from 294 bushels of oats. Am not half done yet. Have already made enough to pay for the mill and am $38.16 to the good besides."

A Wonderful Seed Corn Grader

Hundreds of farmers are buying the "Chatham" for its corn grading feature alone. At state agricultural colleges it has broken all records in sorting corn for drop planters. 98 hills out of every 100 received right number of grains. Where grains were sorted by other means, only 60 out of 100 hills were right.

Write Me Today

Get my famous *low-price-buy-on-time* proposition and my book, *"The Chatham System of Breeding Big Crops."* All comes free. Then, say which Chatham Mill and Bagger you want and I'll loan it to you. *I pledge my word that your only expense attached to this loan is the 2c stamp which carries me your letter.* Now is the time to clean and grade seed grain, so write me *today* (19)

Manson Campbell Co.

Detroit, Kansas City, Minnapolis



Don't Pay 1 Cent for this STEWART BALL BEARING HORSE CLIPPING MACHINE until you get it

It's the best Clipping Machine ever made for general farm use. It will clip horses, cows and mules without any change whatever. Has all file hard cut steel gears, enclosed safe from dust and dirt and running in oil. Has 6 feet of new style, light, easy running flexible shaft and the celebrated Stewart single tension nut clipping knife. Clips easier and faster than any other and lasts longer. Every machine fully guaranteed. Go right to your dealer and see and examine it before you buy. The price there is only $7.50

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—Am saying, that you; yes, you, can get $1,000; but be warned—this offer is good only so long as territory is open. So get mighty busy—write Fritter today. It costs nothing to investigate this remarkable $1,000 class.

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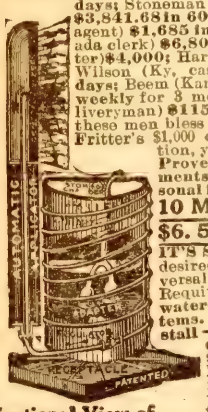
You, by acting **now—today**—can get the thousand allowed to your section. This money—$1,000 or more per man—goes to **mechanics, clerks, farmers, preachers, doctors, lawyers, teachers**—people from all walks in life—**any man, anywhere**—who is willing to join Fritter's $1,000 class. Nobody barred. Not a fairy tale, fake or humbug; for I listen—it's going on daily—hundreds have received their thousand—some many thousands. If you can use $1,000—real money—payable $35 to $75.00 weekly—say so—don't hesitate—don't delay a minute; but get the thousand-dollar hustle—**get your first $1,000**—first start, first taste of real independence—power, influence, luxuries—get these through Fritter, just as hundreds have done. Poor men joining his wonderful $1000 class

Without Capital—Without Experience

—starting with only their nerve—finishing with thousands; yes, thousands of dollars. You, if willing to join hands with Fritter, can easily enjoy same abundant prosperity. Knowing the reason dispels all doubt—creates confidence—enthusiasm

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Korstad (Minn. farmer) received **$2,212.13 in 2 weeks**; Zimmerman (Ind. farmer) **$3,856 in 30 days**; Stoneman (Nebr. photographer) **$3,841.68 in 60 days**; Rasp (Kansas agent) **$1,685 in 73 days**; Juell (Canada clerk) **$6,800**; Oviatt (Iowa minister) **$4,000**; Hart (Va. farmer) **$2,000** Wilson (Ky. cashier) **$3,000 in 30 days**; Beem (Kans.) averaged **$164.25 weekly** for 3 months; Langley (Dak. liveryman) **$115 first day.** No wonder these men bless the day they joined Fritter's $1,000 class. Reads like fiction, yet it's the gospel truth **Proven by sworn statements—investigation—personal interviews.**



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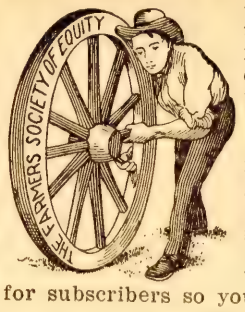
We guarantee our mixed paints not to crack or peel during 5 years of service. (If it should we will furnish new paint free) and a gallon will positively cover at least 250 square feet of surface with two coats. Don't delay, but sit down right now and write for our great paint book, and see the beautiful colors and marvelously low prices, and read our wonderfully liberal 5 year guarantee which protects you absolutely.

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and advice. Don't trust to those who would goad you on to raise more stuff, and leave the business of marketing to another class of people.



—o—

Remember, if it pushes you to get money to meet your obligations it will pay you to push this campaign for subscribers so you can pay.

—o—

We want YOU to put your shoulder to the wheel and push. When you help your organization you help yourself, other people will help you, and the government will help you then. Even the divine promise is "God helps those who help themthemselves."

—o—

Send your own renewal and as large a club as you can. Do it today, please.

CORN WANTED

Headquarters is constantly receiving requests from local unions, especially in Oklahoma, for corn, kaffir corn and oats. All that we can do is to refer them to people who have reported to us that they have corn to sell. But this does not satisfy the demand. Therefore, to satisfy an urgent demand we request any of our readers, in Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, who have corn to sell now, to notify J. A. Harman, State Secretary, Shawnee, Okla. We further recommend, to promote trade, that you quote him the price you will sell at and the rate of freight to Shawnee.

This is an opportunity to do business. Now, please attend to it like business men. Farmers must buy and sell more among themselves.

—o—

Also, we will be glad to list any crop here at headquarters and report it to parties who inquire. We have calls for practically every crop. When reporting, also state the price you want and anything else that should be known.

WITH OUR ORGANIZERS

Nearly all organizers' commissions expired with the end of the year 1911. It is in order now to send for a renewal of your commission for 1912 unless you have already attended to this matter. Conditions are better for organizing in 1912 than they ever have been before; therefore a commission as an organizer for the Farmers Society of Equity will be worth more to any person who will use it, than it ever was before.

There are several organizers who have met with such a degree of success that they are entitled to special consideration and mention in our columns. To such we send the request that they send a photograph and we will print it in this department of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. We don't care to pick out the particular ones who are entitled to this distinction and will not draw the line closely. Therefore, if you have a photograph, even though you may not have organized many local unions until this time, send it along with a story to accompany it.

Max Tobleske, Burbank, Fla., asks us why we did not give the list of local unions that he organized. Our explanation is that perhaps it was an oversight, although it was not our thought to make anything like a complete report. In our previous issue, we printed just a few examples to encourage other organizers who had not succeeded so well. We are glad, however, to give a list of the local unions organized by Organizer Tobleske recently. They are as follows: Burbank Local Union now has 41 members; Bay Lake, 16 members; Orange Springs, 18 members; Interlachen, 19 members; Kenwood, 18 members.

Mr. Tobleske has several local unions under way, which he says will be reported very soon.

We urge upon the organizers to get good people to help them. Good success has resulted from placing "charter member's" blanks in the hands of people in different parts of the community, with the request that each of them get neighbors to sign the blanks and attend the meeting to organize. Organizers who have not got a supply of the "charter member" blanks can obtain them from headquarters.

Mr. Cliff S. McQuiston, Ashton, Idaho, requests us to announce the fact in the official paper, that he is organizing in Fremont County, and that he will attend to any calls that are sent to him for membership or for meetings to organize local unions. Mr. McQuiston's first local union was New Hope, 15 members. He also said that he had found it expedient to go from house to house and interest the people and



From a Photograph Showing the Last Step in Locating the Exact Center of Population of the United States.

"The Center of Population"

A Title that Fits Every Bell Telephone

From the census of 1910 it is found that the center of population is in Bloomington, Indiana, latitude 39 degrees 10 minutes 12 seconds north, and longitude 86 degrees 32 minutes 20 seconds west.

"If all the people in the United States were to be assembled in one place, the center of population would be the point which they could reach with the minimum aggregate travel, assuming that they all traveled in direct lines from their residence to the meeting place."

—U. S. Census Bulletin.

This description gives a word picture of every telephone in the Bell system.

Every Bell telephone is the center of the system.

It is the point which can be reached with "the minimum aggregate travel," by all the people living within the range of telephone transmission and having access to Bell telephones.

Wherever it may be on the map, each Bell telephone is a center for purposes of intercommunication.

To make each telephone the center of communication for the largest number of people, there must be One System, One Policy and Universal Service for a country of more than ninety million.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy ***One System*** ***Universal Service***



Phelps' Big Show-Room Buggy Book for 1912 Is Now Ready

It's the best one I have ever gotten out. It has more styles to select from, both in vehicles and harness. Why try to select a buggy from two or three shop-worn, dust-covered samples, when I will send right to your home a book that shows in big, actual photographs more vehicles than you can find in 25 stores. Local dealers carry only a few styles to select from. I make 125 styles of automobile seat buggies, surreys, phaetons, road carts, etc., and a full line of harness. All made-to-order to suit your taste.

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Split Hickory Vehicles *Direct From the Factory*

All explained fully and illustrated with big photographs in my big new book. It is only a question of good sound judgment to send for this free book no matter where you buy. It will cost you only one penny but it will cost me many pennies to send it to you, but I will take the chance if you are willing, because it is my only salesman and I am sure that I can not only give you a better buggy, but save you a lot of money. Will you write for the book? You are invited to do so. I will pay the postage.

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The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Company
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Don't You Want a 30-Days' Free Road Test of This Auto Seat Buggy

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½ PLY	1 PLY	2 PLY	3 PLY
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75c Per Roll	93c Per Roll	$1.19 Per Roll	$1.47 Per Roll



Way under regular mill price we just bought 100 cars of rubber roofing and as long as it lasts you can have it at our wonder cut prices. *This is No. 1 rubber roofing, as good as any rubber roofing*, regardless of brand or price. Suitable for old roofs, new roofs and over old shingles. Anyone can lay it. No special tools needed. No coating or painting. Fire proof, water proof. Strong and flexible. *Guaranteed 7 to 15 years*, but will last a life time. Made of best long fibre wool felt. Saturated with non-sweating, non-evaporating, non-running, non-cracking special compound. Both sides are heavily COATED WITH PERPETUAL COATING PRESERVATIVE. Never dries or brittles. Fume, gas, vapor and steam proof. Absolutely non-tainting. Rolls are 32 in. wide, contain 108 sq. ft. and will cover 100 sq. ft. Nails, directions for laying, cement for cementing laps sent with each roll.

Write for Free Roofing & Fencing Catalog --see our cut prices on mica scale roofing, gravel surface roofing, crushed slate roofing, metal roofing, metal ceilings, metal lath, roofing felt, sheating, plaster board and every article kindred to the roofing trade.

Order From This Offer for at these prices the 100 cars will go quick. Send a deposit of 1-5 the amount of order -- if the order is $5.00, send $1.00 deposit. If $10.00, send $2.00 and so on. State quantity wanted, figuring one roll will cover 100 sq. ft., and we will send the roofing C. O. D. by freight, subject to examination. The balance and freight charges you pay the agent after you find the roofing perfectly satisfactory, the equal of any rubber roofing you ever saw at double our price and a more wonderful bargain in roofing paper than you ever imagined possible. Otherwise have the agent return it at our expense and we will instantly refund your deposit.

Wire Fencing on 60 Days Trial Also we lead in lowest prices on wire fencing -- all kinds--farm fencing 11 1-2c a rod, poultry fencing--50 ft. at 65c, lawn fencing 53-4c a ft., gates $1.79, and barb wire and fencing accessories at correspondingly low prices. All our roofing, fencing, etc. is illustrated, described and priced in our **Great Special Roofing and Fencing Catalog** which we will gladly send you free upon request. *Write for it today.*

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TO LEARN THE BARBER TRADE Thousands have become successful shop owners by our method and send to us for barbers. We must supply them. LEARN NOW and ACCEPT A JOB THAT PAYS WELL. Light, clean, inside work. Few weeks qualifies. Tools given. OUR MANUAL IS SPLENDID FOR HOME PREPARATION. Particulars mailed. Write today. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE 46 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

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We want to buy all your Furs. Trappers & Dealer should write us at once for our Price-List., It i free We hold all goods separate until you are satisfied with our returns. We pay all expressage and charge no commission.

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Raw Furs Wanted

Skunk, Mink, Raccoon, Opossum, Fox, Muskrat and other furs are bringing high prices in New York, the best market for you to ship to. Do you want to know **"How to Get More Money for Your Raw Furs?"** Write for "Monjo's Hunter and Trapper" and price list—it's free. Highest commercial references.

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SEE YOUR NAME IN PRINT AND GET A BIG MAIL

For only 10c. silver we will print and mail to you 200 Gummed Labels with your name and address thereon, convenient for use on your stationery or to paste on your books or other articles to prevent their loss. We will also send a copy of "NEW IDEAS," and print your name in our directory, from which you will receive lots of free samples mdse., books, magazines, letters, etc. **All this for only 10 cents (in silver) or 12 cents in stamps.** Address. **Editor New Ideas, Dept. B, 223 S. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.**

SOIL RICH AS THE VALLEY OF THE NILE

I offer for quick sale at a bargain, the following:

1066a, 600a in cultivation; 12 houses, barns, cotton, horses, etc.
840a, 400a in cultivation, fully equipped with houses, barnes, etc.
160a with 80a in cultivation; good buildings.
783 a oak timber tract.

All above in Calhoun Parrish, La., near Bayville. All offered at bargain prices on easy terms. Land is as rich as any in the world and it often compared to the valley of the Nile in Egypt. Write for full particulars. Write me what you want to buy.

C. H. LEE, Lands, Indianapolis, Ind.

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secure the members' signature before calling the meeting to organize. The situation in Fremont County, Idaho, is rather peculiar. While the plan of the Farmers Society of Equity is to organize only at market or shipping towns and cities, the shipping point, Ashton, for Fremont County, is so distant from some of the producing valleys, that special permission was given to organize local unions in the outlying towns, which are not railroad stations. After this is done, they will all join in the central local union or county union, at the central point. The business will be done from the central point, as in all ordinary cases, but these local unions at the outlying places will permit the members to meet for social and other purposes.

More organizers are wanted. In fact we want an organizer in each community, but will give larger territory to capable men or women who request it and who will put behind the work the time and ability to establish the Society in such larger territory, this year. If you are out of work, or if you are not busy at this time with your regular work, or if the work you are doing is not paying you well, write to headquarters and get our proposition to organizers.

Sample copies of the official paper are about the best propaganda material that can be used. We will be pleased to send a bundle of sample copies free, on request, to any commissioned organizer.

Organizer C. L. McDowell, of Kiel, Okla., reports that he was down to state headquarters and got acquainted with all of the officers. He said further: "I was very much pleased with the appearance of state headquarters and from my contact with the state president and state secretary. The secretary seems to be all business. He had just made a shipment of cotton for a local of colored farmers, and the representative of the local was in his office while I was there settling up the business and was well pleased with the returns. The colored farmers in Oklahoma are up and doing. They are honest and hard-working people. I am glad that our Society gives them the right hand of fellowship.

"I have fifteen names ready now to organize. The state president is going to come up and help me a while to organize this, Kingfisher County. We will organize a strong county union. I mean business."



PUMPKINS RAISED BY DR. STRONG, GIRARD KAS.

THE FIELD

UP-TO-DATE FARMING will print in this department short letters from its subscribers on any subject of general interest and calculated to further the mission of the paper.

Socialist Headquarters Invaded by Equity

In addition to the names we formerly published, who are boosting the Farmers Society of Equity, at and in the vicinity of Girard, Kas., we publish the following: A. B. Whiteside, Clay H. Burnett, D. G. Smith, E. B. Cropper; these are all business men. N. P. Houghton, mayor; Dr. Strode, C. Hitz, grain buyer; W. S. Hitch, plumber; J. Frank Ashby, dairyman.

Dr. Strong, who was mentioned in a former article, is one of the strongest Equity men in this section. Accompanying this is an illustration of the doctor in his pumpkin patch, so you see the doctor is "some pumpkin" in this section of Kansas.

The people are coming to believe that the Farmers Society of Equity creed of "Equity in all the business relations of life" will give our country about as much Socialism as we need. Therefore, hasten the day when Equity shall prevail.—I. W. Ely, Girard, Kas.

At the Expense of Soil and Bodily Energy

I am interested in the Farmers Society of Equity organization, but I know of it only through the publicity given it by the press. Therefore, please send all of your literature that reflects the aims and scope of the Society.

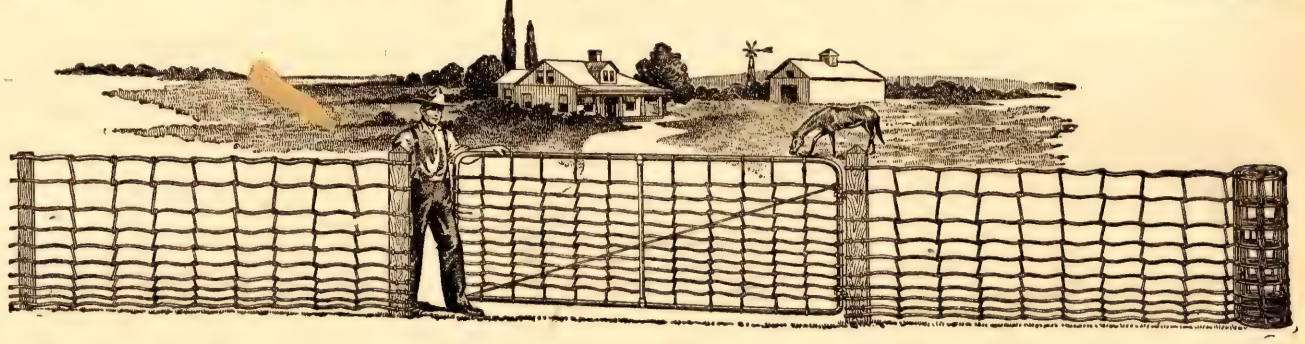
I have long been conscious that there is too wide a gap in our industrial system between the producer and the ultimate consumer. I am persuaded that same one or class of people through a species of manipulations and monopoly, exploit the necessaries of life unduly, and at the expense of the soil and the bodily energy of the farmers.

If the Farmers Society of Equity is what I have concluded it is, I am at your service to establish it through this section —Richard Lowe, Clarks Hill, Ind.

Didn't Disobey

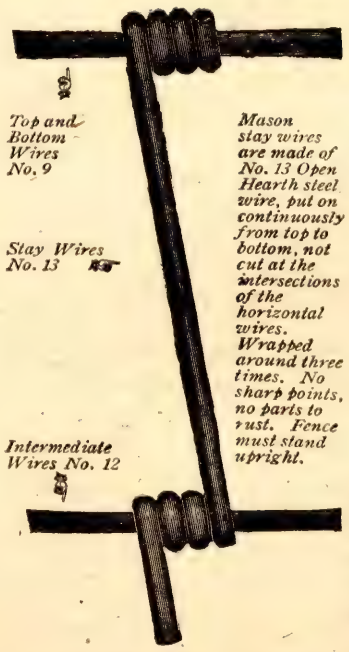
"Bridget, I told you not to put the silver knives in with the steel ones any more."

"I didn't, mum, I put the steel ones in with the silver ones."



The Best Fence Bargain of the Year

100 rods of 48 in. fence and 4x10 foot steel gate only $26.95
No reason now why your farm should not be fenced!



Here is your chance to get a good, strong fence, the kind you've had in mind, at a figure anyone can afford to pay.

The recent slump in the price of steel enabled us to buy up a stock of the raw material at a price that was lower than at any time since 1893. Though the price is now advancing sharply we are able to give our customers the advantage of the saving we effected by purchasing when we did. After this stock is exhausted our prices will necessarily be forced to a higher level. Therefore your great opportunity to secure high grade farm fencing at regular money-saving prices is open now. It won't last long and you'd better place your order at once.

The only thing cheap about it is the price. It is one of the most popular styles of our famous Steel Champion Brand, a fence that has been fully tested under every condition and is today giving the best of satisfaction on thousands of farms the country over.

This fence is made of full-gauge heavily galvanized Hard Coiled Steel Spring Wire, which means that you can stretch it wherever you can set a line of posts no matter how hilly. It will give and take without crushing or sagging and will always be right on the job, taut and tight and ready to turn any animal.

The stays are one continuous piece wrapped tightly around each line wire not once but three times, making the smoothest and strongest connection with the least material. They are spaced 12 ins. apart.

The Steel Gate is lighter, stronger and better in every way than a wood gate. It is 4 feet high, 10 feet wide, and is made of 1⅜ inch Steel Tubing, has square corners at bottom and is handfilled with heavy wire. It comes complete with latch and hinges all ready for your posts.

GUARANTEE: Both fence and gate are sent subject to your examination at your depot. If you do not find them exactly as represented, and if you are not confident that you have saved considerable money, return the shipment at our expense and we refund every penny of the money sent us.

OUR OFFERS: Send $5 with your order as evidence of good faith and we will ship the 100 rods of Steel Champion Fence and the Steel Gate exactly as described above for $26.95, delivered on cars at Leesburg, the balance—$21.95—to be paid C. O. D. Or, if you will send the full amount—$26.95—with your order we will include free one complete set of fence and wire splicing tools, which sells everywhere for 75 cents or more.

REFERENCE: Write the publishers of this paper about us or ask your own banker to look us up. They will tell you that you run no risk in dealing with us as we have a reputation for honestly fulfilling every promise we make, so that when we say money back if you want it "we mean just what we say."

Don't delay. Order now, for this advertisement may not appear again. We cannot hold this offer open long. If you are not ready to order, be sure to send your name for our new and complete catalog of Farm and Poultry Fences, Gates, Tools and Supplies. Steel Farm Gates, each $2.95. Barb Wire, $1.40 per spool.

THE MASON FENCE CO., Box 71 LEESBURG, OHIO

What Local Unions are Doing

Florida

Twin Lakes Local Union, Manville, Fla., reports six additional members and says: "Judging by the orders placed last evening for seed and fertilizer, our people here are becoming interested in the Farmers Society of Equity. I am devoting the largest part of my time to the promotion of this local union and its business, and believe that we will become a powerful business organization in this section, and work a great deal of good for our people."—Geo. I. Homel, Sec.

Wisconsin

Copenhagen Local Union, Denmark, Wis., writes under date of January 8th:

"Our local has recently bought four carloads of corn from Rankin & Co., Milwaukee. This is a dairying district, so we buy a lot of corn and mill stuff. We bought last year from different firms in carload lots, to the amount of $6,500, with good satisfaction, but it is the selling end that I want to get started this year, when we believe we will have more stuff to sell. Our members take good interest in our local and we have some well-attended and interesting meetings. Also, once in a while we have a Social or picnic with some features that are charged for and the profits made are put in our treasury.

"There are several of our members who have quite a distance to go, and they would like to know whether they would be permitted to organize another, local union in their neighborhood. The object would be for social advantages and conveniences in meeting, but we would do all our business together at the shipping place.

"At the meetings I am asked sometimes whether I receive letters from headquarters. They would like to have letters read from headquarters. It will do more good than the good things you print in the official paper."—Ole Hansen, Secy.

Headquarters will give permission to organize such subordinate local union, for the purposes stated. Everybody at headquarters is so busy with Society work, and in producing the official paper, that we have neglected to write as frequently to local unions as we probably should have written. We will try to improve in that respect in the future.

Oregon

Mr. A. R. Lyman, secretary, reports that a county union was organized for Multnomah County, Ore., on the 4th instant. Four local unions in the county participated. He satisfaction, but it is the selling end that I want to get started this year, when we believe we will have more stuff to sell. Our members take good interest in our local and we have some well-attended and interesting meetings. Also, once in a while we have a social or picnic with some features further says that nine directors were elected by the county union, as an executive committee, to attend to all business of selling and buying in the county. Further a recommendation was made that Mr. C. R. Kellar, of Gresham, Ore., should be appointed state organizer. Mr. Keller, as has been reported in earlier issues of this paper, has been quite successful in organizing local unions, which recommends him highly to National Headquarters for the position, which is now under consideration.

Mr Lyman continues: "We are very anxious to see the Farmers Society of Equity organized in all of the counties around Portland and along the Pacific Coast, with the greatest dispatch. It is only by hastening the matter that the spirit of those already in can be stimulated. Prices on the coast vary so much from those of the East and conditions are so different, we really need a weekly or semi-weekly market report for the cities of Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Producers are suffering great injustice, because of a lack of information. We recognize that we need the East and the East also needs us, and the future will probably bring these sections closer together in the prices of products, but we feel that we have a problem out here that is distinctly our own. We also think that with the western coast country organized, that we can largely get the benefits through co-operation of the Farmers Society of Equity, even independent of the eastern section of the country.—A. R. Lyman, Secy, Gresham, Ore.

Clearing the Worst Kind of Land With a Steel Stump Puller

For the benefit of our readers who have not had the opportunity of keeping up with what the world is doing toward ridding lands of wasteful stumps we are taking this space in an endeavor to try and point out some of the wonderful things that are being accomplished today with the triple power, all-steel puller.

It is certain that the modern farmer of today realizes more than ever before the absolute necessity of putting his land back in the condition it was originally before the first seed was sown. Of course, this is not possible to convert land into just the same condition, but agricultural experts say that if it can be gotten anywhere near its first state the, crops will be healthier and materially bigger.

So today nearly every progressive farmer is fertilizing and experimenting with his money-making soil but few of them ever thought of clearing their wasteful stump lands until recently when the triple stump puller was perfected. Farmers that thought about clearing their stumpy land all realized that there was no practical and economical way of doing it until this triple powered machine was brought out.

Now the farmer has his best opportunity of letting his overworked land have a vacation and to get back into good condition because he can clear his stump land and work that while his "old stand-by" acres are resting and getting ready for bigger and better crops.

In every state in the Union farms and parts of farms are being cleared. Big land companies are clearing tracts of land as large as forty thousand acres and individual farmers are cleaning up their patches and tracts, rejoicing in the fact that now their profits will be materially increased.

The photographs that we have had reproduced in this article will give our readers some idea of how this triple power machine works and how much it will really accomplish in one day. Fifty to two hundred stumps a day is nothing unusual with this triple power machine and the big fellows are taken out almost as easy as those little scrubby ones that have been hindering crops for so long.

We believe every one of our readers are familiar enough with scientific farming to know the almost unlimited value of this new, stump cleared land that has never been worked. It is the most valuable kind of land that can be bought, but, of course, never before has been of any real worth on account of the thousands of stumps that were upon it. The Agricultural Department bulletin says in this connection:

"New land, because of the large quantity of vegetable matter it contains is exceedingly loose. The leaf mold also gives the soil a dark color and fertile appearance. Humus and decomposed vegetation is an essential element in productive soils. It imparts a wholesome physical character and furnishes properties that enable it to retain heat, moisture and plant food. Ordinarily each succeeding harvest will exceed the preceding one until the third or fourth is reached."

Corn is a good crop for new land as the frequent cultivating helps to round the soil into shape. Oats do not benefit the land so much, but clover does especially well. The Agricultural Department gives this advice: "In seeding new land to clover, select the largest and most vigorous variety. The denser the growth the more difficult it will be for foul matter to secure a lodging. Fruits of all kinds do well upon cleared woodland, provided, of course, that the location and mechanical condition of the soil are suitable."

The strawberry is highly recommended for new ground, because there are far less weeds to impede the growth.

The surface of new soil is light andporous, allowing the sprouts to push their way upward. This physical condition is also a great aid to truck gardening. Sweet and Irish potatoes will yield well, be symmetrical in form and clear in color. Tomatoes make an unusually good showing as do nearly all the garden products.

The Agricultural Department says further: "When stumps are pulled out by machinery many more roots are removed than when dynamite or any other method is used." With the old methods of getting rid of stumps even the most successful of them could not be as successful as the new triple powered stump puller because just the tops of the roots and larger hunners were blown out or burned out. With the practically allTAOIN HRDLU CMFWYPP triple Power All-Steel Stump Puller practically all of the roots are pulled out, and there is no further work o fany importance to be done.

Stop Hog Cholera

At this time when thousands of hogs are dying from cholera, every reader should send for the big free $1.00 package of Wilbur's Stock Food which this company offers to give you as a sample They claim that this Stock Food fed to your hogs absolutely prevents cholera and removes all worms. Wilbur's Stock Food is also guaranteed to fatten and condition hogs cattle, horses, sheep and poultry in much less time than without its use. It is a wonderful milk maker, body toner and feed saver.

Over one-half million farmers feed Wilbur's Stock Food and have bought it for almost a quarter of a century. See the big Free $1.00 box offer on page — of this paper. The address is Wilbur Stock Food Co., 474 Huron St., Milwaukee, Wis.

New Trapping Laws

The wide variation in trapping laws in various states makes it quite necessary for the trapper and farmer to be in close touch with game legislation at all times. The old saying that "ignorance of the law excuses no man" has caused regret in the heart of many only when it has been too late.

These people will be glad to learn of a book which is now being distributed free by F. C. Taylor & Co., 110 Fur Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., which gives the game laws of every state in the Union and Canada. It also tells how and when to trap, and so forth. We suggest that those of our readers who are interested in hunting or trapping send for a copy of the book.

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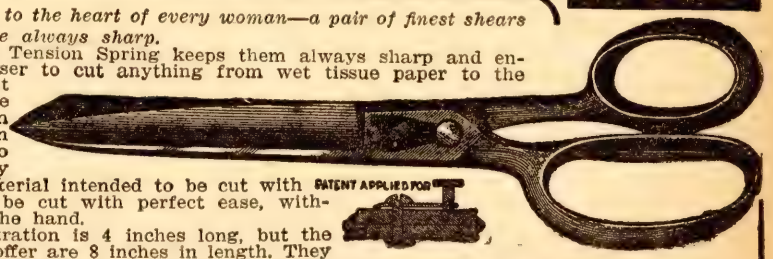
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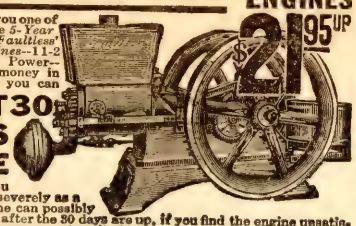
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J. A. EVERITT, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind

A CART LOAD OF FUN This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A CART LOAD OF FUN" are the following: "A Man with a Liver," "Pumpkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man," "How to Go-a-Courting," Baumgartner's Dog." "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar." "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married." "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had His Feelings Upset," "Jone's Baby." "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. "A CART LOAD OF FUN" is a book of 64 large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers price 10c each, 3 for 25c; postpaid. COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis **FOR 10 cts**

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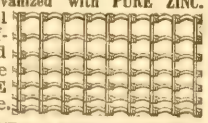
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Consumers Low Cost of Living League

In this department we will report the progress of movements by consumers to organize and co-operate in buying. The most promising movement of this kind is in Indianapolis, and most frequent reference will probably be made to it. Also, we will be glad to have clippings on this subject.

Indianapolis L. C. of L. League

Some citizens of Indianapolis who have been moving to cure the high cost of living met again on January 11th, under the auspices of the Weights and Measures Association. That meeting unanimously endorsed the plan of organization and co-operation recommended by UP-TO-DATE FARMING. A report of the meeting is printed in the Editorial section of this number.

On January 17th, the committee on membership met at the home of the chairman Mrs. Henry Riesenberg, and arranged for a city-wide campaign. Headquarters were opened at 227 West Washington street, with T. C. Yarnall in charge. The canvass has started already.

Following are resolutions adopted by the committee on membership:

RESOLUTIONS:

"Whereas, The Consumers Low Cost of Living League has decided to begin its canvass at once for members, preparatory to the application of what is believed to be the only plan that will bring speedy and adequate relief to our people from the high cost of living, and whereupon the best welfare of the forty-five thousand families in our city is our only thought in this movement, and

"Whereas, The happiness and prosperity of the individual family is the measure of the bounty, desirability as a place of residence and prosperity of our city, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we call upon every public-spirited man and woman in the city, and particularly do we ask the ministers, school teachers and retired business men to help us to make this canvass the most resultful. Announcements of this movement from the pulpit, and in the schools, will help very much, therefore, we ask for such co-operation. Also, the committee wants canvassers representing every section of the city. Application can be made to the league's temporary headquarters at No. 227 West Washington street.

"Whereas, The number of families in Indianapolis receiving help now from charitable institutions and charitably-inclined people, is very large, and

"Whereas, Anything that will reduce the cost of the necessaries of life, must relieve the distress of the poor people and proportionately lessen the work and expense of the charity workers, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we solicit the co-operation of all charitable organizations in Indianapolis, and all individuals who have given of their time and money to relieve the distress of the poor, to the end that the Consumers League may be quickly established and its benefits realized by the people."

Mayor Shank at New York Meeting

Mayor Samuel Lewis Shank, of Indianapolis, addressed the New York State Agricultural Society on the high cost of living and a remedy, at Albany, N. Y., January 17. He said in part:

"Under modern commercial methods and the development of several grades of middlemen the law of supply and demand, so far as the consumer is concerned, has become more or less a dead letter. The consumer in large cities finds that large crops of fruits and vegetables mean little or nothing to him. He used to cheer up when he read of big apple crops, big peach crops, big potato or cabbage crops for he knew these products would be cheap. Now news of this kind is received with derision.

"What difference does it make if the cranberry crop is large? Doesn't the price always climb from $10 to $12 a barrel or 10 to 15 cents a quart by the time the Thanksgiving day demand comes? Do overloaded peach trees in Georgia, Florida or Michigan mean that the working man is going to have cheap jellies and jams the winter? Not if the market handlers of crops know it.

"The growers in some states found this out some time ago and have taken protective measures as far as they can, by organizing associations, pooling their crops and making the middlemen pay them reasonable prices, if they hope to continue in business as distributers. But the consumers only now are organizing to look after their interests in the food supply question.

"According to reports that have in them the evidences of truth, if for example, the selling agent in Indianapolis for the orange crop sees, after ordering shipments to that city, that the demand has fallen off at the prevailing prices, leaving more stock on hand than he had expected, he sees to it that the cars on their way to Indianapolis are not allowed to get there and glut the market, but are switched off to other markets.

"To my mind the greatest gift that can come to the American people is some permanent plan whereby the consumer can be brought into closer touch with the producer. When this is done lower prices of food products will prevail. In my own way I am trying to bring about this condition of affairs. I do not assert my plan is the best or that it will be successful everywhere, but one thing I do know, and that is that lower prices now prevail in my home city."

The Indianapolis Plan

The Indianapolis plan proposes to organize the consumers into a co-operative body. The constituant parts will be branch leagues in various parts of the city, each with a distributing station for that district. At the start there will probably be fifty districts and fifty distributing houses, instead of about one thousand distributing houses as at present. The membership fee is $2.00, which may be paid 50 cents quarterly.

This plan in operation in Indianapolis can be of great advantage to producers in the fact that it will concentrate receiving and distribution in a few places instead of divided among many. The demand can easily be found, then and a larger demand and consumption will result.

But the producers must not expect the consumers to voluntarily give them profitable prices. *Consumers are organizing to buy cheaper.* While there is enough margin now taken by the middle system to satisfy both ends, the consumers will not hesitate to buy just as low as they can if the producers continue to glut the market. This is their privilege, and, as the friend of farmers we say that if farmers will not get together to supply the demand systematically, as we have always recommended then let them suffer for their folly.

To make this so plain that no person can misunderstand let us assume that the Consumers Low Cost of Living League is established in Indianapolis, that there are fifty districts and fifty distributing houses; that each of these houses reports the demand daily to the central office; that there is just one buyer for the whole city. Now we will assume that this condition is known over the country by the producers. Then the producers will report what they have to sell, or they will ship their produce to the Indianapolis headquarters of the Consumers League. But they will have very little protection amongst themselves against gluts and the league will naturally want enough sent in to keep prices low.

So far as the producers, in their present condition, are concerned, this movement by the consumers will not benefit them further than increasing the demand for produce. But it will present an opportunity that never was presented before and which the producers can easily avail themselves of. It is the opportunity of reaching the final demand without the intervention of the army of toll takers, who do no valuable service.

As we write this the following letter came to our desk:

"Robertsdale, Ala., Jan. 16, 1912.

"MR. J. A. EVERITT, Pres.

"Dear Sir:—We are an association of some 125 of the best farmers in this vicinity. Having heard of your Society of Equity I was appointed a committee to investigate and report in what way you can assist us in marketing. Please furnish us with full particulars."—Edward S. Hunt, Sec.-Mgr., Robertsdale Farm Assn., Robertsdale, Ala."

What the producers need, and when the consumers organize to buy the need will be even greater, is affiliation of all present organizations in the national Farmers Society of Equity and unorganized territory must organize, and come in too. Then, by the Equity System of marketing demand and supply will be expressed at a common point. Then it will be only a clerical operation to direct the former to meet the latter, not in excessive or scant quantities, but just to equal it.

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Lost 112 Pounds. W. C. Newburn, Contact, Nev., writes: "I have lost 112 lbs., am wonderfully benefited in heart and general vigor. Can climb mountains easily now."

Lost 98 Pounds. Mrs. J. H. Wooldridge, Galena, Mo., writes: "My figure and appearance have been wonderfully improved; have lost 98 lbs. Friends amazed."

Many other testimonials from well known persons will be mailed with FREE PROOF TREATMENT.

I could fill every page of this journal with testimonials from grateful patients.

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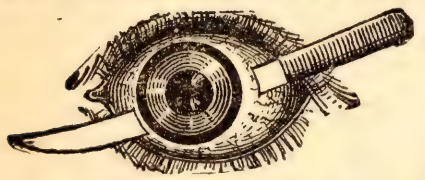


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It is our ambition to make UP-TO-DATE FARMING *not only an entertaining but a VALUABLE visitor in every home it enters. Our SPECIAL MISSION is to help farmers get better prices for their stuff—to enable them to SELL BETTER. It is also our purpose to help them to get better returns for their money—to enable them to BUY BETTER. To this end we insert in our columns advertisements of the leading firms throughout the entire country, who have for sale what we are assured is the best of everything in the respective lines, and that includes everything needed in the home, on the farm, among the stock, or in the poultry yard.*

We want to know just how much benefit this is to our subscribers. Hence we have set apart this Department for the publication of short letters from our readers who have patronized our advertisers, and who will write and tell us how much they have been benefited thereby. And if any have not been treated fairly write that also, for it is our earnest endeavor to admit none but honest advertisers. Now, friends, who have patronized our advertisers, this department is for you. Please write us your experiences, both for our information and that of others.

BUYING FROM ADVERTISERS

THERE have been, and perhaps still are, fake advertisers, parties who advertise some frivolous thing, and by misrepresentation, induce the over-curious to bite, and get bitten. This and certain other interests, have created a prepudice against buying from advertisers. But that prejudice is unfounded. Advertisers of standard articles or goods must make good because their business is at stake. They generally advertise what they make themselves, an article that bears their own brand, and that they have guaranteed for a certain purpose. It must be what is thus publicly claimed for it, or the entire business of the advertiser will suffer. This is not the case with those who transfer their commodities to a jobber or wholesaler, and he to a retailer and the latter to a customer who knows nothing about the goods beyond his experience with it after the purchase, and then, whether good or bad, he knows nothing of its responsible manufacturer, or whether there is any responsible party behind it. On the contrary, advertised goods go directly from those who are responsible for them, and generally at a price to which the cost of a round about trade and various profits have not been added. It is safe to buy from reliable advertisers.

It Pays to Clip Horses

For the past three years I have been using a Stewart Clipper purchased through Up-to-Date Farming from the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., 1224 Ontario St., Chicago, Ill.

I do not believe there is any implement on my farm costing even two or three times as much, that pays a bigger profit. In the spring it is especially valuable, as I go over every horse and cow on the place, cutting off the long, shaggy hair. Besides improving their appearance, the horses can do a third more work, easier than with their winter coats on them. Then the cows are more comfortable and I'm sure their flow of milk is increased.

Later on I put on the sheep-shearing attachment and my fleeces are taken off smoother than in the old way and from one-third to one-half quicker.

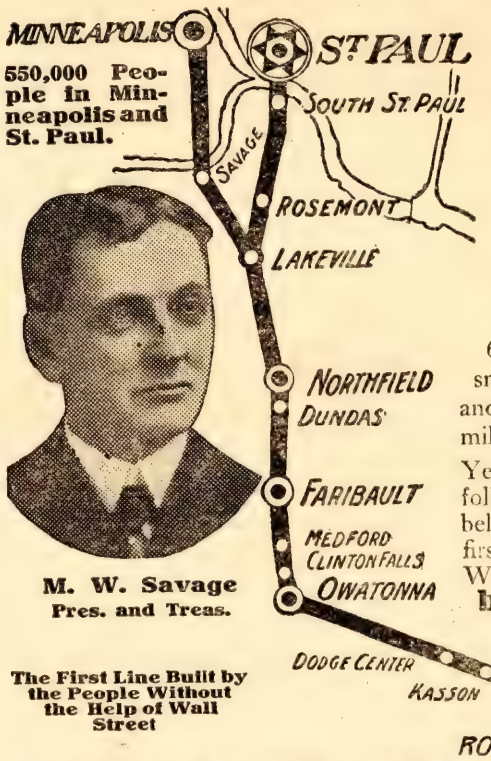
The clipping machine is one that, after being once used, is recognized as a necessary part of every farm equipment.—John Krisner, Steuben Co., Ind.

The Best Thing

A subscription to Up-to-Date Farming—25 cents—or a club of four or more at 12½ cents each.

R. F. D. Automatic Gate 1-3 Price. At less than cost. One in each township to advertise them. This is your chance to secure one of our wonderful R. F. D gates which open from buggy seat or horseback almost free. Send stamp for instructions how to make one.
THORPE GATE CO., Wapella, Ill.

Get the Profits Your Money Earns



550,000 People in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

M. W. Savage
Pres. and Treas.

The First Line Built by the People Without the Help of Wall Street

Get your share of the future dividends that are to be earned by this high-class Electric Railroad.

6,000 of the average, every-day, small investors have built, paid for and put in successful operation 40 miles of the Dan Patch Electric Line.

Yes—**"People"**—plain American folks of moderate means,—and we believe the Dan Patch Line is the first to be built without the aid of Wall Street. We have already **built** and we **own** and **operate** 40 miles of Electric Railroad from Minneapolis to Northfield, in a garden spot of the golden Northwest. The

DAN PATCH ELECTRIC RAILROAD

Forty miles in operation. You probably know that we have splendid all steel cars running daily through this territory—full of growing industries and big with possibilities. A fine freight and passenger business already established. Doesn't this look like INDEPENDENCE for the People—profit for you and for all who join us?

I want you to get in on our proposition that will open your eyes to the fact that it's **bad business** to let the other fellow get rich on your money when **your** own opportunity **is right here.** Six thousand of us **believe in the Dan Patch Line.** Will you join us so that we can quickly complete the road and get it in shape to make big earnings?

You probably know that I have built up the **largest** commercial business of its kind **in the world.** I firmly **believe** in this investment **for you,** and $100,000.00 of **my own** money is a pretty good proof of my faith, isn't it? I will give you **absolutely free** $600.00 of voting stock with an easy, monthly investment in preferred stock. In my big book, FREE for this coupon or a postal card, I tell you all about why it is a reasonable, sensible thing to do—this enterprise which gives to all the stock-holders the chance to know exactly what becomes of their money, and the profits **it earns.** The Dan Patch is not a dream; not a possibility—it is in successful operation for 40 miles and I am working to complete it and make it a big paying investment; one of the finest and best contructed Electric railroads in the country. And everybody knows that high class, well managed Electric Lines are money makers. All the way across the continent the wires are strung and the rails are laid that are making some fellow rich. WHY NOT YOU AND ME? Why should the big fellows get it all? Remember—I personally guarantee to protect your stock equally with my own. This is truly a People's Road: It is built to show what can be done by

Public Team Work

Are you with us? For co-operation? For Dividends made with your own money? Then write today—now, for the books. Read them over—quietly—in your own home—unprejudiced by anything or anybody; let your own judgment work and I am sure it will tell you that "Savage" is right. But if not, there's no harm done; it's your own business, and you must do exactly as your shrewdest and best thoughts decide. But

Send for My Free Books

They tell the story in a nutshell; the story of the Dan Patch Electric—**the road that's built by the People, without the interference of Wall Street.** The books tell you how you can get in with Savage and his friends and make your money work over-time **for yourself.** SEND THIS "FREE BOOKS" COUPON NOW—or a postal will do.

M. W. SAVAGE, President
Minneapolis, Minn.

COUPON

M. W. Savage, President Dan Patch Electric R. R. Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir:
I don't know whether or not I'll invest any money, but I'm interested, and want you to send me your two books without the least obligation to me—the Book of "Electric Facts" and "How Wall Street Rules With the People's Money."

Name_____

Postoffice_____

State_____

FREE COUPON Up-to-Date Farming.

X-RAY KATHODOSCOPE. Latest pocket curiosity Everybody wants it; tells the time on watch through cloth, Apparently see your fellow, best girl or any object through cloth wood or stone, any distance, all climates; lasts lifetime; always ready for use. Price, 25c. stamps or silver Alden & Co., 2008 Hoyt Ave., Indianapolis



WE GUARANTEE A SQUARE DEAL
to all who trade here—write our advertisers. See guarantee of advertisers in this issue.

AGENTS —SALESMEN-MANAGERS— All Men Out of work—those who want better positions—Stop right here—get free information on the Greatest Household Invention ever known—A SELF WRINGING MOP.
An opportunity to make easy money---at home or traveling.

A Quicker, Faster, Seller was Never Known.



$50 —TO— $75 EVERY WEEK

SELLING EASY
WRINGER MOPS
EASY MONEY
EASY TO SELL
Get on EASY STREET selling Easy Mops

A Bigger Money Maker You will Never Find.

These illustrations show the mop on the floor and also when it is wrung up. On the floor it spreads out and is held down firmly at all points. When lifted it straightens out automatically for wringing, and two turns of crank takes out every drop of water. Mopping is now a pleasure and the floor is cleaned 100 percent better in half the time.

LISTEN: **One man's orders $2600 one month—profit $1650;** Mere boy in Pa., made $9.00 in 2 1-2 hrs. A. E. Martin, Mich., says: "Called at 20 homes, made 19 sales." E. Menn, Wis., says: **"Sold 131 in 2 days."** E. Randal, Minn., **"Canvassed 11 families, took 11 orders."** John D. McLeod **sold 6 after supper** in less than an hour. **Don't need experience, sells itself.** That's the way it goes. You can't fail. You are bound to win. **You can sell 100 mops** a week, working only half time.
Two turns of crank wrings out every drop of water. Simple, practical, reliable, durable, never wears out. **Every home buys.** No talking necessary. Show it, take the order. Get started now, don't wait. **We will help you.**
We want Agents, Salesmen, Managers in every county to fill orders, appoint, supply, control sub-agents. **150 percent profit.** No investment required. Sample free with first order. New catalog, Instructions, **sworn-to** evidence, all **Free.**
U. S. MOP CO., 1475 Dorr St., Toledo, O.

Wanted Agents

UP-TO-DATE FARMING wants a man, woman, boy or girl agent in each community. There is about $50 or more in each community for any person who will go out and pick it up.

We can't make you our full proposition in this, but we will tell you in a letter and show you how you can get this money, probably easier than any other money you ever made. Have you a way to use $50, or do you want it to keep?

We want to put this paper in every farm home. You can not do a better thing for yourself or your community. Boys and girls can do the work and earn the money as well as grownups.

A postal card or letter will bring full particulars by return mail.

SEED WANTED Send samples and quote us price wanted on Timothy, Clover, Blue Grass, etc. O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.

Tell them you saw the "ad." in Up-to-Date Farming

Middlemen Grab 54 Per Cent. of What You Pay Out For Farm Produce, While the Farmers Get 46.

From the *Citizen, Columbus, O.*

"Does the cost of living at your home bother you? Have you ever puzzled your head on how to cut down household expenses?

"Certanly you have and when you went into the thing to any extent you found that a bunch of middlemen were getting your hard-earned dollars—or rather, to be exact, getting fifty-four cents out of every dollar you spent for food. So you quit blaming the farmer, felt sorry for yourself and went on paying fifty-four cents every day or every few hours to a half dozen middlemen.

"The problem must be solved by elimination of the needless middlemen," says Dr. Harvey Wiley, Chief federal chemist.



"Every city has a supply bureau, and there is no question that this could be broadened into a depot of public supply," he says. "Now, of course, this idea will be jumped on by every wholesaler and every every retailer. But that is not the question.

"B. F. Yoakum furnishes the following figures based on the New York City market:

	Farmer Gets	Consumer Pays
Eggs	$ 17,238,000	$ 28,730,000
Rice	1,354,000	6,191,000
Cabbage	1,825,000	9,125,000
Onions	821,000	8,212,000
Milk	22,912,000	48,880,000
Potatoes	8,437,000	60,000,000
Meat, Poultry	219,300,000	291,000,000

"Mr. Yoakum claims to have discovered that commission merchant and cold storage men work hand in hand. Farmers were selling chickens this summer for twenty to thirty cents each. If the chickens had gone right into the market they would have sold for perhaps fifty cents. But this middleman put most of the supply in cold storage, thus keeping up the summer price and laying by a stock to unload next winter at still higher prices.

"It has been shown that middlemen in most cities have agreements which virtually constitute them a trust.

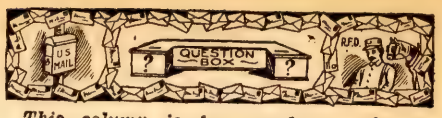
"If the consumer could buy green beans in winter directly from the Florida producer they would cost him only $2.75 a bushel, counting 50 cents for the railroad haul. The middlemen's trust makes the consumer pay $6.40 a bushel.

"Farmers in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas sell their rice for 2½ cents a pound, but the consumer pays 10 cents. By cooperation the farmer might receive a cent more a pound and the consumer get twice as much rice for his money.

"Arkansas and Missouri farmers receive 10 to 15 cents a dozen for eggs which sell in New York at 35 to 45 cents. Under the new plan they might receive 20 cents a dozen, while the consumer would get them for less.

"Does this not call for a consumers' and producers' trust, or at least both consumers and producers organized so they can get together in selling and buying?"

Buy roofing direct from the maker. Anyone can lay it. Inexpensive, durable. Write Century Mfg. Co., Dept. 805, E. St. Louis, Ill.



This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered dependable.

QUESTION: (1) *Our local wants to buy now 7 to 10 bushels of little red clover seed and 2 1-2 bushels of big English clover seed. It must be pure, clean seed, free from buckhorn and plantain.* (2) *What can headquarters furnish us letterheads and envelopes at?* (3) *Does headquarters furnish literature free? Also, member's cards and buttons?* (4) *If we would make arrangements for a meeting to explain to the labor unions in Lebanon, the advantage of cooperation between producers and consumers, will you, Mr. Everitt, come up and address the meeting.—A. V. Cleaver, Sec'y, Lebanon L. U., R. R. 26, Whitestown, Ind.*

ANSWER: (1) Write to the O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind., and other seed houses listed in the "Directory" of the Farmers Society of Equity. (2) We have sent price-list. (3) We do furnish literature liberally and send you a supply. Member's cards and buttons are sent to local unions upon report of the local unions or on report of members added to local unions. (4) Yes, but you should interest all classes of consumers and not only the families of organized labor. If you will be sure to have a well-attended meeting, it will be a pleasure to us to attend, and we predict that much good will result.

That Blank

It was sent with this number. Look it up and send your renewal, 25 cents and a club of 4 or more at 12½ cents.

The Plan

It is God's plan
For every man—
The busy day, the need, the song—
Lest we should stray
And lose the way,
It keeps us meek and true and strong.

ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED

No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms. Whetzel system of treatment approved by best U. S. medical authorities as the only system known to permanently cure the disease. **FREE TEST TREATMENT** including medicines, prepared for any one giving a full description of the case and sending names of 2 asthmatic sufferers. Address **FRANK WHETZEL, M.D.** Dept. C, American Express Building, Chicago.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

Agents Wanted

AGENTS—New hand machine makes rope any length or thickness. Use binder or waste twine. Costs little or nothing to make. Stronger than factory rope. Thomas Mfg. Co., 1882 Third St., Dayton, Ohio.

AGENTS BUY DIRECT! 100 per cent profits. 500 new household specialties; catalog free. Bowbeer Manufacturing Co., 734 Monadnock, Chicago.

SEND NAMES and address of three friends and 50c and receive prepaid our $1.00 Handy Tool Set. Ten tempered steel tools in nickel trimmed handle. Empire Importers, Dept. H, Stonington, Me.

AGENTS—$24 a week. New automatic curry comb; cleans horses in half the time. no clogging; big demand; big profits; free sample. Thomas Comb Co., 1682 Third St., Dayton, O.

WANTED—$5 to $10 a day for reliable men and women agents; easiest, fastest, best seller ever offered; nine sales to each ten calls, by our special plan; 400 per cent profit, net to you. Full details free. Address Household Co., Agency Division No. 26, Topeka, Kan.

Auctioneer School

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, largest in world, Trenton, Mo., Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma, Okla.

Automobiles for Sale

FOR SALE—New White Steamer, received direct from factory and has never been used. Ideal farmer's car. Special price for quick sale. J. B. Fentony, Indianapolis, Ind.

Automobile School

LEARN AUTOMOBILE TRADE at school. Earn $35 per week. Positions. Write Auto School of St. Louis, 1105 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

Farm Lands For Sale

500 IMPROVED FARMS, southwestern Minnesota. Lowest prices, best terms. Write Morehart & Atchison, Mankato, Minn.

Farms Wanted

FARM WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commission. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6. Lincoln, Neb.

For Sale—Tobacco

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. R. No. 5.

For the Home

HOME CANNING OUTFITS for housekeepers, farmers, fruit and truck growers—the best outfit at the lowest price. Write for catalog. Raney Canner Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

SAVE MONEY—Make your own liniament. Reliable formula, 50c. Thos. H. White, R. 8, Connersville, Ind.

Help Wanted—Male

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, care of Up-to-Date Farming.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-839. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L611 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

Patent Attorneys

"PROTECTIVE PATENTS," and our other book, "Letters of Patent Success," sent on request to inventors. Wide experience. Personal service. Trade-Marks registered. Write today. Beeler & Robb, Patent Specialists, 205 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

Rice for Sale

RICE, NEW CROP—100 pounds beautiful, clean, white table rice, in double sacks, delivered freight prepaid to your railroad station, $4.25. J. Edw. Cabaniss, Farmer. Box 26, Katy, Tex.

RICE, NEW CROP—100 lbs., freight prepaid your station (east of Rockies) $4.00 and up. Free samples. Beaumont Rice Exchange, Dept. O., Beaumont, Tex.

Thoroughbred Live Stock

FARMERS—$2,200 SAVING—Horse breeders from Percheron district and Belgium wish to retire from business; are anxious to sell their prize-winners at exceptionally low prices. By our system we guarantee $2,200 profit first year on your investment for three pure bred draft horses. Send one dollar for valuable, brand new European horse secrets and our special offer, together with pictures, pedigrees of horses and explanations as to shipping insurance, etc. Money back if not satisfied. Interpreters' Agency, 169 West 99th, New York City.

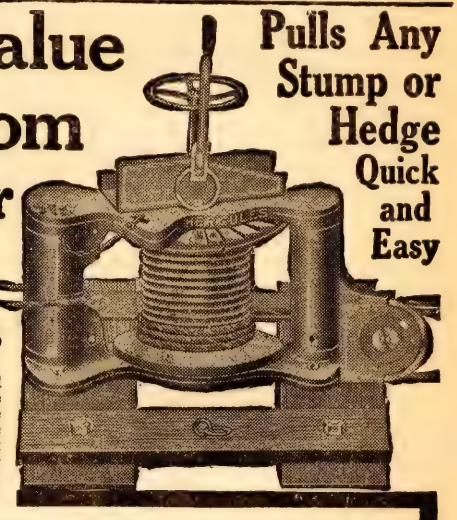
JOHN A. IRION, Gallipolis, O., breeder of Red Polled cattle, Chester White and Poland China hogs. Write for prices on what you want.

Miscellaneous

SECRETS ON DICE, cards, slot machines, etc. Illustrated circular free. Ham B. Co., Box 16-F, Hammond, Ind.

Increased Value of Land From $30 to $125 Per Acre by Pulling All the Stumps

Pulls Any Stump or Hedge Quick and Easy



H. E. Blackwell of Sheridan, Oregon, paid $30 per acre for land with stumps on—pulled the stumps with the Hercules, and now he says the land is worth $125 or up per acre. If you have stumps on your land, this is probably the best piece of reading matter that has come to your attention for months and months. If you write us, we will mail you facts and figures to prove that—

The Hercules Stump Puller will save you $1300 on 40 acres—the first year. It will make you at least $750 extra profit every year afterwards. It will double the realty value of your land.

Hercules Stump Puller

All Steel—Triple Power—30 Days' Free Trial—3 Year Guarantee—and a Special Price Proposition.

If you knew what it meant to have a Hercules Stump Puller on your place to clean your fields of stumps—then to go around to your neighbors and clean their fields up at a nice profit, or rent the machine to them, or move houses or barns—in short, if you only realized how much a Hercules would mean to you, you wouldn't hesitate a minute to send for one *now*.

Get Free Book



Rock Bottom Price to First Buyer

—because when we get 5,000 Hercules Stump Pullers introduced in different localities throughout the country, we will put ourselves in line for hundreds and hundreds of sales that we could not get in any other way. We know the wonderful advertising value of the Hercules at work, because it is so remarkably efficient, economical and durable. Any ordinary man and team can pull an acre of stumps a day with a Hercules, and we want to send you testimonial letters to prove it.

Let us tell you remarkable facts. Mail postal card *now* to

Hercules Mfg. Co.
260 17th St.
Centerville, Iowa

Gain 30 Pounds in 30 Days

Don't Stay Thin---Protone Will Build Out the Figure and Will Tone and Strengthen Your Entire System

50c Trial Box Sent FREE

ALL CAN BE NICE AND PLUMP

The Discovery of Protone Has Proven a Blessing to Hundreds of Women

PROTONE will transform a thin, skinny woman into a fine-looking, attractive one, full of life and animation. The kind of women people worth while say nice things about. It will round out the cheeks and cover up the bare bones of the face. Give symmetry to the figure and make graceful in shape that which was uncouth and unlovely. It is a miracle worker for women, making form and face beautiful as Nature intended.

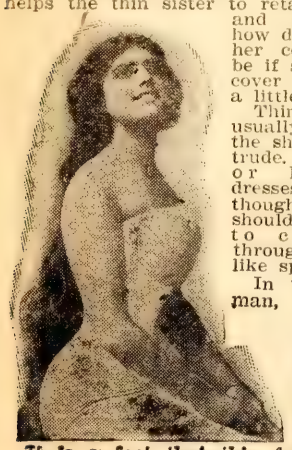
Men, as a rule, care more about feelings than looks, but PROTONE does a two-fold service for them—makes them look better and feel better at the same time. From origin to insertion, it builds a muscle over, fills it out and gives it its best proportion. PROTONE helps Nature assert itself, and life takes on a new meaning and added value.

It will cost you nothing to prove the remarkable effects of this treatment. No dieting or eating of particular kinds of foods are necessary. The treatment is absolutely non-injurious to the most delicate system. The Protone Company, 4432 Protone Building, Detroit, Mich., will send to any one who sends name and address with ten cents in silver or stamps to help cover postage and packing, a free 50-cent package of Protone (with full instructions) to prove that it does the work. They will also send you their book on "Why You Are Thin," free of charge, giving facts which will probably astonish you. Send the coupon today.

"The Human Form Divine"

Was Never Intended to be the Unattractive Skeleton That Some People Exhibit.

No amount of good clothes or adornment can make a really thin woman or man attractive. It is true that "personality" sometimes comes to the rescue and helps the thin sister to retain her friends and admirers, but how doubly desirable her company would be if she only would cover her bones with a little more flesh!



Thin cheeks are usually sunken and the sharp bones protrude. Short-sleeved or low-necked dresses are not to be thought of, and the shoulder blades seem to come right through the clothes like sprouting wings.

In the case of a man, his padded shoulders serve only to accentuate his leaness and publish his longing for a more presentable figure.

It is a fact that thin folks are generally regarded as being "cranky"— while the fat man is proverbially jolly and good-natured.

One of the wonder features of the Protone treatment is that it will not cause you to get TOO fat. In other words, it is not a builder of fatty or flabby tissue. It builds you up with sound and solid flesh and makes you a normal, healthy man or woman.

If you are thin or in a run-down physical condition, be sure to send for this 50-cent box of Protone and test for yourself its rebuilding powers.



BEFORE



AFTER

This Shows How Protone Increases Your Weight, Makes You Plump, and Gives You a Perfect Figure.

Protone Is a Real Tissue-Builder and Is Worth Its Weight in Gold to Rundown Men and Women.

Prove It Yourself by Sending Coupon Below for a 50-Cent Package Free

"By George, I never say anything like the effects of that new treatment, Protone, for the building up of weight, and lost nerve force. It acted more like a miracle than a medicine," said a well-known gentleman yesterday in speaking of the revolution that had taken place in his condition. "I began to think that there was nothing on earth that could make me fat. I tried tonics, digestives, heavy eating, diets milk beer and almost everything else you could think of, but without result. I had been thin for years, and began to think that it was natural for me to be that way. Finally I read about the remarkable processes brought about by the use of Protone, so I decided to try it myself. Well, when I look at myself in the mirror now, I think it is somebody else. I have put on just 30 pounds during the last month. and never felt stronger or more 'nervy' in my life."

For women who can never appear stylish in anything they wear because of their thinness, this remarkable treatment may prove a revelation. It is a beauty-maker as well as a form builder and nerve strengthener.

It will cost you nothing to prove the remarkable effects of this treatment. It is absolutely non-injurious to the most delicate system. The Protone Company will send to anyone who sends name and address a free 50c package of Protone, with instructions to prove that it does the work. They will also send you their book on "Why You are Thin," free of charge, giving facts which will probably astonish you.

"Yes, It Is Really So."

Protone Co.

Gentlemen:—When I began taking PROTONE I weighed 120 pounds. My health was very poor. I kept getting thinner every day. After taking your wonderful PROTONE, I gained one pound a day. It beats anything I have ever taken. It works like magic. I could not do my work, as I was tired all the while. I now weigh 147 pounds, do all my work and am never tired. It certainly leads all other medicines I ever heard of. When you once take PROTONE and gain health and flesh you will keep it. You do not lose it when stopping the use of PROTONE. You can give my name and address to any person, and I will answer any question they ask me. Wishing you success with this wonderful and true PROTONE.

Yours very truly,

Syracuse, N. Y. MRS. GRIFFIN.
117 Seymore St.

"Protone Doubled My Muscle."

Protone Company.

Gentlemen:—I have just finished my six weeks' treatment of Protone. I am highly pleased with the result. The gain in my case was 10 pounds. I suffered with measles last spring, which left me in a state of low vitality. Protone has restored me to my normal self. I heartily recommend Protone to any one, as it does all that is claimed. I now weigh 140 pounds, which I feel is nearly right for one of my age and height. In my case it seems it built up muscle and bone more than fat. I am twice as muscular and strong now.

If I should ever need any more or hear of any one who needs Protone, I shall direct them to you. I remain

Very truly yours,

Stanton, Ia. ARTHUR NELSON.
R. F. D. No. 3, Box 27.

THINNESS IS A DISEASE

Protone Reaches the Cause and Easily Remedies It

You Can Prove It Yourself Without Cost

"My! can it be that I ever was so thin? And to think that I would have been thin and gaunt now had I never heard of Protone. I consider it the luckiest find I ever made when I first discovered a Protone advertisement," said a splendid looking woman a few days ago.

"Yes, Protone built me up 30 pounds in as many days, and I owe my figure to its wonderful influence and the beauty of it is I never felt better and more confident in my life, and my weight is correct for my height.

Have you ever noticed that people at proper weight are invariably prepossessing in appearance, having confidence in self and look the world in the eye with perfect assurance? On the other hand, have you noticed that thin, scrawny people are imaginative, lack confidence and are apprehensive of calamity?

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THIS BIG $1.00 BOX FREE

I want to give you this big free $1.00 box of my Stock Food as a sample.

I want you to feed it to your horses, your cattle, your hogs, your sheep and your poultry. I want you to know for yourself why

Wilbur's Stock Food

is fed by over 500,000 farmers and stockmen. I want you to know why and how it saves feed—prevents disease and doubles your profits.

Send Me No Money—Not Even a Stamp—This Big Box of Stock Food Costs You Nothing

Not one cent now or at any other time do I want for this big $1.00 box. Contains 340 feeds—enough for a good practical feeding test. I know that every stock raiser who tries this free $1.00 box will continue to use my Food. That's why I can afford this great free offer—that's why I am ready to send one million free boxes to one million American farmers.

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B14

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We will pay $1,000.00 cash to any person who proves this offer of a FREE $1.00 box is not exactly as advertised.



Volume XV **FEBRUARY 15, 1912** **Number 4**

Up-to-Date Farming

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

J. A. EVERITT.....Editor
JOHN P. STELLE...Associate Editor

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READ
In This Number

	Page
Farmers Believe It, Too	3
Determined to Tax American Readers	3
Bankers' Movement for Better Farming	4
The Farm Boy	4
More Reciprocity Talk	6
What the Telescope Reveals	7
World's Most Perfect Ear of Corn	8
237 Bushels of Corn From an Acre	10
Cadets of Equity	22
Farmers Society of Equity Department	24
The Farmer a Business Man	25
Fortunes Can be Made on Every Farm	29

1912 **February** 1912

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat
F. Quar. 25th	F. M. 2d	L. Quar. 9th	N. M 17th.	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29		

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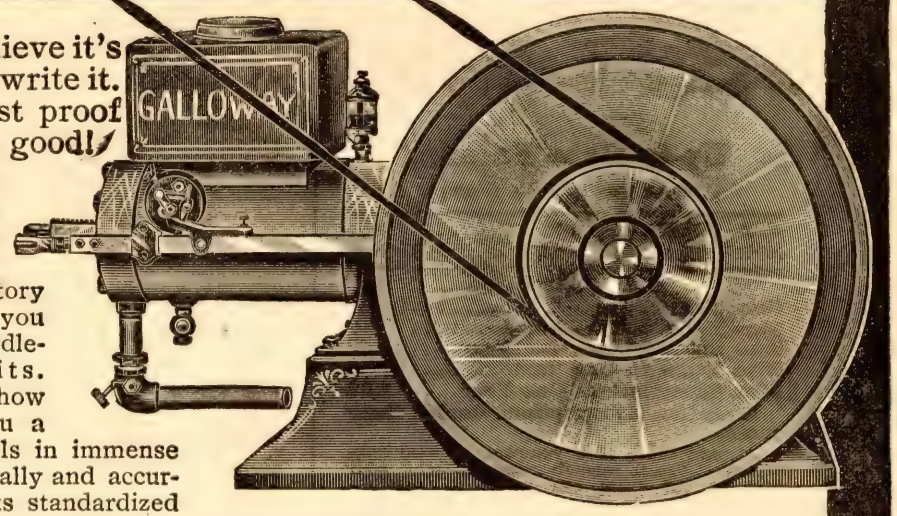
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400 PAPERS TEACH PRODUCTION; THIS ONE ALONE MARKETING

GALLOWAY'S BEST Engine Advertisement ! Written By His Customers



I LIKE this advertisement. I believe it's the best I ever used. I did not write it. My *customers* did. It's the best proof that Galloway's pudding tastes good!



I've told you many times that I can and do save you $50 to $300 on the price of an engine, depending on the size. I've told you many times about Galloway's quality. I've explained how my direct-from-factory plan saves you all the middlemen's profits. I've told you how we make you a further saving by buying raw materials in immense quantities—by manufacturing economically and accurately on automatic machinery, all parts standardized and interchangeable—by taking a *small profit* on each engine because we sell so *many*. And I've offered you my Galloway on 30 days' free trial, backed by my 5-year guarantee and $25,000 Legal Guarantee Bond.

Now, I'm going to let my customers tell you some facts. What they say tells the true story better than if I were to personally write you 10 pages right here. They've tried my engine under almost every condition and in every way.

CAUTION—Look Out! There are three kinds of engines offered on the market today. First, the too cheap kind which you don't want at any price—they won't and can't last—have light fly wheels and when in operation jump all over the floor. Such engines are offered by merchants and jobbers, some of whom go under the name of manufacturers, but who have no factories at all. Second, the too high priced kind which have got to come down, because the value simply isn't there. Third, the just right kind, like the Galloway, which has all the quality of the too high priced kind and on account of being sold direct, all sizes from the smallest up to 15 H. P. are sold at very low prices.

YOUR BROTHER FARMERS SAY!

Saving On Price

Gustave Grosz, Willa, N. D. The Galloway is the best engine I ever saw and I have had five different ones. My 10-year old boy starts it in half a minute in cold weather. It has more power than you recommend.

A. C. Anderson, Spencer, Iowa. The Galloway engine has given good satisfaction and is so simple in operation and is never getting out of order. I would rather have it than some other engine costing over $125 more.

S. R. Harman, Napoleon, Ohio. My big Galloway engine cost me $287 less than the ———people ask.

Fred Carpenter, Alcester, S. D. It is as good as the $350 engines here.

Jos. Blizard, Perth, N. D. The Galloway is as good as other makes that cost about one-third more and a great deal simpler.

Alex McLacklan, Argyle, Mich. It's a dandy. Some of my neighbors got bit on other engines by paying $400 for a 9 H. P; and $460 for a 10 H. P. I like your machine dandy.

C. R. Munsell, Wilburn, Ia. Anyone wanting a gasoline engine can't go wrong in trying a Galloway—is my advice to any inquiries I have here at home.

C. A. Ostrade, Pekins, Okla. I made a careful study of gasoline engines for some time before buying and at last decided on the Galloway 5 H. P. because it is best and the price is right.

How Much for Repairs?

E. F. Ritz, Washta, Ia. I have used the Galloway 5 H. P: engine since March 1, 1909. Have used it almost every day. I have not yet paid a cent for repairs.

H. M. Shelstad, Brandt. S. D. The engine has paid for itself. It has not cost me one penny for repairs and it is as good as the day it was new. I would not sell it at any price if I could not get another Galloway, They are the best I have seen, to my notion and I will have a good engine, as long as I need one. I saved about $200 by buying of you.

A. P. Wilsen, Fort Lupton, Colo. I have not had any trouble with my Galloway since I started it last March. Has never cost me one penny for repairs.

Is the Galloway Simple—Reliable—Economical?

E. L. Plummer, Converse, Ind. The Galloway engine paid for itself the first year. The engine has not cost one cent for repairs and seems to be as good as new.

Chas. H. Faris, Lerna, Ill. Concerning the 5 H. P. Galloway engine bought of you some time ago, will say that it is all you claim for it and has not been found wanting in any respect whatever. It is simple, has plenty of power, and is very practical in every respect and I cannot understand why any person that is competent to run a wagon on the farm would not be competent to run this engine to do any work that it would be able to do. I set this engine up at my place and started it going and it has not cost me one penny for repairs yet.

Henry Foltz, Deiterich, Ill. I installed one of your 5 H. P. engines in my shop last spring and must say that I am more than pleased with it. It is a smooth runner and puller and has never refused to run. Have not had any expenses—not a penny for repairs. There are several different makes of engines in our town, but the Galloway beats all.

Henry H. Olsen, Hancock, Ia. In regard to the 5 H. P. Galloway engine I purchased of you a year ago last fall, I am more than pleased with it. Everyone who sees it at work says it is a dandy. Has not cost me a cent for repairs.

Fred Ruthardt, Mt. Vernon, S. D. I must say the engine is alright. I saved about $100 in buying from you.

Jno. Higginbotham, Miami, Okla. When it comes to talking about gasoline engines, there is no other engine made that comes up with the Galloway. I never had a minute's trouble with my engine and have now run it about six months.

Will Weigel, Flandreau, S. D. I am well pleased with the Galloway engine. Have had no trouble whatever with it.

Julius Tufte, Fergus Falls, Minn. I am using it every day and have not had any trouble with it. I am more than pleased with it. Could never have gotten a better one.

W. A. Paul, San Angelo, Tex. My engine has given perfect satisfaction. In fact, I consider it the best engine in the country. It is so simple to run.

Roy T. Evans, Elgin, Minn. I wish to tell you that I think the 5 H. P. Galloway engine is a dandy. It is the simplest and smoothest running engine I ever saw.

John Hermacek, Blender, Wis. I have seen quite a few gasoline engines, but the Galloway starts the easiest of all that I have seen.

C. H. Klingsporn, Pine Island, Minn. The Galloway is easy to start and operate. It is the easiest starting engine in cold weather that I have seen.

W. A. Hopper, Toronto, Kas. I think the Galloway engine is the best and simplest engine made. I have been running ours for nine months and I think I ought to know.

SPECIAL NOTE: There are hundreds of other letters like these in my Big Free Engine Catalog. Don't you want to read what men like yourself have to say about Galloway? Mail coupon or just a postal—now!



Just a Word About My Special Offer To You and 9 Other Men or More in Every Township.

All I ask is that you be fair to yourself. You want the best engine for the least money. Don't let any dealer influence you. They're all knocking Galloway because he lets the farmers *keep* the Dealers' and Agents' and Middlemen's profit. We can't blame them for being sore, but you can't afford to pay $50 to $300 more for your engine just to please them. That money is as good to you as anyone else. Now listen. I want to place 10 or more Galloway engines in every township in this country. To do this I'm making a special offer—cutting my price to the bone. I can afford to do this because one Galloway engine itself always sells another one and in many cases from 6 to a dozen. Their high quality and low price appeal to everybody.

Don't you want my great engine book and special engine proposition? Don't you want to compare the Galloway with others before you buy? You owe this much at least to yourself. Just a two-cent stamp sends me the coupon—or one cent for a postal—and my book and offer come by return mail. And if you buy a Galloway you'll save from $50 to $300, according to size of equal quality. Is it worth while? I'll also send, without any further effort on your part, my new, handsome and original catalog on the Galloway General Line. Write me today without fail.

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EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY (Inc)
227 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

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EDITORIAL

Determined to Tax American Readers

THE present control of the American government seems determined to place a special or extra tax on the reading public of the United States. It is proposed to do that by increasing the postage on what goes through the mails as second class matter, and that is newspapers and magazines. It has heretofore been the policy of the government to encourage reading and study. Statesmen have been proud of the marked intelligence of the American people, and it has been their boast when duty or pleasure called them to foreign countries.

Modern statesmen, however, seem to take a different view of what the ordinary citizen ought to be. In the historic Dark Ages the masses of the people were ignorant, and it was easy for those in power to rule them arbitrarily. An aristocratic few held them at their pleasure, and made of them serfs and slaves.

Such arbitrary rule can not exist where there is a reading public and the masses of the people are intelligent. Had the masses of our farmers, for instance, been less intelligent, and had fewer magazines and papers to read, that Canadian reciprocity scheme might have had a different ending.

Also, the concentration of Big Business during the last few years in this country, has manifested a tyrannical disposition to control everything, and about the only obstruction they have not yet overcome is the general intelligence of the masses of the people. Can it be that these selfish and greed-controlled "Interests" sigh for the easy times the tyrant rulers had in the Dark Ages, and that they have adopted this special taxation of general intelligence as a means of getting back towards that condition? And that they have brought our "statesmen" by some "means" to adopt and carry out their plan?

These may seem like very far-fetched ideas, and the "powers that be" will ridicule them, but note the tendency of government and of business for a number of years back. Things in government, in business and in society, are now firmly established, and have been made popular by false representation, that only a few years ago would have brought a shudder to the public conscience. And this selfish, corruption rule is getting worse all the time. Note the Lorimer election developments, and also the trial of the packers, the sugar trust, the tobacco trust, the steel trust, the Standard Oil —and a hundred and one other things that an intelligent popular demand has brought about. Whether these trials and investigations accomplish anything or not, the intelligence of the common people has been aroused; and when called upon to pay the expenses of these things they will speak in louder tones than they ever did before. And now it is proposed to take another step and tax these same masses to put a high salaried "expert" in every county to teach farmers how to farm—how to produce more—when they already produce more than they can sell at profitable prices under the present greed cursed system of marketing and handling products.

Isn't it clear that the Interests mentioned and modern statesmen that favor these things, would rather there was less intelligence among the masses of the people? They know that a reading people are the most intelligent. They know that less reading means less general information. Hence it is perfectly natural that the first blow should be struck at the source of popular intelligence, the papers and magazines, and thus compel the people to pay a special tax for the privilege of reading!

Of course, there is nothing like this in the arguments made by those who favor the increase of postage on papers and periodicals. Their argument is that the post office department needs more money. If that is the real reason the government is adopting a very poor plan to get it. The present rate of postage on papers and periodicals was adopted in 1886. The weight of second class matter that went through the mails that year was 109,962,589 pounds, and the amount paid on it as postage by every man, woman and child in the nation, was an average of 77 cents. The amount of this matter has increased practically every year since then, until in 1911 there was carried 893,309,893 pounds, and the sum paid increased also, the per capita that year being $2.53. This shows beyond question that the lower rate increased the amount of reading matter distributed among the people, and that it also increased the postal revenue; and it is proof per contra that the higher rate will reduce both, and to that extent cut out the reading matter in the homes of the people.

To answer the contention that this increase of postage on papers and periodicals is necessary to the revenues of the post office department, let us take another view. The total revenue of the department in 1886, when the present rate of one cent a pound went into effect, was $43,948,422.95. This revenue for 1911, after the reduced rate had been in operation twenty-five years was $237,879,823.60. Thus, during twenty-five years of the low postage on newspapers and magazines the postal revenue increased $193,931,400.65. In 1886, under the high rate of postage, the per capita payment of postage was 77 cents. In 1911, under the present low rate that it is now proposed to double, the per capita payment was $2.53. Yes, the people pay more under the low rate, but they get more reading matter. We say, let them read.

Some may put up the deceptive plea that the people don't pay this postage; that it is paid by the publishers. Ask such persons who pay the tariff on imported goods, the importers or the purchasers and users of the imported commodities. These costs are all added to the final price, and the final purchasers pay them. So it must be with publications for general circulation. The price must contain all the costs, and the readers must pay them, or quit reading. The publishers are helpless in the matter. It is a notorious fact that publishers keep their prices as low as it is possible to have them, and that they live on smaller subscription margins than any other business; but they must live. They must make expenses or quit, just as the people must pay the increased postage or quit reading for this increase in the post office department or in the government, unless, as we have intimated merely to set people to thinking, those who are annoyed by it are vexed at the increasing intelligence of the American people.

Farmers Believe it Too

IT IS not to be wondered at that many farmers are imbued with the idea that the salvation of agriculture depends upon increased production. That doctrine is taught so universally and so emphatically that to teach anything else seems like sacrilege.

At a very interesting meeting of farmers recently held in this city, better farming to result in increased production, and public aid for a campaign of instruction to that end, was the burden of the discussions. Reference was made to the expenditure of a portion of Purdue's State appropriation for the University to sending out experiment trains "to instruct farmers in various methods of increasing farm production."

Farmers never seem to ask themselves whether there is a lack of production. We realize that there is sometimes a crop shortage in localities, and if the crop shortage is at all extended, there may be meagerly supplied markets. In such cases farmers get more for the short crops than they do for long ones. But farmers themselves seem to fail to notice that, or they very soon forget it.

If one farmer in a neighborhood, or a neighborhood of farmers in a county, were of the Neighbor Thrifty kind, while all the others were of the Uncle Threadbare variety, then the Neighbor Thriftys might be benefited by the increase they had made in production; but if all were Neighbor Thriftys, and all had made increased yields, the demand would be over-supplied, the markets would be glutted, and prices paid farmers would take a tumble. This is a phase of the production problem farmers do not seem to consider in spite of the many reports of the Secretary of Agriculture testifying thereto, and their own actual experiences that prove it.

But the United States is not short in production. There is always enough for home demand at as low prices as farmers can afford to accept, and large quantities besides to send abroad. Last year was a year of peculiarly short crops in most lines, and yet Secretary Wilson reports a production worth about eight billion dollars. If he is correct, there is not money enough in the world to buy the American crop of 1911. Then why this continual struggle for increased production?

We admire every effort to secure better results for human labor—for all kinds of labor, on the farms or elsewhere—and none could be better pleased than the editors of this paper, if every acre could be made to double its yield of every crop grown, provided a profitable use could be found for the double quantity and the result be made profitable to the growers. But to increase yields merely to glut markets and depress prices does not appeal to us.

What we wish is that those who so persistently and so blindly teach increased production and nothing else, would give a portion of their time to studying increased consumption, sustained markets and equitable prices, not the prices they pay for provisions at retail, but the prices farmers are paid for the stuff in bulk. We do not ask for high prices. The cupidity and greed so dominant in trade we abominate. But farmers have a right to prices that level up with the rewards so freely accorded others, and we demand such reward for them.

We do not believe less production is necessary to secure it. We want the needs of the world abundantly supplied, and at prices consumers can afford to pay. But overproduction will not secure that. It must come through a better marketing system, a system that will cut out relentless greed, and give both producers and consumers equitable prices. A practical system that has been thoroughly tested may be easily employed that will give farmers steadier and better prices than they now get, and furnish consumers at much less prices than they now pay. Give us such a marketing system and Up-to-Date Farming will join the shout for greater production, for such a system will increase consumption.

Do it Now

FEW words in the English language mean so much as NOW. Whatever is to be done, and it is in season, do it now. Farmers, and others, are prone to put off what it seems like may be delayed. The results of this habit sometimes border on the tragic. Life itself is uncertain, and the time that may be given us in which to do things nobody knows. We have known families of growing children whose opportunities for accomplishment seemed interminable. The parents had plans they wished to work out in the family—words to say, acts to do, instructions to give, pleasures to enjoy. But other things pressed, and these were put off, perhaps from year to year. In a shorter time than had ever been considered, the children grew up and began to scatter away. The family was broken, and soon (it seemed soon then) only the parents were left. Or one of the parents may be taken, and every prospect blasted. Therefore, carry out your plans NOW.

It is so in matters of smaller moment. If a work about the home is needed, do it. If an improvement on the farm should be made, make it. If you purpose introducing some new methods that will be advantageous introduce them. If you feel that it is important to take steps for organization and co-operation, take them. The waiter is closely related to the quitter.

The Farm Boy

Mr. H. E. Colby, in Kimball's Dairy Farmer, says this:

There are two classes of farmers in the country. Those who are progressive and those who are not. The former is rapidly becoming the larger class. It is in the progressive farm homes that there is the least anxiety with regard to why the boys leave home, simply because they do not leave home. They are able to see the possibilities of life on the farm and are willing to take up the work that has been begun there and successfully carried on through their co-operation. The progressive farmer gives his boys a glimpse of the possibilities of farming from the business standpoint

* * *

In the home of the progressive farmer there are books and magazines and papers that have to do with the farm work and with most advanced ideas of agriculture. Picture this farm boy in his home. After the day's work has been completed and the supper table has been cleared he gathers about him books and papers and with pencil and tablet at hand he studies and figures and plans for the coming season. It is absolutely necessary for the professional and commercial man to map out a definite campaign along which his work is to be conducted. It is equally important that the farmer should plan in the same way and it is only when this plan is carried out, with the co-operation of the boys, that the best work can be accomplished.

We wish we could say "amen" to the above statement. But to do so would make us a party to a deceit; to promoting a condition of content with the most subservient class of people when they need to be spurred to discontentment. Farmers have had so much of this flattery that they have been lulled to sleep and are sleeping like babes, when they should rouse themselves and show their strength like lions.

The writer says: "Picture this farm boy in his home," and then he describes an evening in the farm home. He says this class is "rapidly becoming the larger class." But how many farm boys gather about them books and papers, with pencil and tablet, after doing a day's work on the farm and the chores when the supper table has been cleared off? Is this the case in the majority of farm homes? Is it this way in any farm home where real farming is done? If it is, then why do we hear so much about the scarcity of farm help and that the farmer and his boys and often his girls, too, must work long, tiresome days in the fields to make and save the crops?

Mr. Colby has painted a picture of what we would like farming to be, but the actuality will not be realized until the farmers themselves look the matter sternly in the face and then deliberately set out to do their own business. The farmer may now plan a "definite campaign" of work like the business man does, but the results are all a sealed book to him. He may even succeed to the extent of his most sanguine expectations in the results of his planning and labor and then be totally routed when marketing. The progressive farmer may give his boy "a glimpse of farming from a business standpoint," but he needs to have more than a glimpse. He cannot be always satisfied with a few papers that teach that the chief end of farming is to raise big crops or a few magazines to read of the iniquities in high places, of with continually planning and figuring only to find that the dollars never depend on the skill in producing, but on some silk-hat gentleman down in the city. He may be interested for a while in a calf, or a pig, or a potato patch, all his own, but by and bye he will wonder why some other person always tells him how much money he shall have for the fat stock or the potatoes. No sir, the farm boys of today are more discontented with farm life than the boys of any other period, and the reason is that it lacks certainty of money returns.

He sees that the manufacturer can take wood and steel, etc., and put his time and skill on them and the finished product will bring the price he had in his mind when he started. He sees that the merchant always gets his price and makes his profit. He sees that the contractor gets his price after he completes the building. But, it is different on the farm. He can't control the weather, therefore can not guarantee the crop. But worst of all, he never knows when he sows the seed whether he will get 25 cents or $2 a day for his labor.

Dry Farming

IT WOULD not be a bad idea for farmers everywhere to study what is called "dry farming" to distinguish it from ordinary farming where there is usually plenty of rainfall. By means of this so-called dry farming large areas of land in the far Northwest, that a few years ago were not considered worth anything for farming, are now being made to produce remunerative crops—large yields, in fact, even compared with similar crops in the rainy regions. These are hill lands that cannot be irrigated. They are not entirely devoid of rainfall, but there is not enough rain to make crops at all if farmed as similar lands are farmed in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys.

Dry farming is little more than thorough tillage and frequent stirring of the surface of the soil in order to hold and save moisture. But this cultivation and tillage is persistent, the aim being in cultivated crops to stir deeply and pulverize finely before planting, and then to pack firmly on the seed, and afterwards to so cultivate that there shall be a shallow dust mulch all the time. This is not so difficult in regions where there is little rainfall, but shallow surface stirring never ceases until the crops have grown beyond it.

Much the same course is pursued with wheat compared with the treatment given in sections where rain is expected to abundantly water the plants. The wheat land is well worked and thoroughly pulverized before sowing. It is sowed by the first of September, and usually shows a good stand by the middle of October. It is then harrowed and left for the winter. When it has come up strong in the spring, it is again harrowed severely, and one would think, says a writer who has witnessed it, that the crop was entirely destroyed by the harrowing, but the severe treatment, in addition to breaking the hard surface, which, after the winter snows and spring rains would be sure to bake in the summer sun, actually benefits the wheat by splitting the roots and making it stool much better. We are told that thousands of such acres in the State of Montana, produced last year from thirty to fifty bushels of winter wheat to the acre by this treatment and with comparatively no summer rains.

Suppose this dry farming system had been practiced only partially in the large area where the crops almost perished for lack of rains last summer. Who can estimate what it might have done in saving crops and increasing yields? We do not know when those drouths are to come. Would it not be better, then, to look for them every year and measureably practice these dry farming methods. They are not a whit different from ordinary farming, as we understand it; they simply intensify the work of preparation and culture, confining the later cultivation at least to very shallow stirring, and keeping a dust mulch around the growing plants. Moisture cannot escape through dust, but rises to it, and if the plant roots are undisturbed they get the benefit of it. And we are sure that spring harrowing, if the ground can be found in condition for it, will greatly benefit winter wheat in the fertile valleys. It is a good practice in many places to sow clover on wheat in the spring and occasionally farmers have harrowed the wheat after the clover seeding with good results. The only trouble is getting the land dry enough in the early spring to admit of the harrowing. It will not do to harrow when the ground is too wet. But it is very seldom that this objection applies to persistent and shallow working of the soil in cultivated crops, and we believe there is never a season when the crops would not be benefited thereby.



MASTER HART, SON OF OUR SUBSCRIBER MR. M. HART, STEWART, NEB.

Bankers' Movement for Better Farming

THROUGH committees from the Bankers Association of the Northwestern States the Minnesota legislature of 1911 appropriated $1,200,000 "for agricultural educational purposes." The object is to consolidate rural schools and a condition to get any of this state money is that "the science of agriculture shall be taught in such schools."

Our reason for referring to this is to call attention to what they call "science of agriculture." From the same report we quote the objects further as follows:

To appoint standing committees on agriculture, to work for improved agricultural methods, better farm life conditions and education in agricultural development and domestic science for the farm boys and girls, more especially as provided by the consolidated rural schools and the other extension services of the various agricultural colleges. Also that congress will extend to all the states the aid now being granted to the Southern cotton states.

These objects are rather vague, but we will venture the assertion that the whole idea is to increase production, and that, to improve the marketing system is no part of the program. This is strange too, because the bankers, who have led in the movement, like the farmer himself, should be more interested in the yield of money than the yield of crops. But bankers do not understand yet that large crops always sell for less money than moderate ones do; that moderate crops, that nicely meet the demand, bring more money to rural sections, consequently more prosperity, than big crops that glut the markets and lead to waste.

The same board of trade, railroad and milling influence is back of this, that we see cropping out in a great many places now, even reaching into congress. As our farmers are nearing the point when production will be on a balance with consumption, a condition that gives the farmer the power to come nearer dictating prices, the interests that want cheap farm produce put forth enormous efforts to increase production. What for? To make him more prosperous? No, but to keep prices low through the very burden of the production.

Witness that this movement wants federal aid to teach how to produce more, for "all agricultural states are now being granted to the Southern cotton states." Then look at the Southern states and consider that the big cotton crop of 1911 has bankrupted more growers than all the small crops have in many years?

Understand we are not crying against state or federal aid to farmers, nor advocating short crops. We are only writing facts and deploring that such aid always has a single purpose—large crops at low prices, for the benefit of the people off of farms—instead of a dual purpose—large crops and scientific marketing to feed all the hungry people at equitable prices, and leave the farmer a neat profit instead of only a memory of hard toil and the sweat of hos brow.

Taft Wants More Farmers

PRESIDENT TAFT favors continued, if not increased, immigration. In a speech before an assembly that was considering that subject, the President is reported to have said:

We need an agricultural population, and what ought to be done is to turn the immigration that comes into the country into the agricultural parts. There by their industry and attention to business they can build up homesteads and become, with present farm prices, richer than you gentlemen that run newspapers in the cities.

If President Taft ever made those remarks, and they are attributed to him by the public press and have not been denied, they show how little regard he has for the farmers of the United States, and if he could he would flood the agricultural sections of the country with a foreign population; and to say that by their "industry and attention to business they would build up homesteads and become rich" is as much as to say that our own farmers do not possess the qualities of industry and attention to business, for thousands of our farmers lack homes of their own, and very few of them have become rich.

The President's reference to present farm prices as an element that would enable foreigners to become rich, shows how little he knows of the prices paid farmers for products on the farm or at their local markets, and is in keeping with his strenuous efforts to open the gates and flood the United States with Canadian products, evidently for the sole purpose of increasing the supply and reducing the price.

We admire good people from everywhere, and we are glad America is able to offer that kind of people in foreign lands better opportunities than they can have in the distant lands of their nativity, but the carrying out of this plan of Mr. Taft, would bring this entire foreign element in direct competition with our native born citizens, whose lives and habits are different in almost every respect. These immigrants are accustomed to working for low wages and living hard and their advent as suggested in the above remarks could not but lower the standard of American farm life. There is a scarcity of farm labor; there is little doubt of that; but we would supply that need by giving our own farmers a chance—by making their prices more equitable and their markets steadier, so that they can win labor by offering better prices, rather than by cutting down the entire farm income and flooding the country with cheap labor.

Scarcity of Farm Labor

THERE is a scarcity of farm labor. Every up-to-date farmer who has more work to do than he can do himself, can testify to that fact. And there is a reason for it. In fact, there are more reasons than one. The results of the farmer's labor and the prices he will receive for his products, are so uncertain that he dares not risk much in the wages he pays his hired men. This compels farmers to offer only low wages, and the nature of their work, or perhaps their long-time habit, prompts them to keep long hours, particularly in the main work season. These things discourage those who seek wage employment, and they drift toward the cities in search of shops, factories and mines. These people bring with them unfavorable reports of farm labor, and those reports create a prejudice in the minds of the idle, or those seeking employment. This was forcibly illustrated not long ago at a large meeting of the unemployed. It is said that about 300 were present, and the following letter was publicly read, the parenthetical phrases giving the effect the reading had on the crowd:

We have a dairy farm thirty-seven miles from Chicago. We have a position for a man who is a clean and rapid milker (laughter), physically strong (more laughter), with knowledge of plow and harrow, willing to be directed in his work (derisive laughter). We offer thirty-five dollars a month with board and washing (great laughter).

In all that crowd of people claiming to be eager for employment, not one was ready to respond to the call, and after the meeting had adjourned, no one could be induced to apply for the job.

The saddest thing connected with this affair, perhaps, is the fact that some of those 300 unemployed men had grown up on farms. In their childhood and youth they had experiences that did not please them. They realized that, financially, things were not so favorable as they had been led to believe they were in other callings. They knew they plowed and planted and cultivated and produced, but when anything was marketed it had to be done on the buyer's terms. Prices were always uncertain, and generally such as to leave very little balance to the farmer and his sons. It is not surpising that, as the sons grew up, they cast about them for other jobs and drifted toward the centers of wage labor. Neither is it surprising that their prejudices cling to them.

What is needed is to give the farmer and his boys a chance. Agriculture must be brought to such a point that hours may be kept as at the shops; that returns may be sufficiently certain and remunerative as to justify the payment of wages equal to what others pay, and that marketing may be as independent as that of the manufacturer when he sells the commodities produced by him.

Give the farmer prices for his products only in the same ratio with prices for factory-made products and the boys will not leave the farm nor will the idle be afraid to return to it.

WOULD OUR SUBSCRIBERS DO THIS.—The honest farmers continue to put the good apples at the top and bottom and then fill in with cider stock, palming the barrels off as No. 1 fruit. We speak from experience, as we gave the market price for a barrell of Spitz which opened fine and when dug into after delivery more than half of it would not pass for No. 3s.

FEBRUARY 12

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English Walnut Growing in New York

Planting and Care of Orchard

By N. Pomeroy



HARVESTING ENGLISH WALNUTS



ENGLISH WALNUT TREES ON LAWN



5 YEAR BEARING ENGLISH WALNUT ORCHARD

IN VIEW of the growing interest now being taken in English walnut culture throughout the United States, and the fact that the industry is only in its infancy, some information along this line will be appreciated by the progressive agriculturist.

It was comparatively a short time ago that the growing of English Walnuts for the market started in California, and while they are shipped out in trainloads every year, yet the United States imported in the year ending June 30, 1905, over 21,000,000 pounds of English walnuts, and this has increased since then. As an indication of what has been done in a similar line the prune industry can be cited, not many years ago the United States was importing regularly great quantities of prunes; now we have become exporters on a large scale. It is predicted in a like manner the United States will be exporting walnuts.

In planting an English walnut orchard it is well to get stock that has come from an acclimated bearing tree, thus insuring hardiness as well as a variety the produces the male and female blossoms simultaneously and in sufficient number to insure thorough pollenization.

The young stock does not grow over one foot the first year and for the first three years grows slowly, rarely exceeding over four feet. During this time they are best for transplanting, as they have their roots formed and after that the growth is much more rapid.

English walnut trees do not seem to require any special soil, but should not be set where it is low and wet. The trees should be planted forty feet apart each way. A cultivated crop such as corn or potatoes with peach trees for a filler, can give an income before the trees bear.

The pruning should be done between fall and spring; only such branches as would interfere with cultivation being removed. In planting on the lawn the ground should be kept spaded for the first few years three feet around the base of tree after the first year some well rotted manure can be worked into the soil around the tree.

The soil should not be worked around walnut trees after August, as it would further encourage further growth, while from then till fall the wood should ripen and harden in order to withstand the winter. They are fine lawn trees, very handsome, with a dark green very heavy foliage and a pretty white bark much resembling the white birch. The nut has an outside green shuck like black walnut, but not as thick, which breaks open irregularly when nut is ripe, then the nut drops out and only have to be gathered and put in sun or spread over a large floor to dry. They are then put in sacks and are ready for market.

The sap of the tree has a bitter taste and owing to this is not troubled by San Jose scale.

There are thousands of acres in the middle and eastern states adapted to the growing of English walnut, if a hardy variety is planted.

There are several young orchards now planted in western New York, some reported as now producing over $300 to the acre. The time it takes for them to come into bearing is not as long as is generally supposed, one five-acre orchard that had been transplanted but five years had some nuts on this year.

The Potato Supply

A REPORT to the Bureau of Statistics from all of the principal potato growing sections showed that on January 1, 1912, 33 1-3 per cent. of the 1911 crop of potatoes was in the hands of the growers. One year before the per cent. was 40 and two years before 41. The same report shows that on the same date 8 per cent. of the crop was held in the hands of the dealers compared with 10 per cent. two years before.

Stated in another way: The supply this year was 32 per cent. smaller than a year before and 41 per cent. smaller than two years before. Or there appears to be a shortage of 43,471,000 bushels, as compared with a year before.

The Bureau's figures show these holdings by the farmers and dealers combined in round numbers on January 1:

	Bu.
Maine, 54 p. c.	16,740,000
New York, 40 p. c.	11,100,000
Michigan, 51 p. c.	15,550,000
Wisconsin, 48 p. c.	15,590,000
Minnesota, 44 p. c.	11,385,000
Entire U. S., 41.7 p. c.	90,710,844
Entire U. S. (1912) 41.7 p. c.	90,710,844

New England growers were holding about one-half of the crop; New York growers about 35 per cent. against 48 per cent. a year before; Pennsylvania, 23 per cent. against 33 a year before; Michigan, 41 per cent.; Wisson, 37 per cent. against 48 a year before; Minnesota, 32 per cent. against 34 a year before, and Colorado 45 per cent. against 50 a year before.

The range of farm prices January 1 is interesting. In main the price January 1, 1912, was 90c against 37c a year before; New York, 91—44c; Michigan, 73—30c; Wisconsin, 64—32c; Minnesota, 65—54c.

The imports of potatoes from October 1 to January 20 have been about 3,325,000 bushels. The imports have not affected the prices much, because of the 25 cents per bushel duty and the further fact that potatoes were a very short crop, too, in most European countries.

We advise gradual marketing. We recommend that some pits be emptied and marketed at every favorable opportunity, rather than wait until spring and compete with the almost certain large flow of new potatoes from the South.

Wheat Used Per Capita

THE Department of Agriculture has been conducting an interesting investigation as to the amount of flour (or wheat) consumed per capita by the people of the United States. The difference in quantity consumed in different localities is quite marked. The far western states consume more flour per capita than any other section, and the South Atlantic states the least, though the South Central hold the South Atlantic a close second. In the far Western states the average consumption per individual is the flour made from six bushels of wheat, New Mexico showing the heaviest consumption, which is 7.9 (nearly eight bushels per capita. Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi show the lowest consumption, four bushels per capita. Corn bread is used more extensively in the South than in any other section, which accounts for the low consumption of flour in that region.

Referring to the table in which the above facts are shown, the Department of Agriculture emphatically declares:

"THE FIGURES GIVEN ABOVE INDICATE THAT THE PRODUCTION IN 1909 EXCEEDED DOMESTIC REQUIREMENTS FOR FOOD AND SEED BY 128,835,000 BUSHELS."

We respectfully refer that declaration, and the figures which prove it, to the papers the lecturers and the schools that devote their whole energies, and whose life work seems to be, to teach farmers to raise more wheat; and also to those who see in the not distant future a famine in this country because farmers do not produce more.

The Rush to Market

Farmers pave the way for the present evil system by their habitual "rush to market." A prominent market reporting paper recently had this frank admission: "The rush to market of hogs seems to be past its height; hence supplies are much lighter and prices higher."

The rush to market had cut down the price, and the bulk of the sellers had lost money; but the lighter supplies had brought the prices up again.

Now, why this rush at all? There were not too many hogs, but there were more than could be handled at once. The demand did not want them all at once. Intelligent direction of those shipments would have maintained an equitable price—would have made meat no dearer, but it would have saved the loss that always comes with a glutted market.

Foster

"Let the glorious doctrine Up-to-Date Farming teaches keep coming and through it we will win a great victory."

More Reciprocity Talk

The following is a dispatch from Washington under date of February 1:

Officially, the United States does not know that the Canadian government is showing an inclination to take up again the qestion of reciprocity between the United States and Canada, but privately the Taft administration does know that the new Borden government in Canada is giving some consideration to the trade relations between the two countries. Advices have recently been received here to the effect that the Canadians now very generally realize that they made a mistake in rejecting the reciprocity treaty last year. According to the information that has come here, the Borden government is already feeling the pressure of a demand for further consideration of the reciprocity agreement. So far as the United States is concerned, there is nothing to be done. The congress ratified the reciprocity agreement and that ratification stands until congress repeals it.

Whoever thinks that free trade in farm products, which was the chief feature of the misnamed reciprocity movement, will be dropped by the millers and other interests, is resting in a false security. Such interests never sleep even if farmers may be said to be never really awake to matters vital to their business. The reciprocity agitation accomplished the millers' end, temporarily, viz., to keep the price of wheat down to a world's basis. The scare induced inordinate dumping and built up an enormous visible supply, which, with one federal investigation scare stunt pulled off in the meantime, has kept our wheat prices on a world's level of values for a long time. But this is abnormal and our wheat prices will naturally seek a higher than world's price level under protection at 25 cents a bushel. Therefore the millers and their allies will exert all their tremendous power and influence to bring about permanent free trade. A short time ago we referred to the opportunity presented in making a new treaty with Russia and suggested that this opportunity may have been the work of the same people who engineered the Canadian movement.

We believe we predict exactly what will happen when we now say that free trade in United States farm products will be a fact inside of eighteen months if the farmers themselves do not beat the game. And they can not beat anything as long as they are not organized.

The population of the country is now 93,000,000 and we consume 90 per cent. of the wheat we raise. We are not likely to produce more wheat until the price is permanently higher so the productiveness of the soil can be increased. But in a few years we will have enough population to consume the other 10 per cent. Then it will be absolutely a home supply and demand matter and an easy proposition for the farmers to make prices regardless of what the balance of the world does. That is, if protection is continued. The millers realize this. It is a contest between the millers and boards of trade and the farmers. To shut off trade and the world's market for flour will injure the industry some, we admit, but to ruin any one of our great farming interests, like wheat growing, will be a staggering blow to agriculture that it would not recover from for fifty years. And the manufacturing and other interests should have a care. For what they do to agriculture, for or against it, they do indirectly to every American industry.

Mark our word: This is a fight to a finish. The opponents on one side are organized boards of trade and millers with their allies and a mob of farmers on the other side. Which will win? Can there be any question if the contestants retain their present conditions? On the other hand, if the mob will organize into an orderly army it will never be vanquished in any contest.

Sooner or Later

they all subscribe for Up-to-Date Farming. It will be sooner if they can just see a copy or know about it.

STORY

THE MISTAKE THAT WAS CRUEL

Mary Fraser, sitting in a shady nook, under the trees, had become aware that there were masculine voices not far off, and, recognizing one of them, she jumped up and drew back to avoid observation.

"Who told you she was so wealthy, Fred?"

"Oh, I heard it before I left England."

"You think you can manage everything?"

"I will write and tell you whether she accepts my offer; if she had been poor it would have made a difference."

Only too well Mary recognized the voice of the man to whom she had given her young heart. Now she must give him up; she could not marry a man who owned to wanting her money. "He need not have said it so coarsely, even if he must have money. I wonder if all Englishmen are like that?"

The cottage at the coast in which Mary's mother had died was opened and redecorated early in the summer, and she asked a favorite governess who was married and had two pretty little children to come and spend a part of the summer with her. Mrs. Leith Fracer's cousin, Fred Hylands, and Arthur Landers, whose acquaintance Fred had made while on a tour through Europe, and who was now in America on business, had been told by that lady that Mylesmark, where her sister-in-law was staying with a friend, was one of the prettiest and most fashionable spots on the coast, and that she and Leith would open their cottage there very soon. "Then we will go on before you, Millie,' said Fred, and after a quiet chat with his cousin, during which he promised to say nothing about Mary's wealth to his friend, the two men started.

During the three weeks which passed before Leith Fraser and his wife came down the two men had seen a good deal of Mary and her friend, and it had been the happiest time of Mary's life when, as the long summer days passed, Arthur walked by her side, telling her about his English home, and about his mother. Her friend, Mrs. Merrick, had been greatly pleased when she saw the two together, and had said to herself that Arthur was Mary's ideal man.

"How shall I tell poor Eleanor Merrick?" Mary whispered to herself as she came up to the gate of the cottage; "she will not easily believe that he is not all she thought he was." She heard a step behind her, and, turning round, she found Arthur Landers at her side. "Where have you been?" he said. "We have been looking for you."

"I preferred a book to company this time," she said, a little ice in her tone. Then she excused herself on the plea that her friend wanted her.

"What can I have done to make her speak to me in that tone?" he said to Fred, who joined him.

"I did not hear what she said, but if I were in your place I should have it out with her at once."

"Well, seeing that I must leave for London so soon, I must speak soon or not at all."

Mrs. Merrick and Mary were sitting at the open window watching the people strolling up and down when the servant announced "Mr. Landers." Mrs. Merrick came forward and cordially greeted the visitor.

"I have only come to say good by, Mrs. Merrick. I have had news which necessitates my immediate return to England," he said, his eyes fixed on Mary while he spoke.

Mrs. Merrick expressed her regret at his departure, then murmured something and left the room.

"Miss Fraser—Mary, I am going to tell you what I think you already know—that I love you. Can you give me some little hope to live upon till I come back?" he pleaded.

"I cannot give you any hope, so please go away."

"Do you mean that I have been mistaken in supposing that—"

"Pardon me, Mr. Landers, you have no right to suppose anything." Then she turned haugtily away.

Arthur looked astonished. "Do you mean that we are to say farewell forever?" he asked despairingly.

"My answer will always be the same."

"Then you are not the straightforward woman I had thought you were."

* * *

It was a week later. Mrs. Merrick and Mary were strolling along disscusing the expected arrival of eith Fraser on the following day, when, to their surprise, Fred Hylands came up to them. "You hardly expected arrival of either Fraser on the folders is not going home for another month; he expected to have trouble about that property of his uncle's. There is an old lady, a cousin of his uncle's wife, who said she had a claim on the place, Mr. Carolan having left her a provision for life. Before Landers went near the place I told him she was quite wealthy. I heard all about her from some of old Carolan's friends in London. He discussed her with me here and would have given her quite a lot of money. He admitted that it made a difference when she was not poor. Now all that is settled and he is going to wander about for a few weeks."

Suddenly Mrs. Merrick and Fred discovered that Mary had fallen behind and, turning round they found her standing with staring out to sea with eyes that took her hands clasped in front of her and in none of her surroundings.

"What is it, Mary? What can be the matter?"

"I am going in," she murmured.

"Do not, come with me; Fred will wonder."

"But I can not leave you like this."

"I am perfectly able to come in. Say nothing to' Fred."

Mrs. Merrick went back to where Fred Hylands stood waiting for her. "I do not know what to make of Mary," she said; she seemed quite ill and put out, yet she would not let me go back with her.

"I am glad you did not go back; I have something to say to you. You are aware that Landers proposed to her before he left here?"

"Yes, she told me so, and she is keeping something back, I know."

"Listen, Mrs. Merrick. I have a theory. Just a little way back from here Landers and I discussed his uncle s relative, and I remember distinctly his words to me: I will tell you if she accepts my offer, but I confess it would have been different if she had been poor.' Well, I saw the flutter of a woman's skirt as we passed, but I thought nothing of it until I saw that Mary become quite ill when I quoted his words. She has taken them to apply to herself and her wealth, neither of which he knew anything about."

"You may be right."

"Shall I wire him to come here?"

"Wait until I have seen her. I shall be able to form an idea later."

* * *

"Mary, will you listen to me, dear? Fred has told me something; am I to believe it?"

That it was through a cruel mistake you sent me away. He could not tell you what I suffered since, but he could tell you that I did not even know that you were so wealthy. He could tell you, too, that I am rich enough to defy the charge of fortune hunting. Will you be my wife and doubt me no more?"

"I will."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Equity is Best

Effie Stevens
Little Bessie Johnson
Was to speak a piece,
At the Local Union,
When the speech should cease
Made by Farmer Abbott,
Long and rather dry,
Telling why the farmers
Should for justice try.

Many hard statistics,
And long words he used,
Till all those who listened.
Came to be confused.
Follow him they could not,
Though his talk was wise,
So they sat pretending,
Stifling yawns and sighs.

Tired little Bissie,
Sitting stiff and straight,
Wonders why all grown folks
Should stay up so late;
Pulls her curls and listens,
Can't make out a word,
'Tis the driest story
She has ever heard.

So she sits and fidgits;
Whispers low her piece,
Till her papa warns her,
If she does not cease,
He will whip her soundly,
Soon as they get home;
Then she sobs a little,
Wishes she could roam.

By and by the speaker
Ends his lengthy talk;
Bessie is so sleepy,
She can scarcely walk,
But her papa lifts her
To the platform high,
Then the sea of faces
Makes her want to cry.

But she bravely swallows
All her silly fear,
Tries to speak up loudly
So they all can hear.
"Of all bands for farmers
Equity is best—"
Stage fright now besets her,
She forgets the rest.

Papa tries to prompt her;
Makes a stern request,
But she only murmurs,
"Equity is best."
People all are smiling,
Papa takes her down,
Carries her to mama,
Wears an angry frown.

"Of all bands for farmers
Equity is best,
For it heralds justice
To the sore oppressed."
That's the piece which Bessie
In her sleepy fright,
Failed to quite remember
Local Union night.

(Suitable for a girl to speak at a local union meeting.—Ed.)

$9,000,000,000,000,000,000

or perhaps something less than this amount is what Up-to-Date Farming has been worth to the farmers of the country, because of teaching them better marketing.

SMILES

No Good Either Way

He—So your father thought I wanted to marry you for your money, did he?

She—Yes, and when I told him you did not care a snap for money, he said you must be a fool, and I'd better let you go.

Plenty of Bread

"Tramps are better fed than any of us."

"How do you make that out?"

"Their whole life is a loaf."

Stripes and Checks

Wife, read the fashion paper—Big checks are not to be in demand for dress next summer.

Husband—I am certainly thankful for that.

No Audience

"Did you hear of the calamity that has befallen Mrs. Talkative?"

"No. She hasn't lost her voice has she?"

"Not a bit of it, but her husband has lost his hearing."

The City Doctor

Nurse—Yes, Johnny, when the doctor came last night he brought us some pretty little twin babies.

Johnny, That's the way it goes. I knew they ought to have sent for one of our common country doctors. Them city doctors always want to do something big.

Fresh Air and Inhalation

The country doctor was too common and she had gone to the city for treatment. "What you need," said the city doctor, "is more oxygen. Come every afternoon and take an inhalation. They will cost you only $4 each." "There," said the patient, "I told my husband that our doctor in the country didn't know anything. He said all I needed was plenty of good fresh air."

She Obeyed

A little girl had been disobedient and, as a punishment, her mother told her to "Go right up into my room and sit in that chair in the corner, and don't you move till I say for you to." In about half an hour the child called, "Mother, may I come down now?" The answer came up the stairs:

"No, you sit right where you are!"

"All right, mamma," replied the little girl, "but your new hat is mighty flat."

No Occasion for Surprise

"What's that you have in your hand?" asked Mrs. Gimlet, of her husband as he brought home a roll of manuscript.

"Brains, madam," retorted Mr. Gimlet, pompously. "Are you surprised that I have brains in my hand?"

"Not in the least," she replied, "for I didn't think you had them in your head."

What Baseball is Like

He—Baseball reminds me of the kitchen. There's the plate, the batter, the fowls, the flies, etc."

She—Yes, and it reminds me of marriage. There's the diamond for the engagement, the hits, the muffs, the men starting out and the struggle it takes to get home.

He Apologized

A colored preacher was holding a protracted meeting, and rebuking his hearers for their sins. In a special outburst he declared, "I see before me now ten chicken thieves, includin' Bro. Clay!" Brother Clay was a prominent member, and immediately left the room in great anger. The next day the members got the preacher and Bro. Clay together, and they made friends on condition that the preacher would apologize in his next sermon. He did as follows:

"I desire to take back my last night's remark. I said, 'I see before me ten chicken thieves, including Bro. Clay.' What I ought to have said, dear brethren and sisteren, was, ' I see before me nine chicken thieves, not includin' Bro. Clay."

Quick Time

Traveler at Indianapolis Union Station.—"Brakeman, where does this train go."

Brakeman—"This train goes to New York in twenty minutes."

Traveler—"Gee whiz! But that is certainly going some."

Didn't Have It

"Why don't you make up your mind not to be hen-pecked any more?"

"No use. My wife says I have no mind to make up."

He Could Do That

Doctor—What you need is vigorous exercise. That automobile is the best—

Patient—But, doctor, I'm not able to get an automobile.

Doctor—You don't need one. Just get out on the street where they'll keep you dodging. That's the kind of exercise you need.

Tired of His Surroundings

Little boy who thought he had been badly treated."I fink I'll go back to heaven, where I came from."

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers

Minimum Prices

We believe the following are fair and equitable minimum prices for the crops mentioned. We believe conditions of supply and demand are such that these prices will be paid before the next crops are produced. Certain it is that if producers will hold their crops and ask these prices they will be paid, because the world of consumers cannot get along without them. The farm price will be the minimum price less freight and a fair commission to the handler.

CONTROLLED MARKETING COMPELLS THE PRICE. KEP YOUR EYE ON THIS STAR.

1911 CROPS

WHEAT—No. 2 Red, at Chicago	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Northern Spring, at Minneapolis	1.30
CORN—No. 2 White, at Chicago	.75
OATS—No. 2 White, at Chicago	.55
BARLEY—Good malting, at Chicago	1.00
BUCKWHEAT—At home market	.90
RYE—At Chicago	1.00
HAY—Choice Timothy, at Chicago, ton	$22.00@$24.00
POTATOES—Choice, at Chicago	.85
BEANS—At Chicago	2.50
COTTON—New crop, to the grower	.13
BROOMCORN—Choice Illinois, at Chicago, ton	$150.00@175.00
BROOMCORN—Choice Oklahoma, at Chicago, ton	125.00@150.00
CATTLE—Good to choice, Steers, at Indianapolis	$7.50@8.50
HOGS—Best heavies, 210 lbs and upward, at Indianapolis	7.50@8.00
HOGS—Good to choice, lights and mediums	7.00@7.50

Advice

Hold all crops that are not selling at the minimum prices or above. Market only while the price will be paid. Watch the market and this department and stop as soon as the price declines below the Minimums. Old readers know that it pays to act on our advice. We have been giving advice about prices and marketing for nine years and the mistakes have been the rare exceptions. No matter what you think of the minimum prices and our advice now, you will make more money if you respect them. Help to get this paper in the hands of all your neighbors.

Wheat—In view of all the conditions that have operated to keep wheat prices down and the large visible supply still existing, we want it understood that there is considerable doubt in our mind about the price going to the minimum—$1.25. But the price will be higher than at present and it will pay those who have wheat, to hold it longer. Watch the reports on this department and our particular advice about wheat.

PREPARATIONS are being made for the 1912 crop except in the Southern tier of states some early crops are already made and are now being marketed. The preparations are largely influenced by the financial returns from the preceding crop. For instance, reports are that the cotton acreage will be shortened, which will mean that other crops will be substituted. The movement will be largely to corn. It is astonishing to note the rapid development of corn growing in the South and we predict this crop will be one of the greatest factors in the development and growth in wealth of that section in the future. Potatoes on the other hand will be increased in acreage, the result of the high prices for the last crop. The acreage of oats in the North will be large, weather permitting, also the acreage of corn in the North. Vegetables also will be largely planted. With good growing weather crops in 1912 should be abundant and we are quite likely to see the rule of one extreme following another prove true again.

The critical time approaches for winter wheat and at this time it is useless to predict what the next crop will be. There are evidences of damage from ice covered fields and the extreme cold. Notwithstanding a protecting mantle of snow covered practically all of the wheat belt a coating of ice covered much wheat before the snow fell. The effect, if any, can not be told until warm weather comes.



THE ROBBER PIG

Q.—What is the difference between this cow and the dumper?

A.—No difference. Both are sucked dry

The wheat visible decreased since our last report nearly 9,000,000 bushels compared with a decrease of 2,000,000 bushels a year before. It is, however, much more than last year and two years before, as the table shows. An analysis of the visible supply table reveals the fact that of the 67,410,000 bushels in the visible, 18,365,,000 bushels are in Minneapolis, 7, 442,000 bushels in Duluth and 14,845,000 bushels in Chicago, or 40,652,000 bushels are held in these three cities. This leaves only 26,-758,000 bushels held at 55 other points reporting, or an average of only 486,000 bushels at each. It is our opinion that much of the stores at Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago is Canadian wheat and held there for the purpose of keeping the prices down on United States grown wheat. Wheat from Canada can be brought into this country in bond (without the duty being paid) and if made into flour and that exported then the payment of duty is avoided. The price of wheat advanced 2 to 4 cents since our last report.

The movement of corn to market has been the heaviest for several years. This was because of the high price. Notwithstanding the free marketing the visible supply increased only 527,000 bushels against over 2,000,000 bushels last year. This is a strong illustration of marketing, only to meet the real demand (note the visible was hardly affected and that prices were maintained.) This is what we urge for all of the crops. There was not much change in price since our last report. Corn is 17 to 20 cents a bushel higher than a year before. Note the price at Kansas City.

The oats visible scored a big decrease—3,738,000 bushels against a slight increase in the same period last year. The price advanced 1 to 3 cents a bushel.

Particular attention is called to the September future prices for wheat and oats. Such prices come the nearest to telling farmers what they are to receive for the crops now growing or to be planted providing, of course, that they remain passive and let the gamblers continue to do their business. Look at the September prices of wheat and oats—95c for wheat and 41 7-8c for oats—and remember these prices are on Chicago basis. Deduct freight, handling, etc., and the farm prices will be about 85c and 34c respectively. Keep these prices in mind all the time you are plowing and sowing the crops this spring. After you think over them a long time you may conclude to do what is your plain duty as set forth on every page of this paper.

Cotton made a liberal advance. It will go higher. It's good stuff to store for speculation, even if many growers did not consider it good to hold for an advance. There's more money made by storing dumped crops than in growing the dumpers' crops. This is another reason why the bright boys prefer to go to the city to skin the ones that remain back to do the work, and which the present marketing system makes possible.

Potatoes are the highest of the season. Keep them moving to market gradually.

Apples are in danger of a slump in price because the marketing system is such that the consumption can not be stimulated.

The following gives the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supplies of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on January 27, 1912, with comparisons are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X means increase.)

	Jan. 27, 1912. Bushels	Change from 1 wk. before Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels	Change last year Bushels
WHEAT	67,410,000	—8,815,000	X 15,286,000	X 32,133,000	—2,034,000
CORN	7,692,000	X 527,000	— 6,870,000	— 8,132,000	X 2,313,000
OATS	18,473,000	—3,738,000	— 5,913,000	X 5,426,000	X 476,000
BARLEY	3,611,000	— 724,000	X 1,048,000	— 450,000	— 74,000

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on February 6, two weeks before and a year before, as follows:

	WHEAT, No. 2, RED		
	Feb. 6	2 wks. before	A Yr. before
Chicago	1.01 @1.01½	97 @98	95
St. Louis	@1.02	98½@1.00	1.02
Kan. City	1.00½@1.01	1.00	97
Cincinnati	1.01 @1.03	99 @1.02	99
New York	1.03¼	99½@1.01	98

Minneapolis—No. 1 hard spring, $1.08½; No. 1, northern, $1.07½@1.08. Two weeks before, $1.06½ and $1.05⅝ respectively.

	CORN, No. 3 WHITE		
Chicago	61½@65	63 @64	47½
St. Louis	65 @66	67½	46½
Kansas City	68½@69	68½@69	44
Cincinnati	69 @70	68 @69	48½
New York		71¾	53¼

	OATS, No. 2 WHITE		
Chicago	52 @52¾	50½@51	33
St. Louis	52½	51 @52	32½
Kansas City	53 @53½	51½@52½	32½
Cincinnati	55 @55½	52 @52½	35
New York		56	

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed February 6, 1912, and two weeks before, as follows:

WHEAT—May, $1.03⅞; July, 97⅜c; Sept., 95c. Two weeks before, $1.00¼; 94⅞c and 93¼c respectively.

CORN—May, 68¼c; July, 67¾c; Sept., 67⅞c. Two weeks before, 66⅛c, 65⅞c and 66¼c.

OATS—May, 52c; July, 47¾c; Sept., 41⅞c. Two weeks before, 49½c, 45⅞c and 40½c, respectively.

Cotton

New York, Feb. 6.—Cash cotton quoted as follows: Middling uplands, 9.90c; middling gulf, 10.15c. The price is 35 cents a cwt. higher than two weeks before. A year before the price was $4.55 per cwt. higher.

Live Stock

Indianapolis Market, February 6, 1912.

CATTLE—Good to choice steers, 1,300 lbs. and upward $7.25@8.25
Good to choice, 900 lbs, to 1,100 lbs 5.00@6.00

HOGS—Range of prices from $6.15 to $6.50. Best heavies, 210 lbs and up $6.40@6.50
Good to choice lights, 120 lbs and up 6.25@6.35

The price of cattle is about the same as two weeks before; of hogs the price is about 20c a cwt. higher.

Chicago Produce Market

February 7, 1912

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets.

We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparison.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year.
Monday	105	150	64
Tuesday	152	136	58..
Total, 2 days	257	226	122

Wisconsins were steady at former prices, but for Michigans the market was slightly weaker. Holders were more willing to do business at former prices, and a better trade was reported. Receipts are good, and there is some accumulation on track.

Sales reported were: Wisconsins—2 cars poor, sacked, at $1.00, 2 cars sacked at $1.05, 2 cars (1 car sacked) at $1.07, 1 car bulk at $1.08.—Michigans—2 cars bulk at $1.07 do, at $1.08. Minnesotas—1 car Russets at $1.12.

The market was quotable as follows:

Per bu. bulk or sacked, Minnesota or Wisconsin, Burbanks or Rurals, fair to choice	$1.02@1.05
Fancy, outside for Dusty Rurals	1.06@1.08
Russets, fancy	1.10@1.12
Bulk, Michigan, Rurals, fair to good	1.04@1.06
Choice to fancy	1.07@1.10

NEW POTATOES—Not many offered, but the demand is tame so that trade is quiet.

Barrels, Bermuda, red, No. 1	$7.50@
No. 2	6.00@6.50

The price for old potatoes is 2 to 5 cents higher than two weeks before, and about 60 cents higher than a year before. New potatoes were selling a year before at the same price.

BEANS—There is a strong market for white beans. Demand good with arrivals and offerings only moderate and 3@5c advance in prices quoted. No change to note in colored beans or limas. They are ruling quiet. Quotable:

Pea Beans—	
Hand-picked, choice, dry	$2.50@2.58
Prime	2.48@
Damp, damaged, moldy, no regular value.	
Mediums nominall about same as pea beans.	
Red kidneys, dry, ripe	$2.90@
Good, but not uniform	2.70@2.75
Damp ordinary	2.50@
White kidney	2.50@
Brown Swedish, long	2.00@
Round	2.25@
Limas, per 100 lbs.	6.37½@6.50

The price is practically the same as two weeks before for pea beans. Red kidneys are about 25c a bushel lower and others about the same as two weeks before. Pea beans are about 50c a bushel higher than a year before.

HAY—Receipts, 1,018 tons. Demand only fair for both timothy and prairie hay. Offerings large and market quiet.

Choice Timothy hay	$21.50@22.00
No. 1 Timothy	20.00@21.00
No. 2 Timothy	18.50@19.00
No. 3 Timothy	17.00@17.50
Kansas and Oklahoma prairie, choice	18.50@19.00

The price of timothy hay is $1.50 to $2.00 a ton lower than two weeks before; prairie hay about the same as before.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $10.50@11.00. Oat straw at $9.50@10.00. Wheat straw $8.50@9.00.

Rye straw is $1.00 a ton higher; wheat straw 50 cents a ton higher, and oat straw is unchanged.

BROOM CORN—Is ruling quiet; also rather dull. Demand remains small.

Per ton, new, depending on quality	$120.00@180.00

The price is unchanged.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned, were as follows:

	This Week Cases	Last Week Cases	Last Year Cases
Monday	2,257	1,585	4,644
Tuesday	1,169	2,404	4,286..
Total	3,426	3,989	8,930

A rather nervous feeling exists, with quotations 2@4c lower.

Just a moderate business is being transacted, and it is almost wholly to supply local requirements. There are enough Eggs offered. Buyers for consumptive purposes are confining purchases to actual requirements, and these are not large, and there are occasional outside orders executed. The receipts from first hands and the weather are watched closely, and are the factors governing the market. As yet the receipts are small.

The following quotations were established by the Butter and Egg Board:

Miscellaneous lots, cases returned—eggs which will not grade—29@31c, depending on quality.

"Firsts" quotably 35½c per dozen.

Checks quotably 25c, depending on quality.

Dirties quotably 28@35c per dozen.

APPLES—There is reported a steady market for all fine quality barrel stock. Demand is fair, not active. If goods are off or Greenings that are discolored, prices have to be discounted. There is little change in prices.

Boxes are selling moderately. They are plentiful and show little change. Some Colorados have come frozen lately, different kinds, and they have to b esold below regular quotations, down to 40c a box.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP AT LARGE

1 DOLLAR

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY,
Indianapolis, Ind.

I .....

P. O. .....*R. R.* ..... *State of* .....

make application to become a Member-at-Large of the Farmers Society of Equity and accompany this with the required fee of One Dollar.

I realize fully the disadvantages that attend the marketing of farm crops by the old system and I also appreciate the great benefits that must come to me and all other farmers if we will cooperate in marketing through THE EQUITY SYSTEM of the Farmers Society of Equity.

Therefore, to secure its benefits for myself and family, and to aid and encourage my brother farmers who are in the organization and set an example for those outside of it, I make this application.

It is agreed that the payment of $1.00 makes me a Member-at-Large with dues paid in the National Union for one year from date, for one year's subscription to the official paper; (if my time is paid in advance it is to be extended a year) and gives me crop and market reports and the benefits of The Equity System of Marketing.

Signed ..... *Date* .....

Are You a Subscriber to the Official Paper Now? ..... *Will you try to Organize a Local Union?* .....

1912 Slogan

"Every 1912 crop controlled for marketing and profitable prices."

Ballard

"Up-to-Date Farming places itself at the top of the ladder of good gifts to humanity."

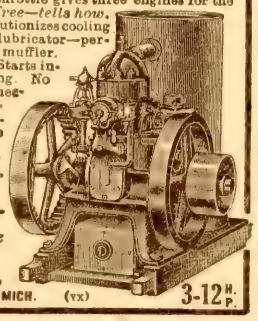
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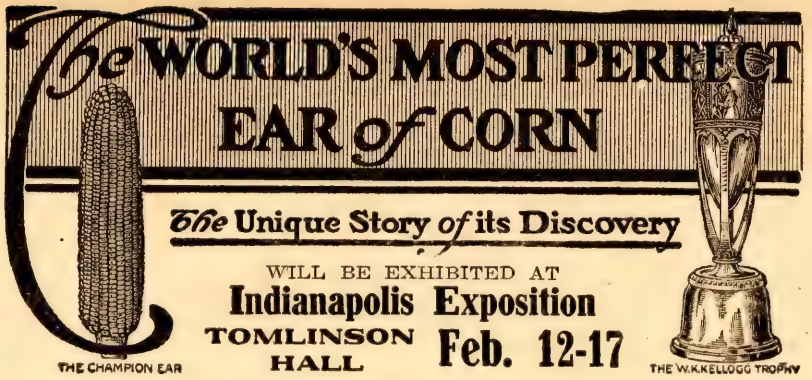
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VARIETY—Palin's Corn Flake Yellow. (Named after winning the W. K. Kellog $1,000 Trophy.)

A HYBRID—The seventh year production.

PARENT PLANTS—Male—Reid's Yellow Dent; Female—Alexander's Gold Standard.

DIMENSIONS.—Length, 10 1-8 inches. Circumference, 7¾ inches. Number of rows, 20. Length of kernels, ¾ of an inch. Width of kernels, about 3-8 of an inch. Thickness of kernels, 1-6 of an inch. Arrangement, very uniform, kernels running in straight rows the entire length of the ear without a misplaced grain, holding their length well to the ends of the ear, tip being well covered with dented grains. Weight, 20 ounces. Estimated proportions—corn, 92 per cent; cob, 8 per cent.

THE champion ear of corn was not an accident. There can be no greater study and painstaking selection of seed and breeding than the experiences of Mr. Palin. The farmer who thinks he stands a chance to go into his corn field and by a piece of luck pick out an ear which Nature has fashioned even more perfectly and with it wrest the honors from this Indiana man, can not do better to disabuse his mind of this fallacious notion than to read the story of Palin and his champion ear.

Here is the story as he told it himself:

It was in November, 1910, and we were just harvesting our crop. The weather had been good, but we were a little late with the harvest. The men were going through the fields with the wagon in the usual way gathering the corn, and the harvest was a promising one.

We have a sort of corn show at my farm all the time, and there is always an award for exceptionally good ears of corn—ears sufficiently true to type to permit of their being exhibited. There is a small box on every corn wagon in which the most perfect ears are thrown. These, when properly selected, constitute the seed corn, and among these more perfect ears we occasionally find an ear that we are willing to exhibit in a contest.

On the day the champion ear was found, I was at the house and at dinner time one of the men brought it in and laid it, with a number of other ears, upon the window sill in the well room for me to take and put away in the seed house.

"Well," I said, "do you think you've got a good ear there?"

"It looks to me like a good ear,' he said. "What do you think of it?"

I picked it up and looked it over. "Well," I said finally, "I think it is the most perfect ear of corn I ever saw. It's good enough to win the W. K. Kellog $1,000 trophy this year at Omaha."

And I was confident the moment I saw it, and looked it over, that I held the trophy winner in my hand. So much so that when I left for Omaha to exhibit the ear, I took it out of my grip and showed it to the station agent with the words, "That's the ear I'm going to win the $1,000 trophy with."

So there's the story of the champion ear as Palin told it himself. And on the strength of it who will say that Fred C. Palin doesn't justly merit the title, "The Man who Knows Corn"?

The next award of this trophy will be made at the next National Corn Exposition, which will be held in February, 1913, at Columbia, S. C. It is planned to make this exposition much broader in scope than any held in the past, and consequently a longer time will be required for preparation. Special buildings are being erected for the exposition, the main building to be 400 by 167 feet, ground measurements. The show will last ten days. The State of South Carolina has appropriated $40,000 for the expenses of the exposition and the prospect is that Dixie will "do herself proud" in an effort to make this exposition the greatest of its kind ever held.

"Why don't your wife sing to the baby when it cries?"

"Hush. She did for awhile, but we found out they'd rather hear the baby."

FARMERS ARE PANICKY

ONE reason why farmers lose so much on account of low prices is that they take a mistaken view of the markets and become panicky—get scared. When prices are going up nobody is ready to sell. The human selfishness in us all wants us to wait till "it gets a little higher." But when prices take a downturn every farmer is ready to rush to market, and "the bottom drops out," as market people say.

A board of trade man in one of the market centers, once told us in confidence, that when they were well supplied and did not want more stuff, they allowed prices to quietly drift upward, and shipments were then very light; but when they were short and wanted more stuff, they turned prices downward, and shipments would come in a flood.

This is not business. In fact, in this case, the "business" is all at the buying end. Up-to-Date Farming deprecates these conditions. It is as important for farmers to know when to sell as it is for them to have something to sell, and they must be educated out of this panicky tendency. The best way to do that is to have a minimum price, a price that farm products, including live stock, ought to reach that year, and when the offered price reaches that, or approaches it near enough to be satisfactory, then is the time to sell. Prices do sometimes get above the minimum, but that is very rare, and is brought about by some peculiar condition. Looking to the minimum will lead to a reversal of present marketing practices, and farmers will sell on a rising rather than on a falling market.

Then there will be no occasion for a rush of stuff to glut the markets, and ruin prices about the time the products reach it. On the other hand, when the buyers want the stuff they will have to bid for it. The present system amounts to the same thing as selling to the lowest rather than the highest bidder, and it cannot be anything but disastrous to the seller. An organization and a marketing system like this paper advocates, will keep the farmers informed, so they may know exactly when to sell to get the best price, to whom to sell and where to ship. Let the other fellow have those "panicky feelings" a while.

To the busy man of affairs be he farmer or city dweller, the Outlook is a valuable weekly publication. Only the vital important subjects of the day are treated. You waste no time reading the Outlook, as only "worth while" articles are printed. Write the Outlook, New York City.

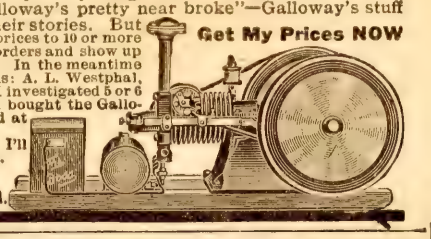
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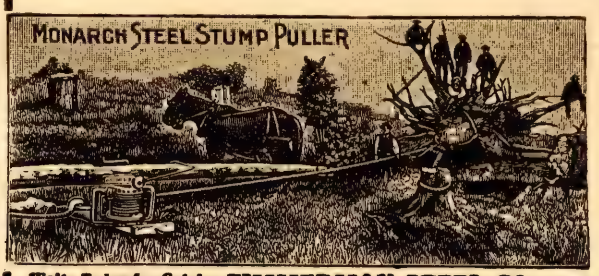


10 OR MORE MEN
Write Now to Galloway
You'll soon see the reason for the really funny things that dealers say of Galloway—"Galloway has no factory"—"Galloway's pretty near broke"—Galloway's stuff is poor quality"—those are a few of their stories. But I'm going to call their bluff and make such prices to 10 or more men in every township that will bring the orders and show up the dealers' "jokes" in their true light. In the meantime I'm getting hundreds of letters like this: A. L. Westphal, St. Francis, Minn., writes: Last winter I investigated 5 or 6 different engines on the market, but I bought the Galloway, and I am very well satisfied with it. I have saved at least $100.00 on it.
Write quick for Big Engine Catalog and special prices. I'll also send my fine new General Line Catalog in five colors.
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THE WM. GALLOWAY CO 505A J Galloway Station, WATERLOO, IA.

...PULLS STUMPS SEVEN FEET THICK...



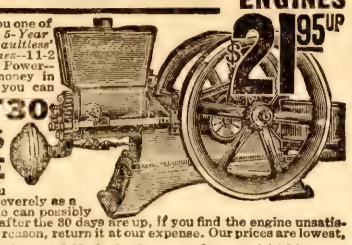
The mighty Monarch is made of highest grade Bessemer Steel in our own big factory. Outwears three ordinary pullers. Guaranteed 700 h. p. and against breakage. *Only stump puller in the world equipped with genuine*
"Hercules Red Strand" Steel Wire Rope,
the kind used by the U. S. Government. Clears 1 to 5 acres a day. Used in all parts of the world.
Write Today for Catalog and Special Proposition. ZIMMERMAN STEEL CO. Dept. U. D. F. Lone Tree, Ia.

Write for FREE BOOK and Special Introductory Offer



DOUBLE DUTY HARROW
Spring Teeth stir and cultivate—the spikes pulverize and level. Once over does the work as perfectly as twice over with the ordinary harrow. Saving in time alone will pay for this harrow first year. Strong—Durable—All Steel.
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FIVE-YEAR **GUARANTEED** GASOLINE ENGINES



We will send you one of our high-grade 5-Year *Guaranteed 'Faultless' Gasoline Engines*—1-1-2 to 12 Horse Power—without any money in advance, and you can

USE IT 30 DAYS FREE

at our risk. You can test it as severely as a Gasoline Engine can possibly be tested, and after the 30 days are up, if you find the engine unsatisfactory for any reason, return it at our expense. Our prices are lowest.

We Beat Them All Think of It, only $21.95 for a 1½ Horse Power Engine

Correspondingly low prices for 2 1-2, 4 1-2, 6, 8 and 12 horse power engines. Anyone can run them. Simply constructed. No complicated parts. Operate as perfectly, wear as long and develop as much power as any engines made, regardless of name, make or price. Possess every good feature of every high grade engine and many features controlled alone by us. To illustrate: Four-cycle; water jacketed; hopper cooled; make and break ignition, speed control lever; governor controls fuel supply; uses fuel according to load; simple, positive mixing device. If interested write and say: "*Send me your big, free, Special Gasoline Engine Catalogue,*" and see for yourself all about our wonderful 30-day free trial without any money in advance. Also our **5-Year Guarantee** The big, great iron-clad offer, our fine pictures of all our Gasoline Engines and our marvelously low prices. Write today.

Farm Implements For All Purposes For All Sections

Latest Improved Standard Makes. Fully Guaranteed. Sent on Free Trial. Half your dealer's price. Walking plows, $2.00 up; Sulky plows, $24.50 up; Disc Harrows, $13.00 up; Cultivators, $2.60 up; Grain Drills, $10.35 up; Corn planters, $8.10 up; Mowers, $33.00 up; Feed cutters, $2.25 up; Feed grinders, $8.70 up, and every other kind of farm implement at proportionately low price. If interested, write and say: "*Send me your big, Free Farm Implement Catalogue,*" and see our wonderful low prices and great liberal free trial offer.

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$50 TO $300 SAVED

We are manufacturers, not merchants. Save dealers, jobbers and catalog house profit. I'll save you from $50 to $300 on my High Grade Standard Gasoline Engines from 1½ to 15 H.-P. price direct to you lower than dealers or jobbers have to pay for similar engines in carload lots for spot cash.

GALLOWAY

Price and quality speak for themselves and you are to be the sole judge. Sell your poorest horse and buy a **5-H.-P. only $109.50**



Direct From My Factory on 30 Days' Free Trial. Satisfaction or money back. Write for special proposition. All you pay me is for raw material, labor and one small profit. Send for my big **BOOK FREE.**

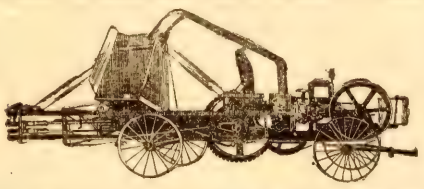
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Wm. Galloway Co.
505E Galloway Station
Waterloo, Iowa

PATENTS

promptly obtained OR NO FEE. Trade-Marks, Caveats, Copyrights and Labels registered. TWENTY YEARS' PRACTICE. Highest references. Send model, sketch or photo. for free report on patentability. All business confidential. HAND-BOOK FREE. Explains everything. Tells How to Obtain and Sell Patents, What Inventions Will Pay, How to Get a Partner, explains best mechanical movements, and contains 300 other subjects of importance to inventors. *Address,*

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The Tuttle combined power hay press Saves you MONEY. New side self feed and the self-tyer does it. 3 men can run it. 3 men is a full crew. Fully guaranteed for 12 months, SELF-TYER and ALL.

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611 Main St. Pleasanton, Kans



$1.00 R. F. D. AUTOMATIC GATE FITTINGS
Ten Days Only
Worth $5.00

To advertise our gates we will give you all fittings, latches, opener, castings, ropes, and pulleys to make an automatic R. F. D. wood frame wire gate for $1.00. If a wood frame gate is not good enough for you attach the fittings to any steel swinging gate and it will open from buggy seat or horseback. Our gates are recommended by the 4th Ass't P. M. Gen. for use on rural routes and are in use in every state in the union.

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STOP HIGH HARD LIFTS

Electric Low Down Handy Wagons, Complete
Make hauling easy. Carry any loads and are best suited to all farm work. Broad tires make good roads, avoid rutting and greatly reduce draft for horses.



Electric Steel Wheels for Your Old Wagon
Best way to make your wagon over, good as new. We send wheels to fit any size axle and make an end of tire setting and repairs. Send for free catalog.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 54, Quincy, Ill.

SEED WANTED Send samples and quote us price wanted on Timothy, Clover, Blue Grass, etc. O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.

LIME AND LEGUMES

THE leguminous plants are the clovers, alfalfa, peas, beans, etc. Those have nodules on their roots that contain bacteria, and in some mysterious way these bacteria gather nitrogen from the air and leave it in the soil, thus adding materially to the soil productiveness. These legumes will not grow in acid or sour soil, and where these plants do not do well it is evident that the soil is more or less acid, and it is therefore, not in the best condition for any crop.

Such soils need an application of lime. Lime itself is really not a fertilizer, but it neutralizes the acid, loosens the soil, even though it may be heavy clay, makes it friable and more easily cultivated, and releases the plant food that it may have contained, but that was not available.

After the lime treatment has destroyed the acid, the legumes take kindly to it. There is no trouble then to get a stand of clover and other similar plants. These bring the nitrogen gathering bacteria, adding to the soil that important element, and thus not only improving the condition, but actually increasing its fertility. And the legumes do even more than to gather the nitrogen. The roots penetrate the soil, loosen it up, and, decaying, add humus that is specially needed in clay lands.

More lands need the lime treatment than is generally supposed. Almost any land constantly cultivated will become more or less acid. In this treatment either burnt lime or pulverized limestone may be used, and as high as a ton to the acre has been applied with good results.

The colleges and institutes
Teach farmers how to plow,
How to fertilize and rotate,
To fill crib and bin and mow.
But somehow all their wisdom
Don't increase our yields a bit.
Which makes people 'gin to wonder
If they've struck the keynote yet.
Try it once on better prices,
Give the farmers what's their due,
And see if then the acres
Don't bring more to me and you.
—J. P. S.

THE PERSIMMON

PERSIMMONS do not grow everywhere, but in some places they are entirely too abundant. In such places persimmon sprouts are the most persistent growers in old fields, and farmers find it difficult to hold them in check. They are much worse than sassafras sprouts, for stock, especially sheep, will kill out the latter, and make good feed of the leaves and twigs while doing it. But they will scarcely touch the persimmon.

The fruit of the persimmon, however, is not a bad article. Poultry eat it eagerly when ripe, and it is good for the fowls. So do horses, hogs and cattle, though the larger stock can seldom get it in sufficient quantities to be of much use to them.

Most people enjoy eating well-ripened persimmons, and an advantage is that their season is long. Some varieties begin to drop, luscious, sweet and mellow, early in the fall, while others stay on the trees and are good only after they have been frozen. We have often wondered why more use is not made of them. Though rather out of season now, we give the following recipe for what is said to be delicious persimmon pudding.

Mash fine one-half gallon of persimmons, add one pint of water, and strain through a colander or cheese-cloth. Dissolve a teaspoonful of soda in a pint of buttermilk, then stir in the persimmons, adding a tablespoonful of sugar, a pinch of salt, butter the size of an egg, flour sufficient to form a stiff batter, and any flavoring you wish. Pour this into a buttered dish and bake it moderately for forty-five minutes. Serve while hot.

If you have three or more cows and do not have a cream separator it is pretty certain you are losing money. A Sharples Tubular Separator gets all the cream. It is easy to run, very easy to clean and lasts a life time. Write for catalog 136, to Sharples Separator Co., W. Chester, Pa.

ONE HUNDRED JUST SUCH BARGAINS IN OUR NEW 1912 PRICE REDUCTION VEHICLE BOOK

ONLY $33.65



Makes You the Owner of this Beautiful, Stylish

Twin Automobile Seat Top Buggy

Think of it! Only $33.65—full purchase price—for this splendid latest style Twin Automobile Seat Top Buggy, absolutely guaranteed for one year. Did you ever hear of such a tremendous bargain as this? We actually sell you a regular $50.00 Twin Automobile Seat Top Buggy for only $33.65. **AND, REMEMBER,** this is simply **ONE** instance. This is just a **SAMPLE** of our many amazing bargains on any and every kind of vehicle. Our 1912 Price Reduction Vehicle Book contains

ONE HUNDRED JUST SUCH BARGAINS.

Positively the greatest, most startling price making the history of the vehicle business has ever seen. A guaranteed top buggy as low as $29.90; a guaranteed runabout for $23.80; a guaranteed road cart for $10.35. The same smashing bargains on spring wagons, road wagons, farm wagons, trucks, etc. We lead the world in vehicle prices because we sell

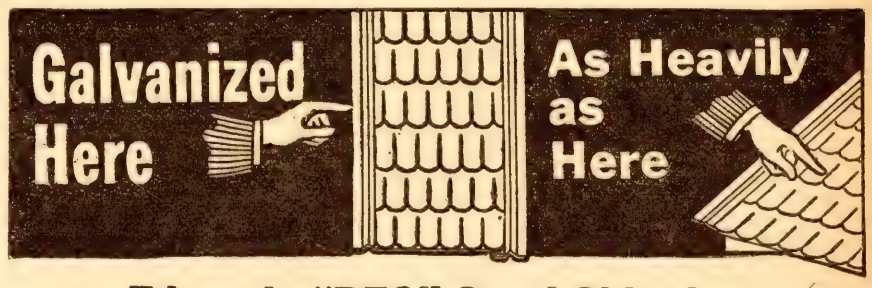
DIRECT FROM OUR FACTORY TO YOU.

We manufacture more vehicles by far than any other concern in the world. We make every single part. We eliminate all agents', dealers' and jobbers' profits. You pay just one small factory profit. That's the secret of the hundred great bargains we offer.

GET OUR 1912 PRICE REDUCTION VEHICLE BOOK No. 65U69

Send postal or letter—**TODAY—AT ONCE**—for our beautiful **1912 Price Reduction Vehicle Book No. 65U69.** Contains every one of these hundred great bargains and full particulars of our **THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL** and **ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE.** This book is **FREE.** Simply ask for it, and we will send it to you prepaid by return mail, together with full particulars of our special prices and terms.

Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago, Illinois



Edwards "REO" Steel Shingles
"Tightcote" Galvanized

No other steel shingles in the world are Edwards "Tightcote" Galvanized. It is our own special process and it makes Edwards "REO" Steel Shingles wear as long as the building.

Each and every Edwards "REO" Steel Shingle is dipped in molten zinc after the shingle is made. Each of the four edges is as heavily galvanized as the two sides.

Not a microscopic point of Edwards "REO" Steel Shingles is exposed to the weather. They are rust-proof and acid-proof. They last three times as long as shingles cut out after the galvanizing has been done, and thus leaving raw edges open to rain and snow.

Edwards Interlocking "REO" Steel Shingles are made of high grade Bessemer Steel in sheets 5 to 12 feet long and 24 inches wide. Either painted or galvanized. All ready to put on. Hammer and nails all that is required. Anyone can do it. Can be applied over wood shingles or on sheathing 12 inches apart.

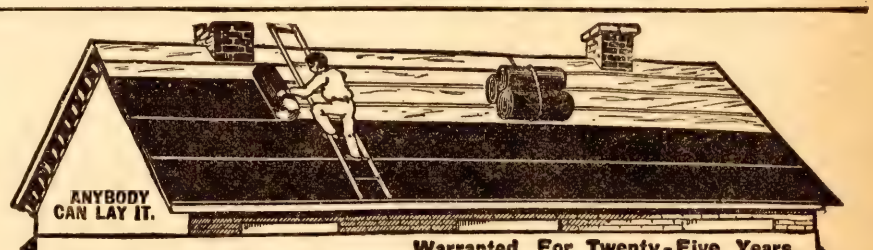
We agree to refund the amount paid in every case where a roof covered with Edwards Interlocking "REO" Steel Shingles is destroyed by lightning.

This guaranty is backed by our $10,000 Ironclad Bond and stands forever.

We have a special cash money-making proposition for the man who writes for it, in each community. If any of your buildings need roofing, you are the man. Send dimensions of your building and we will quote you cost of an Edwards Roof, freight prepaid. Write for offer now.

Send for Free Roofing Catalog No. 291

The Edwards Manufacturing Company, 241-291 Lock St., **Cincinnati, Ohio**
Largest Manufacturers of Steel Roofing Material in the World (62)



Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.
FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, N. Dakota, S. Dakota, Wyoming, Montana. Special prices to these states on request.

ONE-PLY - - - - Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
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THREE-PLY - Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.

CENTURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 124, East St. Louis, Ills.

Make Your Money Work For You



M. W. Savage, Pres. & Treas.

JOIN us in completing the Dan Patch Electric Line and **keep** what your own money **earns;** get in on this chance of rich reward for the small investors **who control their own dividends.**

Dan Patch Electric Railroad

is an example of what the people can do when they work together! A line running finely-equipped trains daily—with a big and growing freight and passenger business—the first electric road to tap the wealth of the great and growing Northwest.

This Electric Line is the greatest achievement of my business life—I consider. I have made a large investment in it—that's **my** faith in the Dan Patch Railroad! And 6000 others have joined me, until now we have a road that has 40 miles in operation—and 30 more soon to run—a wonderful proof of what can be done by the People when they **pull together** without interference of the "money-kings."

I offer you $600 in voting stock absolutely free with an easy monthly investment in preferred stock

The Dan Patch Electric Line is in successful operation from Minneapolis to Northfield—**about 40 miles, but I want to push on and complete it to Rochester, and I want you to join us. Be a stockholder**—let your money work for you. But first

Write for my Free Books

One gives you all the facts about electric railroads and the Dan Patch Line; tells **how** it works, and **where** it's working—all about it; solid substantial facts. The other book will give you some new and startling ideas about Wall Street and how it **gets rich on your money.**

Don't delay—it will cost you **nothing** to get this information. Send for the books today, and get all the details about **me**—and the Dan Patch Line and all the "REASONS WHY."

You should invest—whether much or little—and lay a firm foundation for **independence** of panics and Wall Street, and the men who run the "System." Write me now—today, on this coupon, or a postal.

M. W. Savage, President
Minneapolis, Minn.



M. W. SAVAGE, Pres. Dan Patch Electric R. R.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Dear Sir: I don't know whether or not I'll invest any money, but I'm interested and want you to send me your two books, without any obligations to me—your "Book of Electric Facts" and "How Wall Street Rules With the People's Money."

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Up-to-Date Farming, 2-15

STANDARD AMERICAN THE WORLD OVER

WELL AND PROSPECTING DRILLING MACHINERY



43 years' successful operation. Used in nearly all parts of the world. We make a complete line of Drilling Machines and tools for every condition of **earth** and **rock** drilling and **mineral** prospecting. Complete catalogue No. 120 showing **over 40 styles of machines free.**

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS
General Office and Works:
Aurora, Ill.
Chicago Office: First National Bank Building.

Tell them you saw the "ad" in Up-to-Date Farming

237 Bushels of Corn From an Acre

How the Record-Breaking Acre of Corn was Raised by a Boy in Mississippi

THE following report from Mr. H. E. Blakeslee, commissioner of agriculture for Mississippi. Mr. Blakeslee says he sent it "for the benefit of those interested in corn growing." The phenomenal crop was raised by Master Bennie Beeson. The land on which the corn was grown was only average South Mississippi piney woods ground, says Mr. Blakeslee. He said further: "Instead of it being naturally rich soil it might be considered poor. The soil is rather shallow, but underneath is a good clay subsoil that allows of building soil with the help of soy beans, velvet beans, cow peas, etc. That this amount of corn was actually produced on an acre and gathered into the barn there can be no doubt. The United States Department of Agriculture investigated the affidavits and satisfied the agents that it was a fact. Bennie was carried to Washington and introduced to President Taft, Secretary Wilson and others."

Following is the record furnished by Mr. Blakeslee:

The amount of land planted and cultivated, was one acre. The soil was dark upland, twelve inches deep. The subsoil was a red clay. Corn grew on the land last year. The land had been farmed eight years. The land was first broken in December, 1910, and again in March, 1911. Condition of land at time of planting was good. Was planted April 15th. Variety of seed planted, "New Era." Width of rows, three feet. Plants were twelve inches apart in the drill, usually two stalks to the hill. The only fertilizer used was eleven loads of barnyard manure. The stand of corn was splendid. It was given surface cultivation once each week until in silk. Average yield of land around this plat, twenty-eight bushels. The cost of this acre of corn is estimated as follows:

Rent of land	$ 5.00
Preparation of seed bed	2.00
Cost of seed	.25
Cost of planting	.50
Cost of manure	11.00
Cost of distributing	3.00
Cost of Cultivation	3.50
Cost of gathering	2.00
Total	$31.25

Average cost a bushel, 14c.

This corn was well worth 75c a bushel, or $170.25. Deducting the cost of production, there is left $139.00 as profit for the acre. A pretty fair profit for one year on land that would sell for $25 or $30 an acre. Mississippi's corn crop has increased from 35,000,000 bushels to more than 70,000,000 bushels in five years. Can you fail to give the boys credit for their part in this increase? 10,000 boys are in the work this year.

BUCKWHEAT AS A FARM CROP

WE HAVE had several inquiries as to growing buckwheat and its value as a farm product. We glean the following from an authority on buckwheat growing.

Buckwheat may be sown any time in the spring after the danger of frost is over, and thence up to about the first of August. It should have about sixty days to make itself in, and it is very sensitive to frost, hence it should not be sown early enough for frost to catch it in its first growth nor late enough for frost to catch it before its seed is fully ripened.

Buckwheat usually fills best in a rather cool season, and in localities where midsummer is very hot, it is best to defer sowing until late in the season so that the setting and development of the grain may come in the cooler days of early autumn, with care, though to avoid frost before maturity.

Buckwheat is a great honey producing plant, and when in bloom, bees literally swarm in it. Hence it is specially profitable to bee keepers, and it is not out of place here to say that more farmers might profitably keep bees than do. Sown at intervals from the earliest safe period to the latest, it makes a season's harvest for the bees, and a profitable crop for the honey gathered from it.

The grain is very nutritious, having a ratio of nearly one to seven. It is, therefore, good feed for almost all animals, and is rich in both protein and fat. Ground into flour it makes a favorite and healthful human food in the form of hot cakes with butter and syrup. The grain is also an excellent feed for poultry; it is a splendid feed for laying hens, and with corn is perhaps better than wheat as a winter feed.

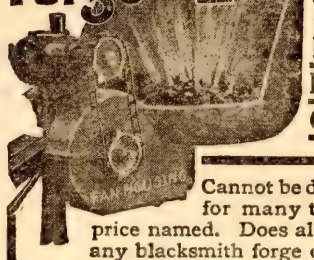
In many localities buckwheat may be sown after wheat, thus enabling the farmer to get two crops from the same land. It is a great help in ridding the land of weeds, because it is a rapid grower and keeps the weeds smothered so they cannot produce seed. The stubble should be turned as soon as possible after the wheat is removed, allowed to lie a few days, and then carefully worked down, and the seed sown either drilled or broadcast. If broadcast it should be well harrowed after sowing. From three pecks to a bushel is sown to the acre. Timothy may be sown with the late buckwheat and a good crop of hay secured the following harvest. Unless the ground is rich it will pay to fertilize. A light top dressing of well pulverized farm manure is good.

They Inherit It

"I suppose your children, as they grow up, ask you a great many hard questions."

"Yes, they are just like their mother."

Farm Forge $1.00



This well built and substantial blacksmith's forge for only $1—to introduce the LUTHER FARM TOOL GRINDER

Cannot be duplicated for many times the price named. Does all the work any blacksmith forge can do.

Send no money but write at once for my offer whereby you can use this blacksmith farm forge also the Luther Farm Tool Grinder for 30 days free. No promises to make—use the outfit 30 days and return it at my expense if you don't want it.

THE LUTHER FARM TOOL GRINDER

is a wonderful tool grinder—the only all steel frame grinder made—has shaft drive like an automobile—enclosed bearings—gravity lubrication. Has 30 different attachments for doing all kinds of difficult tool sharpening, also rip saw, jig saw, lathe, drill, milk tester attachment, etc.

Fast Sharpening Wheels Save Time

Luther Tool Grinders have Dimo-Grit sharpening wheels. 25 times faster than the grindstone—10 times more efficient than emery. **Will not draw temper.**



Big Free Trial Offer

Send No Money, but write at once for my free trial offer on Luther Grinders, also this up-to-date Farm Blacksmith's Forge attachment, which you can secure for $1.00 if you answer right away.

LUTHER GRINDER MFG. CO.,
Dept. 279-F, Michigan St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Clean and Grade Your Seed Grain Free!



Manson Campbell, Father of the Chatham System of Breeding Big Crops and Inventor of the Chatham Mill.

You just pick out, from my catalog, whichever size of Chatham Grain Grader, Cleaner and Separator you want me to loan you and I'll promptly ship it, *freight prepaid—free.* I don't want any money! It's a *real* free trial. *Clean and grade all your seed grain.* Keep the machine a month, if you please. Then return machine at my expense or buy it on my

Low-Price Credit Offer

My price is positively the lowest ever made on a reliable grain grader and cleaner. Plenty of time to pay. Don't pay cash unless you want to.

Wonderful Machine

The Chatham handles over 70 seed mixtures—*wheat, oats, corn, barley, flax, clover, timothy,* etc. Takes *cockle, wild oats, tame oats, smut,* etc., from seed wheat; *any mixture* from *flax; buckhorn* from *clover;* sorts *corn* for *drop planter.* Removes *foul weed seed* and all *shrunken, cracked* or *sickly grains.* Takes out all *dust, dirt* and *chaff.* Handles up to 80 *bushels per hour. Gas* power or *hand* power. Easiest running mill on earth. Over 250,000 in use in U. S. and Canada.

CHATHAM Grain Grader, Cleaner and Separator



1912 Model

Read These Letters

By Mark Havenhill, Fox, Ill.

"With my Chatham Mill I found, saved and sold $197.08 worth of timothy seed thrown in my oats by the threshing machine. What do you think of that clean-up of good money?"

By H. O. Gilgore, Swayzee, Ind.

"Separated 162 bushels of wheat from 294 bushels of oats. Am not half done yet. Have already made enough to pay for the mill and am $38.16 to the good besides."

A Wonderful Seed Corn Grader

Hundreds of farmers are buying the "Chatham" for its corn grading feature alone. At state agricultural colleges it has broken all records in sorting corn for drop planters. 98 kills out of every 100 received right number of grains. Where grains were sorted by other means, only 60 out of 100 kills were right.

Write Me Today

Get my famous *low-price-buy-on-time* proposition and my big book, *"The Chatham System of Breeding Big Crops."* All comes free. Then, say which Chatham Mill and Bagger you want and I'll loan it to you. *I pledge my word that your only expense attached to this loan is the 2c stamp which carries me your letter.* Now is the time to clean and grade seed grain, so write me *today* (19)

Manson Campbell Co.
Detroit, Kansas City, Minnapolis

A MONTH'S FREE TRIAL.



Send us your name and address. We will send you postpaid a Vulcan Razor. Shave with it for 30 days. If at the end of that time you're satisfied that it's the best razor you ever put to your face send us $1.75. If not, just send back the razor and there will be no charge. But you can't help liking this fine English crucible steel, oven tempered and bevel edge razor because it's made right—tempered right—ground right—sold right. State whether you want round or square point; wide, medium or narrow blade; whether your beard is stiff, medium or soft and how often you shave. Isn't it worth writing to find a razor that just suits your beard?

Complete Cutlery Catalog Sent Free. JOHN D'ARCY, DEPT. 5, St. Louis, Mo.

EVERY line of matter in this paper is worth a careful reading. There is no other paper like this one. What you learn from Up-to-Date is what every farmer needs most, but not obtainable from any other source. After you read this number write to us and be honest enough to tell us if you agree.

Telescope Sent FREE

Send the Coupon

We mean it. Every present reader of **UP-TO-DATE FARMING** may have one of these big telescopes **FREE OF COST.**

Read this announcement through and you will appreciate how valuable and useful this present is. It is needed on every farm. A telescope will delight old and young and give endless amusement and pleasure to all.

We have made many wonderful offers to readers before but none that surpasses this one. If you want **YOUR** telescope send in the coupon today.

A "Wonder" Telescope for You Over 3½ Feet Long

This is the famous "Wonder" Telescope. It measures closed 12 inches and opens out over 3½ feet long, in five sections. Just think what this means.

It is brass bound and has brass safety caps on each end to exclude the dust. Hundreds of our friends have written that $5 to $10 would not buy their telescopes if they could not get another.

The lenses are powerful and scientifically ground and adjusted. Objects miles away are brought to view with astonishing clearness. No farmer should be without one.

We Have Already Given Away Thousands of Telescopes

and every reader may now have one. Fill in, clip and mail the coupon.

The "Wonder" can be used as a microscope as well as a telescope. It can be used to see the stars and study the moon by night. Farmers can examine fences and stock at a distance.

Barrels of Fun Entertaining Your Friends Day or Night with a "Wonder" Telescope

But why write more? Read what our friends who have one think of them. We have thousands of letters about it. Nothing will please you more than this telescope.



OUR OFFER

We want to send a big 3½-foot "Wonder" Telescope to every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING who has not already gotten one. By our plan it will not cost you one cent.

Not One Cent of Your Money is Required

All you need to do is to clip the coupon and send it in. We will send our great free offer of the "Wonder" Telescope. This is a great opportunity for YOU.

Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind.

READ WHAT OTHERS SAY ABOUT THE WONDERFUL "WONDER" TELESCOPE. THIS IS THE TELESCOPE WE WILL SEND YOU FREE.

We have thousands of letters about this big telescope. These are a few from the many.

ALL YOU CLAIM FOR IT

The telescope I received is all you claim for it. I am well satisfied with it and so are all who have seen it. I have great pleasure in looking at the neighbors' houses and near cities and towns. Yes, I am well pleased with it.—*George Mihlberger, Olessaville, Tex.*

COUNT WINDOWS IN HOUSE SEVENTEEN MILES AWAY

I wish all to know how satisfactory the "Wonder" Telescope is. Our farm is on the highest point in the surrounding country. From our place we can see with the aid of the telescope over into the Kansas Indian reservation, nearly twenty miles, count the cattle and tell a horse from a cow; can see a large ranch 17 miles east that can't be seen with naked eye.—*F. G. Patton, Arkansas City, Kas.*

MUCH PLEASED

Received telescope this morning all O. K., and am much pleased with it.—*Wm. Wagner, Moline, Ill.*

CAN SEE 10 MILES OFF

I wish all to know how satisfactory the "Wonder" telescope is. Our farm is on a hill, and we can see ten miles away. Can see the city of Elgin and count the windows in each house which can not be seen with the eye.—*Henry Conner, Manor, Tex., R. 3.*

WILL DO ALL I CAN FOR YOUR VALUABLE PAPER

Your telescope to hand and am well pleased with it, and in return will do all I can for your valuable paper.—*M. Griffin, 835 Laurel Street, Cincinnati, O.*

TELL TIME TWO MILES AWAY

Received the telescope O. K. It is fine. Can see the court house clock two miles away and tell the exact minute.—*Jennie Beers, Columbus, Ind.*

CAN SEE THE CHILDREN AT SCHOOL 6 MILES AWAY

I received the telescope and have tried it to my satisfaction. I live six miles from McDade and can see the children playing in the school yard. It is really finer than I expected.—*P. H. Hennington, McDade, Tex., R. 2, Box 25.*

FINEST THING I EVER SAW

Received the telescope O. K. I live two miles from the city and can almost read the time on the church clock. Have some young cattle in pasture and now can save many a walk over there.—*Andrew Verhalen, Burlington, Wis.*

BETTER THAN I EXPECTED

Received telescope all right. I am well pleased with it. It is a dandy. Better by far than I expected.—*J. C. Withrow, Nox, Tex.*

MADE LIGHT OF AD AT FIRST--NOW WELL PLEASED

I received the telescope in perfect condition and am well pleased with it. In fact, it is far beyond expectations and exactly as you represented it.

If I couldn't get another one like it I wouldn't take $5.00 for it. —*O. F. FOLK, Elk Lick, Pa.*

VIEWED THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY

I received the "Wonder" Telescope yesterday and am well pleased with it. I spent most of the afternoon viewing the surrounding country. It is a dandy.—*Jim Edmondson, Ainsworth, Ia.*

A SOURCE OF NEVER-ENDING INTEREST

I have great pleasure in informing you that I have received Up-to-Date Farming and the "Wonder" Telescope. I am satisfied with the paper and pleased with the telescope. The children who are forever asking to be allowed to see through it, seem to find it a source of never-ending interest. Please accept my thanks.—*Clascton C. Swift, New York City.*

CAN SEE FOR MANY MILES AROUND

I received the telescope in first-class condition. Can see for many miles around with distinct clearness. Am very well pleased with it. It is exactly as you represent it.—*Leo Brynes, Dubuque, Ia.*

CAN TELL TIME ON CLOCK TWO MILES AWAY

I received my telescope the other day and am well pleased with it. I can tell the time on the town clock about two miles from here.—*Ralph McCoy, Chanton, Ia., R. 4.*

CAN SEE 13 MILES AWAY ACROSS LAKE WINNEBAGO

We received the telescope in fine shape. It certainly is a wonder. We live on the north shore of Lake Winnebago, and can see across the lake on the other shore, which is thirteen miles. We can see cows grazing real plain. Also all the churches and houses.

I don't know of anything we have ever had that we enjoyed as much as we do the telescope.—*Chas. Hinterthner, 420 Lake Avenue, Neenah, Wis.*

IT IS ALL YOU CLAIMED FOR IT AND THEN SOME

Received your "Wonder" telescope today, and it certainly is a dandy. It is all you claim for it and then some. I trained it on the Buttes near Chadron, twenty-eight miles away, and they looked as though they were only about two or three miles instead. I can count the stock in a farmer's yard four miles away. Tonight I watched him driving us his stock at sundown.—*Chas. A. Storey, Ft. Robinson, Neb.*

Tomorrow may be a very good day for some things, but TODAY IS THE DAY TO MAIL THIS COUPON

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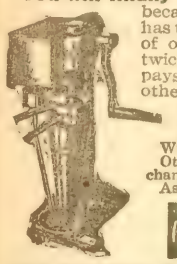
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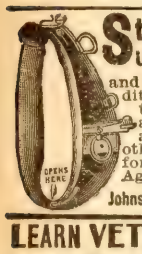
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Butter or Oleomargarine

THE manufacturers of imitation butter have caused a bill to be introduced in Congress to permit their products to be colored to resemble butter and sold free of the ten cents a pound tax, on such colored product, as at present. In other words, uncolored oleomargarine is now taxed only one-fourth cent a pound, but when it is colored to look like butter it is taxed ten cents a pound.

One of the arguments made by the supporters of the bill is that the price of genuine butter is frequently beyond the reach of many consumers. This is true. The price has been so high part of this winter that housewives, some places, have boycotted it. But this is not a good argument for the impending measure as, the alternative, uncolored oleomargarine can always be obtained if is it wanted. But the purpose is to fool the consumer by making him believe he is buying real butter when he gets colored oleomargarine.

We believe, if the bill passes, that the price of butter will be lower between the harvest seasons. If this is realized we might consider, from the consumers' standpoint, that it ought to pass. But is this the only way to keep the price of butter down?

We have had very much to say about improved marketing to cure the troubles of the farmers and the consumers. The right kind of marketing will solve this problem. It is simple. Let the producers of butter, or the consumers, if they can do it quicker, get together in an organization and store the butter in the time of heavy production and keep it out of the hands of speculators. If the consumers in their league will have a winter's supply stored up in the summer they certainly would not force the price up on themselves. Such storing in the summer would have a good effect to prevent prices from going too low. In fact, if the farmers and consumers, each in their own organization, would co-operate in this matter there need not be more than a few cents a pound difference in the price of butter, summer and winter.

We declare that, since real butter can not be produced as cheaply as the imitation it should not be forced to meet it on the market on equal terms, particularly when the conditions are such that the buyer is deceived in what he gets. We want the consumer who prefers oleomargarine to have it at the lowest price possible, but for ourselves we don't want to eat oleomargarine at any price, and don't want a condition produced that will make it possible for the dealer to deceive us and impose the spurious article on us. And we believe we voice the sentiment of all other consumers. Let each one wear its own colors, then let the buyer take his choice.

THE TARIFF AND THE FARMER

THE so-called wool schedule is giving Congress and the administration a great deal of trouble. Our readers remember that Congress passed a new wool tariff schedule, but the President vetoed it because he had not heard from his Tariff Board. That board has since reported, and the atmosphere is about as much clouded as it was before.

The Board says the farmer receives $2.23 for enough wool to make a good suit of clothes, and the wool costs the farmer $1.50 to produce it, and that makes the farmer's profit on the wool in a suit of clothes 68 cents. The report does not tell how many sheep the farmer must keep to produce that quantity of wool; but 68 cents is certainly not a big profit.

When that wool is made into cloth it is worth $7.01, the making into cloth having added $4.78 to its value, but it actually cost $4.55 cents to do that, leaving a profit of only 23 cents to the cloth makers. It next goes to the wholesale clothing manufacturer, and he sells the suit to the retailer for $16.50, and in that price is a profit above cost, of $2.18. The suit is now in the hands of the retailer and he sells it to the customer for $23, making for himself a profit of $6.50. We do not know, but that is the way the Tariff Board puts it—those that do the least make the most.

Now, then; how is it proposed to remedy this high cost of clothing? The board advises Congress to abolish the tariff on wool and admit foreign wool free of duty, the object being to reduce the price of wool. They admit that it costs the farmer $1.60 to produce the wool, and at present prices his profit is only 68 cents. To reduce the price will not reduce what it costs the farmer to produce it, but it will cut out the farmers' profits. See!

Congress is also advised to reduce the tariff on woolen cloth, so as to bring foreign-made cloth to this country cheaper than now. That must cut down the cloth maker's puny profit of 23 cents and it must also reduce the demand for the American farmer's wool. These propositions clearly destroy the workers' profits, but they leave the mere handlers' profits the same as before, if they have a mind to make them so.

What a pity we are not governed by statesmen rather than by politicians.

The Best Farmers

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HOW THE PACKERS KILLED LOCAL TRADE

WITNESSES testified in the packers' trial in Chicago, that Morris & Co., shipped meat directly to 3,200 towns and sold it to users from the cars at prices below those of the local butchers and meat markets, and thus killed the local business. This means much more than the matter of trade in meat. If there are no local butchers there can be no local market for beef cattle, and that compels the farmers, whether they have few cattle, or hogs, or sheep, or many of them, to wait for the shipping prices. This packers' competition not only destroys the local trade in meat, but in meat stock also.

The witnesses testified that the packers make such enormous profits on "by-products," that they can thus undersell the local trade and still have a profit in the business. When the local trade is destroyed, the packers then advance prices.

POPCORN PROFITS

An Iowa farmer last year, so it is reported, had 192 acres in popcorn, and gathered from it 300,000 pounds of popcorn. This he sold at $2.65 per hundred pounds, the whole amounting $7,950. The grower says this gives him $7,500 for his year's work, after the payment of necessary expenses. This is certainly a good showing for popcorn.

For over fifty years Harpers' Magazine has been a magazine of quality for those who want to read the best. Harper's Magazine is published monthly, New York City.

A Dangerous Joke

A negro who had worked hard all day carrying mortar up to the bricklayers, was just starting up with another load, when he muttered: "I wish I was daid; it is just wo'k, wo'k all the time." Just then a brick from the top dropped on his head. Nearly knocked down, he looked about him and said: "It won't do to joke wid the Lawd; he thinks you are earnest every time!"

Hadn't Thought of Everybody

He—I think that partner you just now danced with is the ugliest man I ever saw.

She—Hush, dear, you musn't talk that way here; you are forgetting yourself.



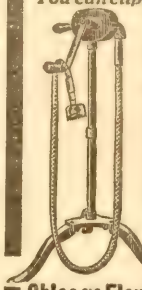
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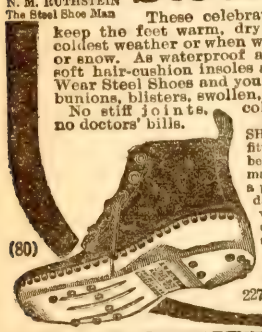
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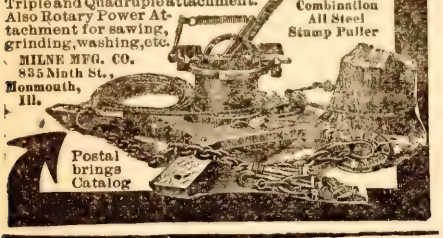
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THE POTASH PROBLEM

Smelting Plants May Produce Fertilizers

A PRELIMINARY report on the investigations being made by the Department of Agriculture to find if possible deposits of potash or sources from which it may be obtained will soon be issued. The investigation is in charge of Prof. Whitney, chief of the Bureau of Soils.

Heretofore the potash used as fertilizers in the United States has been obtained chiefly from Germany. That country has a practical monopoly of known potash deposits and has advanced the price to a point that induced this investigation, which was authorized by the preceding Congress.

The report will say that enormous stores of potassium exist in the United States and that some of these stores will soon be utilized on a commercial scale. We quote further from the report as follows:

The much increased production and wider use of commercial fertilizers must accompany or closely follow the changes and readjustments now taking place in the United States. The United States has within its boundaries supplies of raw materials for a standard type of fertilizers. These supplies will be ample for a long or indefinite period.

Official investigation, supervision and control of natural supplies of raw materials are very desirable to prevent undue wastage, to encourage legitimate manufacturing and to conserve the interests of the public, especially the farmers.

The most promising sources of potash in the United States are the beds of seaweed or kelp groves along the Pacific coast. These groves are frequently extensive, the most important of which lies along the southern coast from Point Sur to Magdalena bay. Also conditions point to Salt Lake City and Ogden as the great fertilizer manufacturing centers of the future.

Hitherto the smelter interests have objected to converting their fumes into sulphuric acid on the twofold ground that the people in their localities do not use fertilizers, and if they did use them the production of acid would be far greater than the demand. But if the smelters of Utah were to follow the suggestion here offered, they could put high grade fertilizers on the market so cheaply that in a few years the agricultural interests of the surrounding territory would use their entire output, and an important industry would develop. Obviously, it would be a public work of the first national importance to develop such an industrial center midway in the territory between the Mississippi river and Pacific coast.

The report says that glauconite, the characteristic of green sand marls and pronounced constituent of potash, occurs in large deposits in New Jersey and the South Atlantic gulf states.

Professor Whitney is evidently reserving more definite information which will reveal the locations of potash deposits in the country for a later report on the ground that the investigation has not progressed far enough for him to give definite information regarding these deposits, as the investigators are now engaged in field investigation and laboratory analysis.

The report declares that potash beds may be found in the Humboldt basin, Nevada, and the Surprise, Warner, and Christmas valleys of Oregon, and the Salton basin of California, but explaining an enormous evaporation must have taken place to deposit any considerable quantity of potash from such natural waters as are now known entering the desert basins.

There is no evidence that high concentration of potash existed in the earlier drainage, or that any selected action ever took place. The existence of potash beds in arid regions of this country can not be predicted with any confidence.

The report, in conclsion, states that at present about $120,000,000 annually is spent in this country for commercial fertilizers, of which more than 80 per cent. is spent in the south Atlantic states, and about 3 per cent. west of the Mississippi river. The use of fertilizers in Texas, Mississippi, and the citrous-fruit regions of California, has been increasing rapidly, however, in the last few years. With the development of the use of fertilizers in the older parts of the country, and the certainty of extension into all parts of the west, a vast industry must come into existence in the next few years of fundamental importance to the agricultural interests and to the material development of our people.

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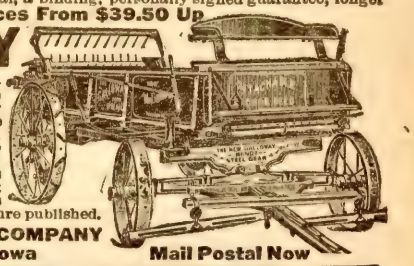
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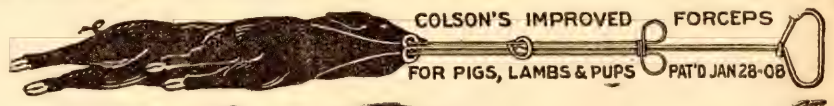
Fred Hansen of Tremonton, Utah, writes: My neighbor borrowed my Galloway spreader to try against his neighbor's new spreader which cost $50 more, but he sent you his order. Get your spreader direct from Galloway's Great factory at factory price and make the middlemen's commission yourself. No easier way to make money—no such sure way of getting quality. I'll quote ou a price $20 to $50 below the dealer, according to quality, style and capacity. I give you a free trial, a binding, personally signed guarantee, longer and stronger than anybody. **Prices From $39.50 Up**

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Is saving hundreds of thousands of dollars for his customers every year—the proof is yours for the asking. Why not save your shdre now on one of these Great Galloway Spreaders No. 5 with Mandt's New Gear. No spreader at any price any where can touch it. Write for Big, Free Catalog at once and the prices that make dealers tell foolish tales about Galloway. You'll also get Galloway's new Book—"A Streak of Gold"—most valuable book on manure published.



Wm. Galloway, Pres., THE WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY
509A1 Galloway Station Waterloo, Iowa Mail Postal Now



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OR THONGS

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This is one of the most valuable little articles a farmer can have. No farmer owning one brood sow can afford to be without this forcep. For pigs, lambs and pups.

Colson's Improved Forceps are the only practical thing of their kind made. Guaranteed satisfactory or we will refund your money. Do not confuse these with any similar article you may have seen or heard of. Other kinds will not do the work. Colson's will.

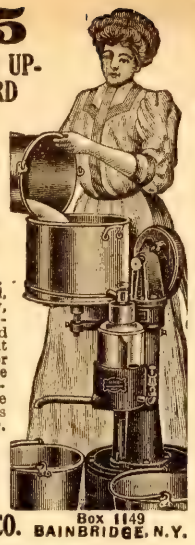
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UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

$15.95 AND UPWARD

AMERICAN SEPARATOR



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Pick 'Em Out!

Test them out with ***Iowa Worm Powder*** Test Tube. No worms—no harm. A hog often has worms and you are late in detecting it. **That's losing money**—because, the hog's system doesn't assimilate the full food value of his feed—**he don't fatten to full capacity.** This tube contains enough worm powder to test five hogs—**it may save your entire herd.** Full information, no cost. The **test-price** of the I. W. P. Test Tube is **10c**

Just slip 10c in stamps, or a dime, in an envelope and mail it to us—use a pencil, that's all right.

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" Shotguns	2.25 "	" Uniforms(new)	1.25 "
" Haversacks	.10 "	" Leggins, Pair	.15 "
" Saddles	3.00 "	" Gloves, "	.22 "
Pistols, asst'd	.50 "	" Overcoats	2.50 "

Large catalogue with 1912 supplement 388 pages, regular military encyclopedia 5000 illustrations (ready February), mailed 25c stamps. **FRANCIS BANNERMAN,**

Military Goods from Gov't Auction, 501 Broadway, N. Y.



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When writing to advertisers don't fail to mention Up-to-Date Farming

HIGH PRICES FOR BUTTER

THE extraordinary advance in the price of butter during the excessively cold weather in January, drove that important commodity from many a table, and is variously accounted for. The wholesale men declare the cold weather cut off the supply, and the advance in price was a necessary consequence. They assert that not much butter was stored last year, and that, at the time of the rise, there was not more than three million pounds of butter stored in Chicago, while the normal consumption of butter in that city is about four hundred thousand pounds per day. This is mentioned to show the inadequacy of the supply.

The retail men, however, give a very different reason for the rise in price. They lay the blame on the Elgin butter board and the Chicago butter board. These boards, they say, or the men composing them, control the supply, and they raise the price at any time they can find an excuse for doing so. The retailers declare there is plenty of butter in storage around Chicago, but when the cold weather reduced country shipments the boards saw their opportunity and arbitrarily advanced the price. The retailers assert that there is no advantage to them in these high prices because they destroy their business—their customers cease to buy.

Others assert that eastern interests have filled the storage houses with butter and are now manipulating the market—controling both supply and price. Still other say the low price of butter last fall induced a greatly increased consumption, and when the winter's reduction of supply came, this increased demand was insistant and an advance in price was necessary.

We are glad to have these various opinions from the dealers. It shows there are differences among them which must lead to a better understanding of trade manipulations and more independent action. It is well calculated also to open the eyes of both producers and consumers, and give them better knowledge of how products are treated after they leave producers' hands.

Such a rise in price is also injurious to the dairy interests, because it drives consumers from true butter to oleomargarine, and makes it all the more difficult to bring back a normal consumption of butter.

Pretty Nearly Every farmer can be persuaded to subscribe for Up-to-Date Farming when he knows there is such a paper. Only carelessness will keep him from continuing a subscriber.

WHAT IT IS WORTH

THE Department of Agriculture is engaged in what it calls a Soil Survey, and some of the states at heavy expense, are joining in the work. A recent press notice from the Department specially mentions such co-operative work in Alabama, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Tennessee.

This so-called soil survey is costing a great deal of money, both national and state, and it can not be out of place to ask: What is it worth? Can any state, county or neighborhood, show any better or more intelligent farming on account of it—any increased production, any better quality of stuff, any better distribution, any better supply of public needs, any better prices to producers or lower prices to consumers? Can anything be shown that has been of any practical benefit to farmers, to consumers, or to the country?

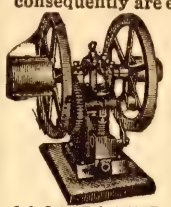
If it is worth what it costs we are

OUR ENGINES PAY FOR THEMSELVES

IN FUEL SAVING and IN TIME SAVING!

They burn gas, gasolene, kerosene and distillates. They have no great cumbersome base and consequently are easily and quickly moved from one job to another about the farm. Write for information about new **Free Trial Offer** of our latest improved

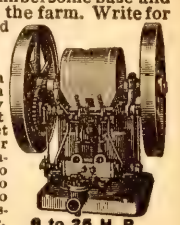
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Note the compactness for ease in handling! Note the pulleys on both sides! **Write for facts** regarding our new Slow Speed, High Duty Engine, the engine that gets up-to-date power from every quart of fuel—one that has the record for lowest upkeep cost—that is the quickest and easiest starter—has least vibration—perfect lubrication, steadiest power, least wear and tear. Mail us your name and address on a post card, today, giving us the size of engine you need and the use you will put it to. We make 1 1-2 to 5 1-2 h. p. single cylinder engines; 6 to 25 h. p. two cylinder; 30 to 60 h. p. four cylinder. Quick action on your part is demanded to get this free offer. Don't buy or order an engine until you investigate the TEMPLE MAKE. This is our 60th Year.

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6 to 25 H. P. Two Cylinders



Pull Stumps! Make Big Money Easy!

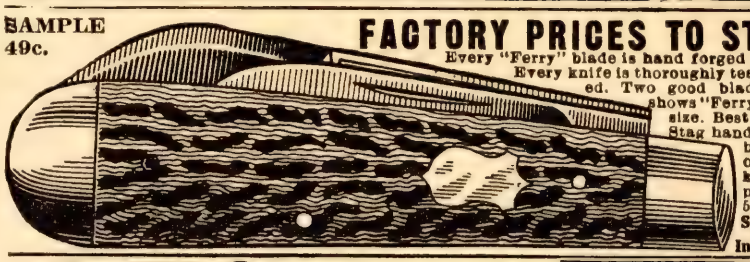
Increase the value of your land. Raise stumps, trees and hedges *out of ground*, then raise big crops. Do work for neighbors or rent machine at a big price. You can **pull** trees faster than you can cut them. Get the only Puller that is self-anchored and stump-anchored, the *unbreakable*

Milne All Steel Combination Stump Puller

Simple, light, handy, rapid, powerful. Many features—Patent Wire Rope Coupler, All Steel Rope Safety Double Power Pulley, Double, Triple and Quadruple Power Attachments, etc. Our new Rotary Power Attachment is a wonder for sawing, grinding, washing, and other power work—a farm horse power.

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SAMPLE 49c.



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$27.65 Buys a Big Business Cream Separator



Every Economy Chief Cream Separator is built for the business dairyman from the 300 pounds per hour machine priced at $27.65 to the 600 pounds per hour machine at $42.35. The frames are **big** and **solid** and **extra heavy,** mounted on a broad base and free from vibration when running.

Guaranteed to be the **closest skimmers in the world on any kind of milk**—new, old, warm or cold. The bowls have only five parts, are solid steel, light in weight, easily handled, and of enormous strength. Are self draining and practically self cleaning.

New models for 1912 are **the best ever.** We have no competition where quality and skimming capacity are considered. Our big fast skimming practical dairy machines **cost you less** money than the small toy household or table machines of other makes. Our guarantee is plain. It says that the Economy Chief will **take more cream** from **any milk** under **any conditions** than any other separator made. If it doesn't, send back the machine and get your money.

290,000 Economy Chief Cream Separators are now in use. Sixty days' trial to every buyer. Most liberal exchange offer for old separators of any make. **Our terms suit everybody.**

No. 23A91	300 pounds per hour skimming capacity.	Price, **$27.65**
No. 23A92	400 pounds per hour skimming capacity.	Price, **34.90**
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Send me a copy of your new 1912 Economy Chief Catalog free and postpaid.

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Are you interested in our exchange offer? _____
(Please answer yes or no.)

Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago, Ill.

for it, or if it promises to go into future value, we could tolerate it. But we want to be shown. We don't need, however, to be shown that it costs money. The main purpose of the press notice to which we have referred is to create a sentiment in favor of the appropriation of more money for this very purpose. It says:

This co-operative work should be encouraged and more funds should be made available to meet the increasing demands for its extension. At the same time it must not be forgotten that there are over thirty states that are not co-operating, and from the Federal viewpoint it is just as important to study the soil resources and map the soils in these states as it is in states where co-operation can be arranged. Additional funds are greatly needed for the extension of soil-survey work in the non-co-operating states.

The Department of Agriculture is prolific of schemes of this sort, some of them commendable, we believe, but many of them entirely unprofitable either to present or future generations. We remember, not very long ago, falling in with two very ordinary citizens (we suppose they were citizens) passing leisurely through the country, following streams that were always dry except during the rainy seasons, and where there were no streams of any other character for miles. We wondered what their business could be, but finally learned they were experts sent through the country to classify the fishes!

We do not much wonder at Senator Aldrich's declaration that three hundred millions a year could easily be saved in the expenses of the government.

Van Dyke

"Up-to-Date Farming's policy is unique. It has dared to champion the cause of the farmer in his pressing need—concerted methods of disposing of crops."

UNIFORM FEEDING LAW

From Bulletin No. 156, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station

THE quality of feeding stuffs has been under governmental control in European countries for a good many years. Not until recently has it been found necessary for the adoption of laws to govern the manufacture and sale of commercial feeding stuffs in this country. Most of the states have adopted laws governing the manufacture and sale of feeding stuffs, but differ so widely in their provisions that it has resulted in an imposition of considerable burden on the manufacturers doing inter-state business in trying to comply with the varied and complicated requirements of all the states. In view of such conditions a movement toward governing the manufacture and sale of commercial feeding stuffs was started, which resulted in the adoption of such a law by the Association of Feed Control Officials of the United States, at its last convention. The law outlined by the Association seems to meet the general approval of those interested and is recommended to all the states for consideration and adoption.

Protection to both the manufacturer and consumer is the basis upon which the law was drafted and requires the information which follows to be given by the manufacturer or dealer.

1. The name, brand or trade mark.
2. The name and principal address of the manufacturer or person responsible for placing the commodity on the market.
3. The net weight of the contents of the package, lot or parcel.
4. The minimum percentum of crude protein.
5. The minimum percentum of crude fiber.
7. The specific name of each ingredient used in its manufacture.

1912 Pratt-Forty

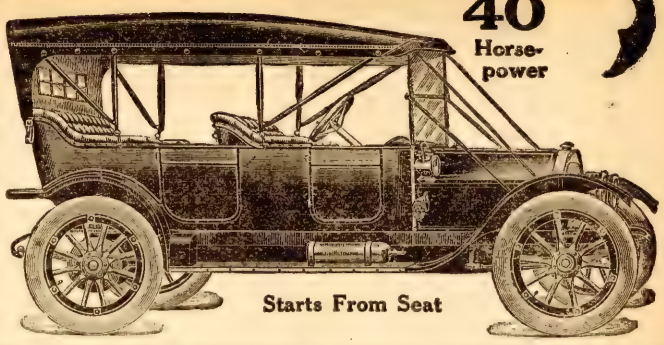
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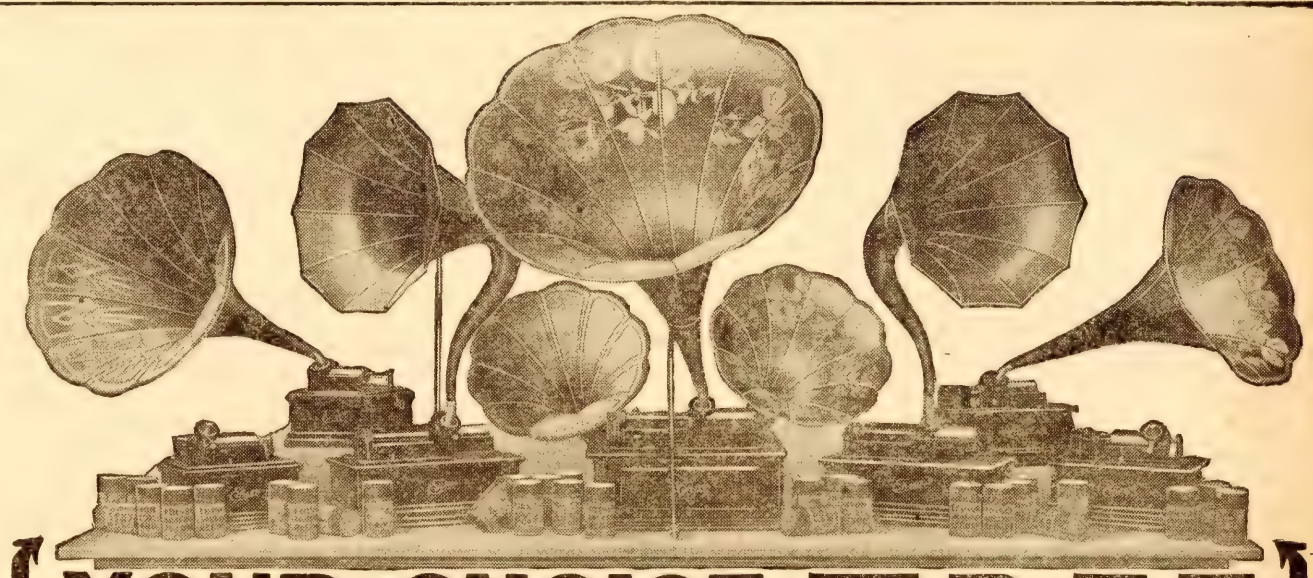
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I think UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the best paper I ever read for educating the farming class of people.—A. D. Hood, McLeansboro, Ill.

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Just Take Your Choice You Don't Have To Buy Anything

The Edison Offer I will send you a new model Edison Phonograph and your choice of all the Amberol records on an absolutely free loan—no obligations, no deposit, no guarantee nor C. O. D. to us whatever. I want you to have all the **waltzes, two-steps, vaudevilles, minstrels, grand operas, also the sacred music, etc.,** by the world's greatest artists. Entertain your family and your friends. Give plays and concerts **right in your own parlor.** Hear the songs, solos, duets and quartettes, the pealing organ, the brass bands, the symphony orchestras, the choirs of Europe's great cathedrals, the piano and violin virtuoso concerts—all these I want you to hear **free** as reproduced on the Edison phonograph. Then—when you are through with the outfit—send it back to me—and **I will pay the freight.**

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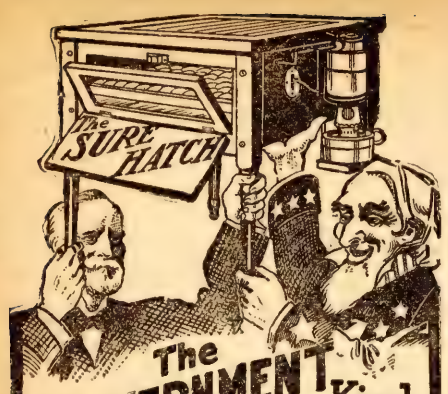
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The GOVERNMENT Kind of INCUBATOR

If Uncle Sam and Secretary Wilson made the **Sure Hatch Incubator**, they wouldn't make a single fundamental change in its construction.

IT IS THEIR KIND OF MACHINE

In Farmer's Bulletin No. 236 the Department of Agriculture tells you how a perfect incubator should be made naming the specific features it should contain, so that you may have an official guide by which to tell a good machine.

The Sure Hatch is the only machine made with all these government features. Some machines have one or more and are good in proportion but only the SURE HATCH has every one.

This machine is the result of many years of careful study and experiment—built right—has many exclusive features—improved hot water heater—economical and easy to run.

You depend on your Incubator for getting your share of the **One Billion Dollars** that poultry earns. Don't take chances—get the **SURE HATCH**, the Government Kind of Machine—the one you know is the best.

Early hatches pay biggest profits. **The Sure Hatch is sent on 60 days free trial, freight prepaid. 5 year guarantee.** Write today for big free book.

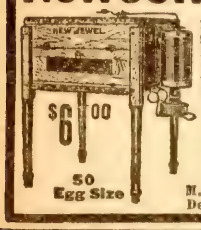
Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Box 28 Fremont, Neb.

Take Dollars

From My Low Factory Price For Ten Minutes of Your Time—QUICK!

Hurry a postal to me. Get my magnificent offer before you buy any incubator. I am doing wonders to get my **Improved**

New Jewel Hatcher



introduced. Splitting the price for 10 minutes of your time at home. Giving $25.00 poultry course to insure your success. Big incubator book free. Sixty days' free trial. Record-breaking, high-grade Hatcher at lower price than you can secure a cheap, ordinary machine. Greatest offer of the age. Write me personally.

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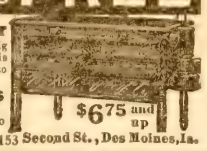
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48 BREEDS Fine pure bred chickens ducks, geese and turkeys Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. America's greatest poultry farm. Send 4c for large fine 18th Annual Poultry Book.

R. F. NEUBERT CO., Box 818 Mankato, Minn

Hartman's Poultry Book Free

Describes, illustrates, and prices 56 varieties of standard bred land and water fowls also, eggs. Geo. Hartman---Freeport, Ill

43 VARIETIES, poultry, pigeons, geese, turkeys dogs. Incubators, freight paid Cat. 3c. Missouri Squab Co., Dept. A. L., St. Louis, Mo

Working for Eggs

WORKING for eggs means very little loss and great possibilities of profits; sentiment as to color and appearance of fowl does not count much for practical purposes. If we are after eggs it pays to go after eggs in a business-like manner.

John R. Crosswaite, of Deer Park, Wash., one of the most successful poultrymen in the Inland Empire and the Pacific Northwest, thus sizes up the poultry situation. He believes in producing eggs rather than broilers and heavier poultry, saying that the beginner should avoid the former, and that for the experienced man or woman there is less profit in the latter than in eggs. He breeds fowls that produce eggs, and in view of the fact that the price ranged from twenty-five to sixty cents a dozen in Spokane, and the supply was never equal to the demand, he appears to have solved the problem. In advising others to go into the business he says:

Eggs are the most profitable product of the poultry plant in many parts of the northwest. In fact, I think we are right when we say that there is very little profit in either broilers or the heavier carcass as compared to eggs. Another thing, the egg business is the easiest department of the industry. Working for eggs means very little loss and great possibilities of profits. A person could almost be sure of a good profit even if no young stock was raised at all. Pullets, if good ones are obtainable, could be bought in the fall to replace the old birds, which in turn would bring as much almost as they had cost as pullets when sold. The equipment necessary to run breeders, incubators, brooders, brood houses, colony houses and other necessaries, is costly. When this cost is coupled with the ordinary losses of the beginner through sickness and all the rest of the poultry troubles the pullet, by the time she has reached maturity, is often rather costly. The more we can cut down this cost the greater our success.

Broadly speaking, we may say that eggs are produced with less trouble and expense than anything else the poultryman handles. With them the cash returns are steady and sure. The profits are always in evidence, even when eggs are 20 cents a dozen. To produce eggs in large quantities it is not necessary to allow large runs with a corresponding amount of wire fencing. The expansive free range is only needed when the breeders are in use during th spring work. We believe that larger egg yields can be obtained when very small or no runs are used than when the layers are on open range. This, of course, means that a layer's necessities, such as green stuff, meat food of some kind, with a plentiful supply of grit and shell, must not be neglected. Given the proper care, with well balanced rations, the results are certain.

The breed one takes up will also have something to do with one's ultimate success. The old idea that whichever breed one takes a fancy to will be the best for that person's future operations is an erroneous one.

There are breeds for eggs and breeds for roasters. Study what the market calls for. Not only this, study the percentages of profits that the various products will yield. As a rule most of us prefer the department that pays best.

"It does not follow that because your neighbor makes a good profit on his fancy Brahmas by selling fine specimens at high prices that you can do the same. A practical man wants a practical hen for practical purposes. It pays him to look over the field well before taking up the work. Too many start in haste and quickly regret.

"Slow and sure" is the only slogan for the would-be poultryman. Once the experience is won and the stamina of his flock duly established, he can develop as rapidly as his profits will allow. In any state where eggs sell as high as they do in Washington, it seems to us that it is very unbusinesslike for any one to go in for the heavy so-called utility breed, whether that breed goes under the name of the great laying strain or not.

If we are after eggs it pays us to go after eggs in a businesslike manner. What we fancy in the way of color and general prettiness must not be considered. The department store is not necessarily erected on a pretty location. It goes after trade in a business way, and the poultryman must do the same if he seeks the greater success with his enterprise.

Should Have Quick Marketing

The loss represented by improper handling of eggs on the farm and in the country store, is, in the main, a preventable one. By preventing this loss it is possible for the farmer to realize a greater profit and for the consumer to be more certain that he is purchasing eggs of reasonably good quality.

According to the most recent statistics of the Department of Agriculture, the products of the American hen aggregate a total value of more than $620,000,000 annually. This sum is stated to be equal to the value of the hay crop for 1908, and greater than the combined value of oats and potatoes for the same year. It is nearly nine times the value of the tobacco crop and equal to that of wheat.

Poultry keeping is largely incidental, the hens being considered and treated as an agency for converting material which would otherwise go to waste into a salable product. Consequently the poultry and eggs produced constitute merely a by-product of the general farm. Because prices for poultry products are comparatively low for farmers make no effort to keep larger flocks than can be supported by this waste feed, and because individual flocks are small little attention or thought has been given to improving the product or the method of disposing of it.

Palmer

"I take six farm papers, but I like Up-to-Date Farming the best of all."

Coming Up to the Scratch

Sixty million eggs were laid by Florida hens last year and 2,000,000 head of poultry were hatched on Florida farms. The only reason eggs and poultry are being shipped into Florida is the people who eat them are coming in faster than the poultry can be raised to the laying age. With the present proofs that feed can be raised alongside the poultry yard and that chickens and other kinds of poultry not only live but thrive well under proper conditions in semi-tropical Florida, there is no reason why this importation of eggs needs to be continued much longer.

Exercise and Eggs

Every poultryman knows that exercise is good for the hens, and it seems the more of it the better. In one of our exchanges was an account of how one man solved the problem. We quote as follows:

"I keep boxes of bran, cornmeal and wheat handy for them, but the incentive to exercise proceeds from an open-meshed bag hung far above their heads, that for the Leghorns hung highest. In this bag I keep grain. The hens see the grain and leap up to get it. Below the bags is placed straw, as the hen secures one grain every jump she shakes out two, and these she searches for in the straw.

"It is astonishing how high they jump and how they hang about that bag, taking turns at jumping as though it were some game.

"There seems to be something in the motion that exerts an extraordinary influence on the production of eggs. If one will notice some breeds of chickens, he will find them leaping high to secure grubs or flies from far up the trunk of a tree or a fence. It's nature, of course."

Prevents Hens from Setting

Setting hens are proverbially persistent, but Vern M. Osborn, of Los Angeles, in patent No. 1,008,050, furnishes a poke-like device which he straps on the hen showing setting proclivities, the device being provided with a pair of legs which project down in front of the hen's legs so that she can not assume her usual posture on the eggs. A real effective non-setting machine would certainly save a lot of profanity and ruffled feathers for both hen and her owner.

The Old, Old Story—And a New

By Clarence Blyler

After all was said and finished,
We began right where we quit,
With the time-words unuttered,
"We can't pay the mortgage yet."

Father's form with age grew feeble,
Mother too with age grew slow;
Then we knew we couldn't pay it—
Money that we long did owe.

Strangers came and took possession;
Parents both soon passed away,
Sister and I were told when leaving,
"Make your living best you may."

But there came among the farmers,
A slight change that we could see,
Starting like a little ripple,
Far out in the open sea.

And it grew and grew in volume,
Like the mighty waves that be;
The Farmers Society of Equity,
Is the mighty thing you see.

It has come to even prices,
By a plan of equal fee;
Farmer friends, its for all workers,
As much as 'tis for you and me.

Equity don't mean oppression
To any class or any one;
But it does mean equal prices,
And what's just to every one.

They Must Have Been

Husband—Do you know an awful lot of women kept chasing after me before we were married?

Wife—Well, they must have been an awful lot?"

Only Once

"How often do the trains stop here?"

"They just stop once and then go right on."

INCUBATOR Holding 60 Eggs 4.90

ON 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

As a special advertisement for our incubator and poultry supply department, we will sell 5,000 widely known LITTLE RED HEN 60-EGG INCUBATORS, at only $4.90. *Guaranteed to hatch as large a percent of fertile, strong healthy chicks as any incubator made*, regardless of name or price. Possesses the most perfect heating system of any incubator. Made with automatic heating regulator. Therefore egg chamber temperature is always uniform. No cold side. Every egg is proper warmth all the time. Consequently greatest hatch will result. Best, latest improved features. Lumber is especially selected. Clear grain kiln dry lumber, guaranteed not to split or warp. Walls are 4 thicknesses—one of inch lumber—then a layer of best insulating, next a layer of asbestos and last a lining of 1-2 inch lumber. High angle steel legs. Glass door. Best safety metal lamp. Hot water heating system. Heavy tubular copper tank. Metal jacketed heater. Full directions with each incubator.



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Send Us $1.00 deposit and we will send you this high grade finely finished latest improved Little Red Hen Sixty Egg Incubator, by freight subject to examination. The balance $3.90 and freight charges you can pay the agent after you have examined the incubator and found it perfectly satisfactory, the greatest incubator bargain in the world and a much better incubator than you could buy elsewhere for $8 to $10. Then take it home and try a hatching

Try it 30 Days at Our Risk If you do not find it the best hatcher you ever saw or heard of, or if for any reason whatever you are dissatisfied with the incubator, return it at our expense and we will refund your $4.90 and transportation charges. Order the incubator today, or if you are interested in a larger incubator *write for our big, free special incubator catalogue*, which illustrates and describes our other high grade incubators holding 60, 120, 175 or 240 eggs at $4.90 to $16.75. Brooders for 60, 120, 175 or 250 chicks at $3.90 to $9.50. Also startling low prices on poultry supplies of all kinds. Write today.

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X-RAY Incubator Uses Only One Gallon of Oil to a Hatch—

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X-RAY Incubator has its lamp underneath—square in the center—and *not* on the side! Thus it is the *only one* with *perfect* heating system. Egg-chamber is always at proper temperature—there's no cold side. Oil tank holds 4 to 8 quarts of oil—but only 1 quarts are needed for an *entire* hatch. Lamp is filled *just once*. Not every day. *Automatic trip*—exclusive X-Ray patent—cuts down flame *at burner* when egg-chamber gets too hot. No excess heat escapes—so only *one* gallon of oil is needed.

X-RAY Incubator

Built Different From Other Machines

—has lid on top, with 2 double-glass panels. Thermometer is *always* in sight. To ventilate or turn eggs simply raise glass top. Eggs are never removed from X-Ray. You can actually *save three-fourths* of oil expense *old style* machine would cost. X-Ray is only one made on *right* principle with lamp where it *should* be.

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Write *now* for our new 1912 book No. 90. Get *all* facts. *We pay the freight.*

X-Ray Incubator Co. Wayne, Nebraska.

Freight Prepaid.

130 EGG Mankato Incubator $7.25



The high-grade hatcher now down to bedrock price. Well built of best material, has triple walls, top and bottom, A1 lumber, covered with asbestos and galvanized iron, hot water copper tank, self regulator, safety lamp, thermometer, high nursery, high metal legs, etc. **Direct from factory to user** under money back guarantee. None better, at any price. It is safe, simple, durable, easy to heat. Saves ⅓ oil. Set up complete. The result of 17 years' with incubators and raising poultry. Write for our big book and catalog.

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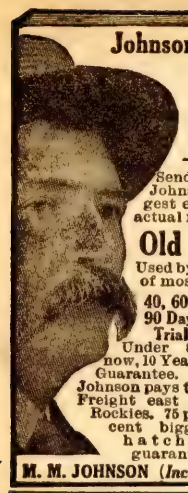
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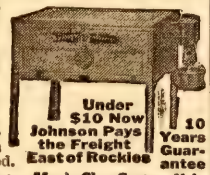
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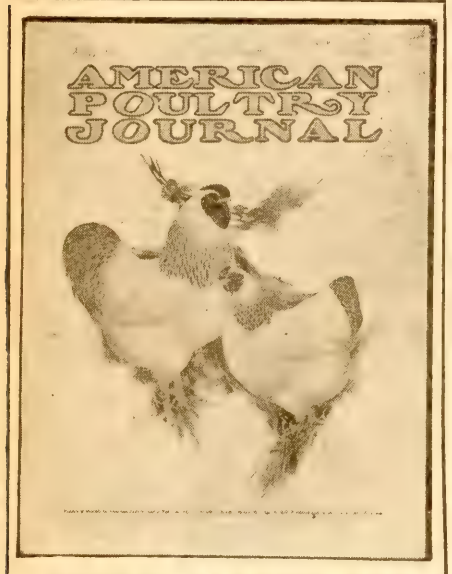
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DRYING POTATOES

THE drying of potatoes is an industry that has been developed in the past five years in Germany, which country grows one-third of the world's potato crop. Germany has potato drying plants with a combined yearly capacity of nearly twenty-five million bushels of potatoes, equal to more than seven per cent. of the average annual potato crop of the United States for the three years ending with 1911. The two general methods of manufacture are known as the roll system and the drum system.

In the roll system the potatoes are steamed until softened, and then passed between large revolving cylinders which are heated by steam. The potato forms on the roll in a layer, which dries and is scraped off during a revolution of the roll. This product has the appearance of one of our breakfast foods known as "corn flakes," and is used as a general substitute for the fresh potato in the household, in addition to being ground to a flour and mixed with other cereal foods.

The drum system makes a product at about half the manufacturing cost of the roll system, and for all purposes other than human food, the drum system is used. It consists, essentially, of an iron shell about two and one-half feet in diameter and eight times this length. Through this a heavy current of air is drawn by means of a fan, and the fire gases from a stove feed directly into it, the mixture of heated cold air being such as to make a temperature of about 600 degrees F. at the entrance. From a cutting machine, chipped potatoes are conveyed to the slowly revolving drum, which is provided with an interior construction that gives the potatoes the maximum exposure to the drying action of the hot air. The drying operation must be done on rather a large scale, as small drums are not nearly so efficient in proportion to size. The fuel requirements are about 300 pounds of coke, or its equivalent, for one ton of potatoes, and the labor requirements are small. The approximate cost of operation, including fuel, labor, interest on investment, taxes, wear, etc., is $1.30 per ton of potatoes. Four tons of potatoes yield one ton of dried product. In Germany most of the product is used as feed for all kinds of animals, having about the equivalent value of corn for cattle, horses, and swine. It is used, technically, in the manufacture of yeast, alcohol, etc. The product, being partially cooked, is not suitable for the manufacture of starch. One of the large manufacturers of machinery, is now trying out a process for making a material that will be suitable for making into finished starch.

It appears that this industry may be applicable to the United States, especially where the question of freight is one of importance, for, as seen above the weight of product is reduced to one-fourth. It should enable our western states to utilize the advantages they have for potato growing, both as a money crop and as a cultivated crop in the rotation to prepare the land for wheat and other grains. Furthermore, the machines could be used for drying sugar beet pulp, beet leaves, and other similar products, as it is in this way the German beet sugar factories conserve their pulp, mixing it with a small quantity of molasses for stock feed, a part of which which is exported to the United States.

Pure Breeds are the Best

The pure breeds are not only as hardy and as good layers as the cross of two distinct breeds, but one always has a chance to sell breeding stock and hatching eggs. It is rare indeed that a poultryman has a call for eggs or stock of cross breeds at prices above the ordinary market. Year in and year out the breeder of pure bred poultry can dispose of a great deal of stock and eggs, even though his stock is nothing more than average utility stock.

I am a subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I think it is the farmers' best friend. I hope to see the day when it will be in every farmer's house. Success to you and your paper.—T. H. Tull, Chilton, Tex.



YOU Can't Go Wrong In Ordering a World's Championship Belle City Incubator and Brooder
Right From This Advertisement On 1, 2 or 3 Month's Home Test

MAYBE you want to get your machine quick—maybe you want to be ready for early hatches. If you do, you take no risk whatever over any risk you take when ordering from anywhere else. In ordering direct from this advertisement, you save time and trouble and I guarantee everything to be satisfactory.

Here is my proposition—for only $7.55 I will ship to you, all freight prepaid East of the Rockies, my 140-Egg Double World's Championship Belle City Incubator—the machine that has won the World's Championship in over five thousand hatches. Read description—

My **140-Egg Belle City World's Championship Incubator** has simple, perfect self-regulator correct hot water heating system, copper tank, and boiler, safety lamp, double walls and double door, with dead air space all over, with roomy nursery and strong egg tray. Of course the thermometer is right; I use the "Tycos." I also supply egg-tester, burner, funnel, everything you need including valuable instruction book on operation, hatching and care of chicks.

For only $4.85 I will deliver to you my celebrated **140-Chick Belle City Brooder**—the brooder that is guaranteed to raise more healthy chicks than any other brooder made.

The **Belle City Brooder** is as perfect as the Incubator—140-chick size—and my price is $4.85. It's double-walled, hot water, top-heated, metal safety lamp and burner, wire runway yard with platform. Absolutely the most perfect chick raiser made today.

Combination Offer, Only $11.50 Freight Prepaid East of Rockies

Ordered together, my **140-Egg Belle City Incubator and 140-Chick Brooder,** will cost you only **$11.50** all freight prepaid East of the Rockies. This saves you 90c which will furnish all the oil you will want to use this season on your machine. I guarantee to ship orders received from this advertisement on the same day received either from my warehouse branches located at Buffalo, Kansas City, St. Paul or Racine. This insures quick action—insures your getting started early.

Read the letter from the Commercial and Savings Bank of Racine at the bottom of this advertisement as to your protection. Why not order now or let me send you my portfolio, **"Hatching Facts"**—the most unique piece of poultry literature published—different from all the rest better than the best. This portfolio shipped with each machine ordered, or I will send it to you for your name on a postal card.



140-Chick Brooder $4.85

JIM ROHAN, President
BELLE CITY INCUBATOR CO.
Box 79, Racine, Wisconsin

"To Whom It May Concern: Jim Rohan, President of the Belle City Incubator Company, is one of our depositors—perfectly reliable in every way and people are perfectly safe in ordering his incubators and brooders from his advertisements, sending money in advance, as we have known him for years and know he will fulfill all agreements. (Signed) *C. R. CARPENTER, Cashier."*



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Bigger Hatches With Only 1 Gal. Oil To Hatch—One Filling of Lamp!—The X-Ray Incubator actually brings a new standard of artificial hatching to anyone who has used the *old style*, wasteful machines. It is the *one* incubator today that's built on the *right principle* with the lamp *underneath*, in the center, and not on the side. This means perfect distribution of heat in the egg-chamber and no *outside cold*. We use a large oil tank holding 4 to 8 quarts of oil—making only one filling of the lamp, but just four quarts are all that's needed for hatch. *Old style* machines have to be filled every day. The X-Ray saves *both work* and *money!* Heat is regulated by our patented automatic trip which cuts down flame *at burner* when egg chamber gets too hot—this is a big saving of oil. The ever successful

X-Ray Incubator

has other exclusive and proven features that you will like. It opens from the top—has *two* double glass panels so you can see the thermometer at any time without letting in outside air on eggs. Ventilate or turn eggs by simply raising the lid. There are no sliding heavy drawers to break the eggs. X-Ray is heated to hatching temperature in just 15 minutes—others take 4 to 8 hours because of their *old style* principle. X-Ray is made of all genuine California redwood, covered completely with enameled steel, beautiful rosewood finish, legs galvanized, strongly braced. Every X-Ray incubator fully guaranteed. X-Ray results are the *biggest* results.

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My Incubator Book illustrates and describes the finest line of incubators and brooders ever manufactured. The Correspondence Course I give you free, gives complete instructions just how to go ahead to insure success and constantly increasing profits from the start. My New Jewel Incubator is the greatest hatcher ever known. I could not make this extraordinary offer if it were not for the extreme satisfaction this machine always gives.

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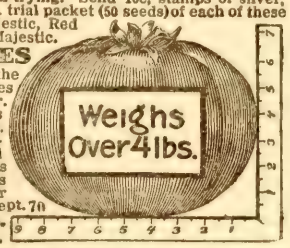
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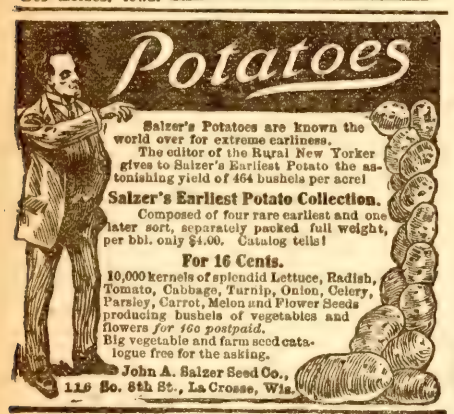
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are offered for the largest tomatoes grown this year. Full particulars with each package. Ask for our complete illustrated catalog of novelties and standard sorts vegetable, flower and farm seeds. Dept. 70

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Salzer's Potatoes are known the world over for extreme earliness. The editor of the Rural New Yorker gives to Salzer's Earliest Potato the astonishing yield of 464 bushels per acre!

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Composed of four rare earliest and one later sort, separately packed full weight, per bbl. only $4.00. Catalog tells!

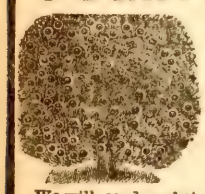
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TOMATO FIGS



A beautiful and valuable novelty much used for making figs. Plant grows in bush form, literally covered with fruit. The skin and flesh are a rich golden yellow, solid, thick-meated, with a pleasant flavor. When canned or dried in sugar, like figs, make excellent pies or tarts for winter use.

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We will send packet *Tomato Fig Seed* and a Surprise Packet of other new seed in a 10c. *rebate envelope*, which when emptied, will be accepted as 10c. payment on any order for seeds in our 1912—3 color catalogue which is included FREE. Order today.

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A Lesson in Prices

STUDYING the Crop Reporter issued by the Department of Agriculture, we glean the following facts regarding prevailing prices of various important farm products, and we give them as a lesson for farmers to study. It is important that farmers know these things even when they sell under the present system.

In 1908, the price of corn began January 1, at 54 cents a bushel. This price constantly rose until August 1, when it had reached a fraction above 78 cents. It then took a down turn, showing a reduction each month to December 1, when it had dropped to within a fraction of 60 cents a bushel.

In 1909, the price of corn began January 1, at 60.7 cents per bushel. It then rose each month until July 1, when it had reached 77 cents. It then began to go down and fell uniformly until December 1, when it was 59.6 cents a bushel.

In 1910 the price of corn began January 1, at a fraction over 62 cents a bushel, and rose slowly to March 1, when it had reached nearly 66 cents. It then fell slowly to June 1, when it was 65 cents, and held pretty steady to September 1, when it was a fraction over 66 cents. It then turned downward and on December 1 was 48.8 cents a bushel.

In 1911, the price began January 1, at 48 cents a bushel; was 49 February 1; 48.9 March 1, 49.7 April 1, 51.8 May 1, 55.1 June 1, 60 July 1, 66.58 August 1, 65.1 September 1, 65.7 October 1, 64.7 November 1, and 61.8 December 1.

It will be noted that the price of corn is highest, as a rule, in May, June and July.

Wheat began the year 1908 at 88.7 cents a bushel, and rose slowly until it reached 92.3 cents June 1; then it varied slightly during the remainder of the year, and stood at 92.8 cents December 1. January 1, 1909 the price was 93.5 cents, and rose steadily to June 1, when the price was $1.23.5 per bushel. It now began to slide downward until it reached 94.6 cents October 1. After that it rallied to 99.9 cents November 1, but fell to 99 cents December 1. The year 1910 began with wheat at $1.03.4 cents. A month later it was $1.05, and through February it rose a tenth of a cent, but by April 1 it had fallen to $1.04.5. Thence it went almost steadily downward until December 1, 1910 found the price 89.4 cents. Last year, 1911, began with the price of wheat 88.6 cents a bushel. Thence it rose to 89.8 cents February 1, but March 1 it had fallen to 85.4 cents. The price then varied slightly, sometimes a few cents up or a few cents down until the close of the year, the price December 1 being 87.4 cents a bushel.

THE 1912 POTATO CROP

ALL over the South, where potatoes have ever been successfully grown, and in many new places, are seen preparations for planting an enormous acreage of Irish potatoes. In Florida and Texas the crop is about ready to go on the market. These will sell at high prices because of the high prices prevailing for old potatoes. But no person knows what the Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, and Kansas medium early crops will bring. It all depends on the spring weather. Farming is largely a gamble. Whenever the price of a commodity is high for a season those engaged in it increase their bets and others are attracted to the game. But when they bet heavy and lose, many of them sneak away and others place lighter bets (plant smaller crops). And so it goes, see-saw like, high and low. And it will always be this way until the different sections, producing the same crop, get together and all know what others are doing, or all plant in accordance with the known demands. It is as practical to control planting of crops as it is to control marketing, which latter we have constantly taught through this paper. Co-operation can overcome the natural tendency to over-plant or under-plant, and will largely remove the gambling element from farming.

Hampton

"The sooner all farmers recognize the value of Up-to-Date Farming and are directed by it, the better it will be for agriculture and the nation."

CELERY CROPS TO CLASH

A DISPATCH from New York expresses apprehension over the market and prices for celery. This apprehension is based on the fact that both the Florida and California crops will compete for the markets. The Florida crop is estimated at about fifteen hundred carloads, and the California crop at about one thousand carloads.

Assuming that there will be a demand for all this celery, and we have no doubt that there will be, if the demand can be found, then it would be a very simple matter for the growers of both states to agree on a clearing house for both crops. That is, let all the supply of Florida celery and all the supply of California celery be reported to the clearing house, which might be in Indianapolis, or any other city. Publish the fact that the demand must seek the supply at such central place and it would be reported there, too. Then it would be possible to direct the distribution of both crops so they would not clash, the supply would be more fully met and the growers in each state would be protected from gluts from the other state and from themselves.

A Rusher Man

My papa is a rusher man,
But he doesn't "rush the growler,"
He rushes 'round the farm all day,
But he's no calamity howler.

He says we ought to do our best,
Whene're we undertake it,
But he don't believe the other folks
Should price our stuff and take it.

He rushes out among the stock
That's fine as he can make it.
But he says the other folks
Shan't make the price and take it.

His wheat, and corn, and oats, and hay,
And fruit—he won't for sake it—
But he'll be—be—be— if the other folks
Shall make the price and take it!

(Above is suitable for a recitation by a boy or girl at a local union meeting.—Ed.)

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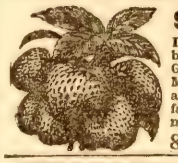
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BUYERS, BE CAREFUL

THE Department of Agriculture notifies the public that the area now sown to winter wheat in Belgium is four per cent. greater than it was last season, that of France is twelve per cent. greater, and that of Great Britian is six per cent. greater. Also that the weather conditions in those countries are favorable to wheat production, and the crops are coming up regular. We don't know what benefit that information can be to American wheat growers, but it sounds very much like saying to wheat buyers: Be careful; don't offer too much for wheat.

Similar notice is also given that the lint cotton production in Mexico for the past season is 76,500,000 pounds; in British India 1,240,750,000 pounds, and in Egypt 630,500,000 pounds, and that this production is nearly 16 per cent. greater than it was the season before. Isn't that a fair warning to cotton buyers not to make their prices too high?

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"The thought that farmers in their millions of fields and their millions of throbbing hearts may all act by the same impulse given by Up-to-Date Farming is an inspiring one."

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Sunday School Teacher—Who was the first man?

Silence and thoughtfulness, then up went a little hand.

"Washington, for he was first in peace, first in—"

"Oh no, it was Adam."

"I didn't know you meant foreigners."



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Largely because of this variety of corn Indiana's yield in recent years has average 20 bushels an acre more than Kansas, 15 bushels more than Nebraska, 6 bushels more than Iowa, 16 bushels more than Tennessee, etc. Indiana raises more corn to the acre than any other state.

FARMERS INTEREST WHITE DENT CORN

has been bred for improvement for 16 years. Every farmer who sends for some of this corn will at once reap the benefit of all these years of labor by expert corn breeders.

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Farmers Interest is turning out 95 to 100 bu. an acre. Four of my neighbors are each getting over 100 bu. an acre. This report is not exaggerated, but facts.—C. A. B., Ind.

KENTUCKY—We thought we grew good corn, but your Farmers Interest is yielding 110 to 120 bu. an acre, beating our best native corn 25 to 30 bu. an acre.—C. W. W., Breckenridge Co.

ILLINOIS—Farmers Interest astonished us. A field of such mammoth corn ears I never saw before. I don't think there can be better. It is good for over 100 bu. per acre.—W. P. R., St. Clair Co.

KANSAS—I visited my brother in Kansas and saw his field of Farmers Interest corn. I never saw its equal all my way to Kansas and return. The ears looked like arms of giants. He wrote me it yielded 114 bu. an acre.—A. M. T., Knox Co., Ind.

INDIANA—I grew 50 acres of Farmers Interest corn and the yield over the whole field was 90 to 105 bushels an acre. The 50 acres yielded 4,948 bu. Matured early, ears mammoth.—C. A. Helm, Indiana.

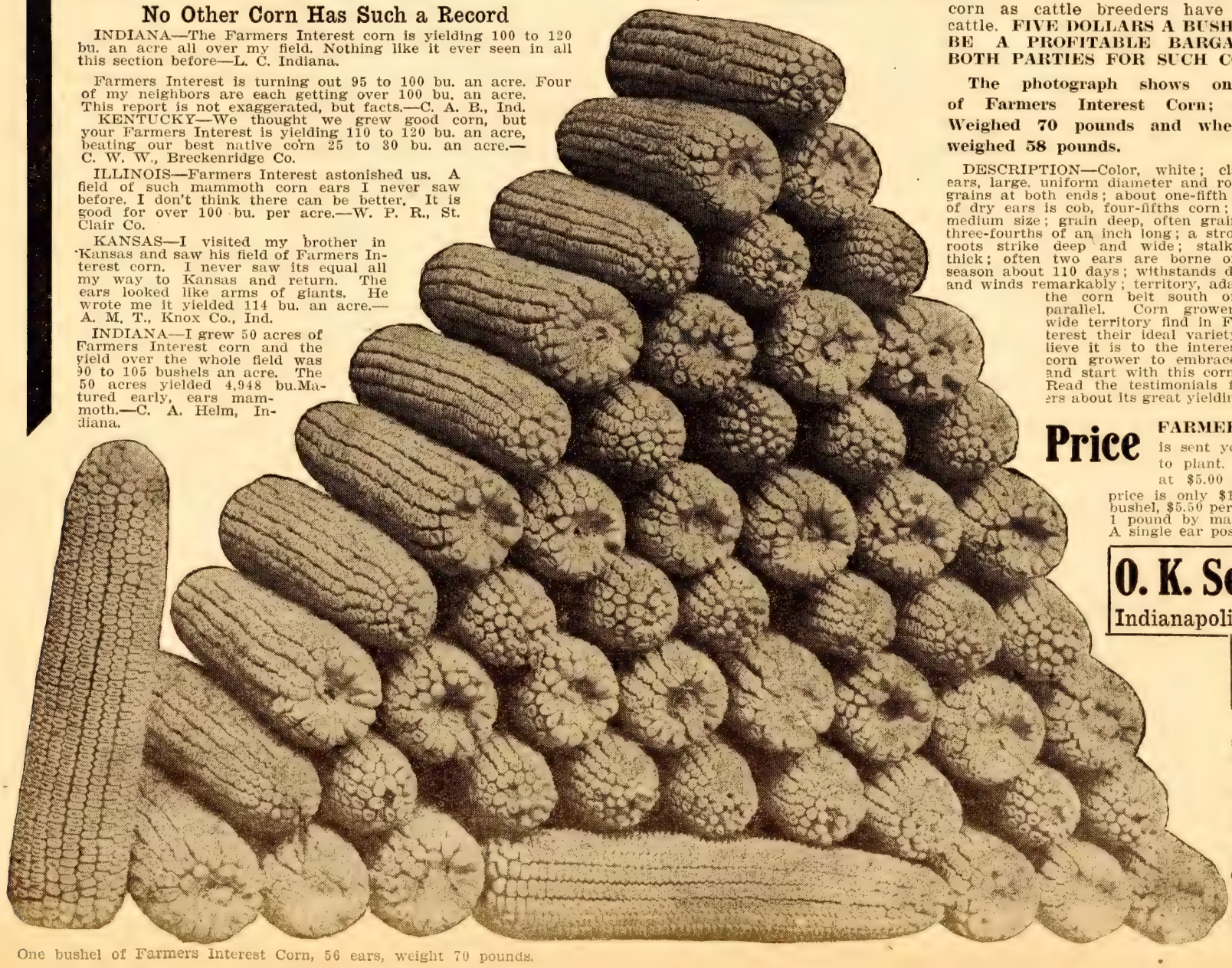
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If you want more corn and better corn you must look to the seed. A few dollars invested in Farmers Interest Corn will return the investment many fold in the resulting crop.

Mr. C. P. Hartley, physiologist in charge of Corn investigation, the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., said: "Improvement of the quality of seed is the **Least Expensive** method of increasing the yield per acre," and "well conducted corn breeding requires **Special Methods** that general farmers have not time to apply. * * * The general farmer is a propagator rather than a breeder of corn. He **Profits** by the careful work of the breeder by **Adopting the Higher Yielding Strains** and propagating them. Corn breeders are improving corn as cattle breeders have improved cattle. **FIVE DOLLARS A BUSHEL WILL BE A PROFITABLE BARGAIN FOR BOTH PARTIES FOR SUCH CORN."**

The photograph shows one bushel of Farmers Interest Corn; 56 Ears Weighed 70 pounds and when shelled weighed 58 pounds.

DESCRIPTION—Color, white; class, dent; ears, large, uniform diameter and rounded with grains at both ends; about one-fifth the weight of dry ears is cob, four-fifths corn; cob white, medium size; grain deep, often grains measure three-fourths of an inch long; a strong grower, roots strike deep and wide; stalk, tall and thick; often two ears are borne on a stalk; season about 110 days; withstands dry weather and winds remarkably; territory, adapted to all the corn belt south of the 41st parallel. Corn growers over a wide territory find in Farmers Interest their ideal variety. We believe it is to the interest of every corn grower to embrace our offer and start with this corn this year. Read the testimonials from growers about its great yielding qualities.



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Price FARMERS INTEREST is sent you graded and ready to plant. It would be cheap at $5.00 a bushel. But our price is only $1.00 a peck; $2.50 a bushel, $5.50 per bag of 2 1-2 bushels. 1 pound by mail, 30c; 4 lbs, $1.00. A single ear postpaid, 30c.

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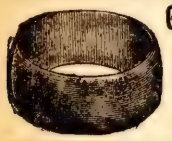
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THOUGHT AND SENTIMENT

EVERYBODY, young and old, that has a laudable ambition, desires to win, and we wish we could inpress the fact on every reader of this paper that it is pluck and not luck that wins. Pluck keeps the best foot foremost, and the best effort at the head of every program. How anxious we have always been for this sentiment to be strong in the homes on the farm! Many feel a sense of isolation there, and yet in the farm home and its surroundings, Nature is constantly setting the folks an example and beckoning them onward and upward. But a cheerful disposition and an unconquerable will are required to enable the occupants of the home to follow. We like the following sentiment expressed by James Wells:

If you'd only stop your growlin'
An' get right down to work;
Just stop your senseless howlin'
An' hustle like a Turk,
The world would look the brighter
From the newer point of view,
And your burden would be lighter,
An' life's sky would seem more blue.

"All things come to those who wait,"
Sounds mighty nice and fine,
But that don't mean to rail at fate
An' sit around and whine.
An' things have sorter changed their way—
They come to those who rustle;
And so, my friends, you'll find 'twill pay
To just get out and *hustle.*

But, in spite of it all; some people feel sometimes that they are surely down and out. But they are not—not if they have pluck. The same writer thus expresses it:

If you'll only come up smiling
When ill luck is o'er you piling
And the world begins to think you're down and out
It will show you're sorter gritty
And the folks won't stop to pity
And remark, "Another chap gone up the spout."

If you'll hush your hard luck story
And get on the road to glory
Then the populace will boost with might and main,
But if you should start to whinin'—
Star to whinin' and repinin'—
Folks will drop you, for they know their work is vain.

But on the contrary:

You may nurse a financial trouble
Till with dread the heart is numb
Oft you find you've wasted worry
On a woe that ne'er will come.

True, it is easy to express sentiment, but these things in life are realities, and it often takes courage to meet them. Norman Macleod expresses it nicely in the following verse:

Courage, brother! do not stumble,
Though thy path be dark as night;
There's a star to guide the humble—
"Trust in God and do the right."
Though the road be long and dreary,
And the goal be out of sight,
Foot it bravely, strong and weary;
"Trust in God and do the right."
Some will hate thee, some will love thee,
Some will flatter, some will slight;
Cease from man, and look above thee;
"Trust in God and do the right."
Simple rule and surest guiding,
Inward peace and shining light,
Star upon our path abiding—
"Trust in God and do the right."

And then whatever comes, accept it as something akin to the inevitable, and still be earnest and true, as Thackeray so aptly expresses it:

Come wealth or want, come good or ill,
Let young and old accept their part,
And bow before the Awful Will
And hear it with an honest heart,
Who misses or who wins the prize,
Go, lose or conquer as you can;
But if you fail, or if you rise,
Be each, pray God, an honest man.

Contentment

I take it as I go along
That life must have its gloom,
That now and then the sound of song
Must fade from every room;
That every heart must know its woe,
Each door death's sable sign,
Care falls to every one, and so
I strive to bear with mine.

Misfortune is a part of life;
No one who journeys here
Can dodge the bitterness of strife
Or pass without a fear.
Love paves the way for us to mourn,
Our pleasures breed regret
One day a sparkling joy is born,
The next—our eyes are wet.

Each life is tinctured with the pain
Of sorrow and of care,
As now and then come clouds and rain,
Come hours of despair.
And yet the sunshine bursts anew,
And those who weep shall smile,
For joy is always breaking through
In just a little while.

—Detroit Free Press.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

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for Up-to-Date Farming. Old subscribers are renewing and **sending new ones.** Keep it up! The larger the subscription list the more we can help you. Farmers must be business men. They **must** act as business men in 1912.

The Man Behind the Plow

They sing about the glories of the man behind the gun,
And the books are full of stories of the wonders he has done;
There's something sort of thrilling in the flag that's wavin' high,
And it makes you want to holler when the boys go marching by;
But when the shoutin's over and the fightin's done, somehow
We find we're still depending on the man behind the plow.

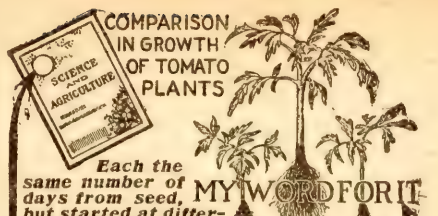
In all the pomp and splendor of an army on parade,
And through the awful darkness that the smoke of battle made.
In the halls where jewels glitter and where shoutin' men debate.
In the places where the rulers deal out honors to the great,
There's not a single person who'd be doin' business now,
Or have medals, if it wasn't for the man behind the plow.

We're a buildin' mighty cities and we're gainin' lofty rights,
We're winning lots of glory and we're settin' things to rights,
We're showin' all creation how the world's affairs should run;
Future men will gaze in wonder at the things we have done,
And they'll overlook the feller, just the same as we do now.
Who's the whole concern's foundation—that's the man behind the plow.

No Way to Stop Her

"Now, Willie," said his mother firmly, don't let me speak to you again."

"But how can I keep you from it, mamma?" said Willie, desperately.



Each the same number of days from seed, but started at different intervals of the MOON'S INFLUENCE.

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Palace Mfg. Co., Dept. 7 Chicago

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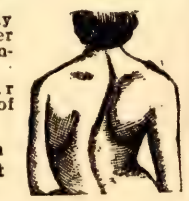
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I want 10,000 readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING to take advantage of these offers. If you are not delighted with the cards they may be returned and I will refund every cent of your money and the return postage. I know you will be surprised and well pleased with the fine cards.

Do not delay until it is too late to send. Better get the cards right now and you will have them ready. Easter is not far off. Send your quarter or half dollar today and you will be delighted.

EASTER WILL SOON BE HERE—SEND A JOYOUS GREETING TO YOUR FRIENDS

J. A. Everitt, Editor **UP-TO-DATE FARMING** **Indianapolis, Ind.**

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Mr. J. A. Everitt, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.
Enclosed find 25c for UP-TO-DATE FARMING one year and 20 beautiful Easter post cards.

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State if a new or old subscriber ..... *If paper and cards are to go to separate addresses give instructions in a letter.*

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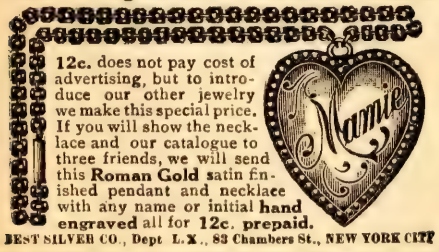
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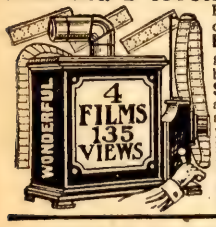
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Send us 2 cents to pay postage and we will mail you free, two of our newest pictures-12x16 inches, in 10 beautiful colors, solid gold backgrounds with illuminated mottoes and texts. We do this to introduce our fine line of Art Pictures. A special prize also given to the first person in each neighborhood who answers this advertisement. Address at once.
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When writing to advertisers don't fail to mention Up-to-Date Farming

CADETS of EQUITY

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of Our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is printed in the paper becomes a CADET of Equity, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—30 cents—will be made a PIONEER of Equity and sent a collection of twenty (20) beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address, CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

A MONTH and a half of the New Year shows that UP-TO-DATE FARMING is in the most brilliant, and I believe I may say, the most successful year of its existence. Farmers everywhere seem to be waking up to the importance of immediate and positive action, and both Cadets and Pioneers manifest corresponding interest and activity. A personal letter from a farmer's wife in Illinois, the mother of grown children, says: "I tell you the Cadet Department is grand; and I am sure you are proud of it yourself." Of course. We are proud there are such bright boys and girls, and even older persons, who take such an interest in it, and write such splendid letters, and afterwards write so pleasantly to one another from all parts of the country.

But I must now turn to the letters.

DEAR CADETS: I have been reading UP-TO-DATE for several months, and I think it is the most instructive paper for the farmers. I do delight in reading the Cadet page. I am keeping house for my uncle, and studying music. I have a real nice piano. We raise corn, wheat and oats, they being the chief crops, but the main crop is corn. We have 4 horses and 4 cows, 26 hogs and 160 chickens, besides 6 turkeys, 3 geese and some ducks. The land around here is worth from $70 to $100 an acre. I am a member of the Evangelical church, and also the Y. P. A. league. My birthday is May 24, one of the days they celebrate in Canada. I will be 20 then, and I would be so glad if the Cadets would honor me with a post card shower. But I love to receive cards "any old time," and exchange cards and letters with all my Cadet friends.—Catherine L. Wolf, Royal Center, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer lad living in what was once known as "No Man's Land." We have a healthful and fertile country. Our principal crops are wheat, oats, kaffir corn, milo maize and broom corn. We own a small ranch, consisting of about 200 acres of farming land and 600 of pasture land. I was born in Northeast Missouri, and came to this country while a small boy. I have lived on a farm most of my life, and can truthfully say I enjoy it much better than life in the city. At present I am attending high school at this place, and I enjoy school life. I take great pleasure in reading the Cadets' cards with the writers.—Ray Hayden, Beaver City, Okla.

DEAR CADETS: Will you allow a girl of a little country village in Ohio to join you? This little town is 2 1-2 miles from Canton. I am 16 years old and attend high school in Canton, this being my second year. I enjoy the walk back and forth, and seem lost when I am at home for a few days; although I am busy when at home. We own about two acres of land, and have a large piece of ground laid out in asparagus. I wonder if this is a strange vegetable to any of you. It grows from ground in green stems that, for use, are cut before they get very high. These stems are cut and cooked and dressed much as green peas are cooked, and some people think they taste like peas, but I do not. This is an early spring plant, and one of my chief pleasures is to market it. My father subscribed for UP-TO-DATE- FARMING last year, and on reading the very first copy I was very favorably impressed with it, especially the Cadet page. I would like to have letters or cards from the Cadets and will gladly answer them.—Agatha A. Hammerly, Canton, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS: I think UP-TO-DATE FARMING is one of the best papers there is, and I am herewith sending my renewal for another year, and I regard the Cadets of Equity one of the happiest circles for young folks I ever knew. I am an Iowa boy 21 years old, and we live 22 miles from Des Moines on a 480-acre farm. I like to go to parties, and have been to 15 since the 11th of last November. I was at a Hard Time party January 17, and we had great fun and a good time. I have no bad habits at all, and it would be a great thing if all young men could say that. I attend church almost every Sunday evening, and am a member of the Young People's Alliance of the Evangelical church. The land around here is worth from $100 to $125 an acre.—John Herman, Maxwell, Iowa.

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl of Southern Illinois, and would like to join you. I like UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I like the Cadet page. I am 16 years old, and live on a farm of 80 acres just half a mile from town. Our new house has six rooms, and we have lived in it about 10 months. It is built in the edge of a nice oak grove and I like our new home fine. Elsie Cook says we ought to give our homes names. I will call ours Oak Grove. I like to live on a farm, and I think Illinois is a fine state. I go about three-quarters of a mile to school. My chum is Newell Johnson, and my teacher is Mr. Allen, and he is a good teacher. My birthday is July 13, and I will then be sour 17. I would like to exchange cards and correspond with the girls and boys—will answer all.—May Tullis, Mill Shoals, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I have been reading your interesting letters for some time, and have decided to write. I am a farmer girl 14 years old, and live on a 320-acre farm in the "Show Me" state. We have a pine grove north of the house. I enjoy all outdoor sports, especially skating and horseback riding. We have a piano, and my brother has a banjo. I would like to take an auto ride with Mertie Stairs; and I would like to receive cards or letters from all the Cadets.—Hazel Call, Boynton, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, and live 16 miles from Memphis, in Shelby county, Tenn. I think this is a grand old state. My brother is a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE, and as soon as it came I found the Cadet page, and I like it so well I could not keep from writing. I think it is a grand paper, and I don't think we will ever be without it. We are having some bad weather, but I have nothing to do only to have a good time. I and my two sisters younger than my self quilted five quilts this winter. I had rather piece quilts than do anything. I would like to get letters and cards from any Cadets, and will answer all I receive.—Mattie Montgomery, Germantown, Tenn.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy 15 years old, and I enjoy reading the Cadet page. Our crops are corn, barley, wheat, oats, red clover and potatoes. We have a silo. I think it is one of the most profitable things on the farm. We have 13 cows, 5 horses and a colt, and a dog that I can work to a wagon or a sled. I enjoy trapping, but there is nothing doing this winter because it is too cold. We live near Elkhart lake, and there are many summer resorts here. Would like to exchange cards with the Cadets.—Willie Conrad, Elkhart Lake, Wis.

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl of 16 years and live on a farm of 800 acres, and my father raises much stock every year. The principal crops are wheat, oats, rye, corn, barley, hay and potatoes. I like country life best, and I know what it is to be in the city, for I am attending the German school. My mother died when I was quite young. Those who have their mother should be very thankful indeed. My oldest brother is married. My birthday is April 30, and I would like to have a card shower, and I would like to correspond with any of the Cadets near my age.—Bertha L. Luessenhop, Morton, Minn.

DEAR CADETS: I have just subscribed for UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and think it is a good farm paper. I have lived on the farm all my life and like it fine. We raise corn, oats, and some wheat and fruit. We have a large farm of 360 acres, and the land around here sells at from $30 to $100 per acre. We have 13 head of cattle, 11 head of horses, 72 pigs, 6 turkeys and about 125 chickens. I am 15 years old, and would like to exchange cards with all the Cadets. —Clayton Harding, O'Neil, Neb.

DEAR CADETS: I am one of Mother Cumberland's young men, about 19 years old. My father has had UP-TO-DATE FARMING for about two years, and we all think it is a fine paper. I have two brothers and four sisters, and we all live with father and mother. We are farmers of Pennsylvania. My father worked on a sawmill about 9 years, but he quit that and went to farming about 8 years ago. Wheat, oats, hay, potatoes and corn are our principal crops, and we live handy to a little town called Green Springs. The soil here is not so productive as in some places. Wheat produces from 7 to 15 bushels, oats from 15 to 35 bushels, potatoes from 50 to 125 bushels. Land sells from $15 to $125 an acre. The country is thickly settled. We have 8 horses, 17 cattle, 9 hogs, about 125 chickens. We live on Canedoguinet creek, and we like to fish. I will answer all letters and cards from the Cadets and will be glad to tell all I know about Pennsylvania.—Earl Barrick, Newville, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: My father has taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for about 6 months, and I am very much interested in it. I did not care for it at the start, and since then have been following it up closely. I live with my parents on a little farm of 28 acres, about 2 1-2 miles from Gresham. The chief products are potatoes, hay and sweet corn; but we can raise nearly everything in the vegetable line. I enjoy farm life very much, though I have been crippled all summer with a bad knee; but it is no use to complain. I am getting better right along. I am thankful that I live on a farm so I can get everything good and fresh. I am 21 years old, and weigh 200 pounds, which is proof that I don't starve. I was specially interested in the January 1 issue in the story which shows how even school children may help a good cause. Persons wishing information concerning this country, will receive answers to the best of my ability.—Edwin Anderson, Gresham, Ore.

DEAR CADETS: Move over a few inches and let in a little girl from the Lone Star state. I have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for about 3 months, and like it fine. We have about 105 acres in cultivation, corn, cotton, oats, and millet, being our principal crops. The soil is black and sticky. We have 4 mules, 4 cows, 10 hogs, about 100 chickens and a few turkeys. I am 16 years old, and will answer all letters received.—Vera Putnam, Route 2, Waco, Tex.

DEAR CADETS: Here I come from old Arkansas county, Ark. If you will admit me to your friendly fireside, move over please, and let me sit by Miss Irene House. I am a farmer boy 19 years old. We have a pretty country, and the soil is very fertile. Our principal crops are rice, oats and cotton. I have a 40-acre farm and have 20 acres sowed to oats. I have 3 horses, 20 hogs, 14 cattle and 12 sheep. I have an anto-seated buggy and a swift footed buggy horse. Come, Miss Cadets, and take a buggy ride with me. I only wish you could see the sunny southland, where the sweet magnolias bloom and the nightingales sing the long dark hours of night away. Don't you northland Cadets envy me when you see the snow and ice all around? I was once a Missouri boy, and I know how to sympathize with you. I don't raise rice, but there are rice farmers all around me. One farmer here had 600 acres in rice last year, and it averaged 50 bushel to the acre. I would like to hear from all the Cadets, and will answer all post cards and letters received.—Richard Cash, DeWitt, Ark.

DEAR CADETS: I wonder if you will admit a bachelor girl into your charming circle. I have been reading your interesting letters since October, when I became a subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I like it fine, and it is certainly rightly named, for it is up-to-date in every sense of the word, and I like many others, turn to the Cadet page first. I live on a farm of 160 acres, with my aged mother and invalid brother, and, though I love farm life, I get a wee bit lonely sometimes. I never get out to any place of enjoyment, such as entertainments, etc. So it would be a great pleasure to me to receive letters from some of the bachelor girls.—L. Lillian Jones, Manker, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS: I am sending with this 20 subscribers for UP-TO-DATE FARMING, which makes 35 I have sent in all, and I shall have more. I am proud to be a Pioneer of Equity. I very much enjoy reading the letters from the Cadets, especially those from the "Wild West." But really, the West is not wild any more. I am a farmer, 20 years old, and I like driving a team better than any other part of farming. I would like to hear from any of the Cadets.—M. W. Barringer, Caneadea, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Danish boy, and will be 21 Feb. 25. I have been in this country only 18 months, but I think it is a very nice country. I am a painter, but I have done some farm work too. My brother has a 240-acre farm 9 miles from here, and he raised 5,000 bushels of corn on 75 acres of land. I will be glad to hear from the Cadets, and will answer all cards and letters I receive.—Otto Jensen, La Crosse, Ind.

I have now reached the saddest part of my Cadet work, the making of a list of the good writers whose letters are crowded out. But I cannot help it. I am glad to have the letters, and only sorry because we cannot print them all. But the writers are Cadets all the same.

Eva Janett Sheley, West Middleton, O.	4
Blanche Chase, Decorah, Iowa	14
Bernice Baugh, Boonville, Ind.	13
Ellen Lee, New Barton, Tex.	
Elijah Brooks, West Saratoga, Ill.	17
Konert Phillips, Pawnee Rock ,Kas.	29
H. O. Dussel, Nezperce, Idaho	12
Adolph E. Duescher, Peshtigo, Wis.	19
Dorothy Ellis, Griffin, Ga.	9
Gertrude Ellis, Griffin, Ga.	11
Vilora Lane, Kilborne, Ill.	16
Hallie Brooks, West Saratoga, Ill.	15
Belle Tichenor, Lynxville, Wis.	

Don't Pay 1 Cent for this STEWART BALL BEARING HORSE CLIPPING MACHINE until you get it



It's the best Clipping Machine

ever made for general farm use. It will clip horses, cows and mules without any change whatever. Has all file hard cut steel gears, enclosed safe from dust and dirt and running in oil. Has 6 feet of new style, light, easy running flexible shaft and the celebrated Stewart single tension nut clipping knife. Clips easier and faster than any other and lasts longer. Every machine fully guaranteed. Go right to your dealer and see and examine it before you buy. The price there is only $7.50

Send a postal for valuable FREE Treatise on the Clipping of Horses, written by sixteen leading veterinarians. Send today

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.
224 Ontario St., CHICAGO

We make the largest line of Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing Machines in the world. Ask for complete catalogue.



Free to Ladies

A Fine 31-Piece Dinner Set Without Cost

WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY. NOT ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY IS REQUIRED. OUR PLAN IS SO EASY THAT ONE OR TWO HOURS' EFFORT WILL EARN THIS BEAUTIFUL VIOLET AND GOLD DECORATED DINNER SET. CLIP THE COUPON AND MAIL TO US TODAY. :: :: :: :: ::

Our new, easy plan for getting this Magnificent 31-PIECE DINNER SET is the most liberal offer ever made. Never before was a plan devised that was quite so simple and easy, and never before was so much value and real worth given which required so short a time or such a small effort to get it. Our plan is so simple, new and easy that one or two hours is all that it will take you to get it. This 31-PIECE DINNER SET is not only beautiful, but serviceable. It is a set that will give you much genuine pleasure and satisfaction, and one which you will be proud to possess and show to your friends.



We Have a Set For All Who Write

Empire China is a high art production of the famous Carrollton Potteries, noted makers of American China, which in itself is sufficient guarantee of the excellent quality of the Empire China Set. The set comprises 31 pieces in all—made from clays imported from Europe which places it on a par with the finest imported ware. The pieces are all of the first grade (not seconds), light in weight, but very tough and very durable, snowy white in color, except the decorations, with a Haviland glaze which gives it a smooth and velvety appearance.

These are all full size and the set consists of

6 Large Plates
6 Cereal or Fruit Bowls
6 Teacups
6 Saucers
6 Butter Plates
1 Large Meat Plate

Safe and Quick Delivery Guaranteed

This set of 31 pieces of Empire China is carefully packed in a substantial wooden box, and is shipped by freight direct from the Carrollton Potteries, and safe delivery of each individual piece is absolutely guaranteed, and the set is shipped the next day after the request for it is received. Prompt arrival is assured.

Free to Every Woman and Girl

We are going to give to every woman and girl who answers this advertisement the opportunity of getting this 31-*Piece Empire Dinner Set Free* by simply doing us a little service in her neighborhood, which will take only a few hours of her spare time. The service we wish you to do is to give away a big package of our extra fine embossed Post Cards in connection with our Great 25-Cent Introductory offer.

SEND NO MONEY

Do not send any money. Not one cent of your money is wanted either now or later. Clip the coupon and send it for our great free offer and plan so you can get this grand set. It will be prized in every home. You never had such an opportunity before.

When we receive your request we will tell you what to do to get this set. Do not send one cent to us. This is a fair and square offer made to all the lady readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. You can not get a lovely set of dishes anywhere for so little effort.

We Positively Guarantee

that this *Empire Dinner Set* will be exactly as represented, also safe delivery of every piece. We replace any pieces that are broken in transit. We pay postage on the outfit to you and you may return it at our expense if you do not care to earn the dishes. You can't lose and if you clip the coupon and mail it, it is certain you will in a short time be the proud possessor of a set of these fine dinner dishes.

Write Us Today

This is the very day you should take the first step to get this set. You will be glad you sent the coupon. Tear it off now, fill in and mail to us.

J. A. EVERITT, Editor **UP-TO-DATE FARMING**
Indianapolis, Indiana

WE PRINT A FEW FROM HUNDREDS OF LETTERS FROM PLEASED LADIES

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

Dear Sirs:—I received my dishes all O. K. and am more than pleased with them. They are really nicer than I expected. We all like Up-to-Date Farming fine. Wishing you success, I remain,*Alpha Morgan, Appleton City, Mo.*

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis

Dear Sirs:—My wife received the set of dishes some two weeks ago at St. Elmo, Ala., as a reward for the subscriptions which she sent you. The dishes are O. K. and we cordially thank you for same. Mr. Geo. Young, one of the parties on my wife's list, said to me yesterday, "Every farmer in the U. S. should take Up-to-Date Farming," and he and I agree on that subject. —*A. A. Johnson, Irvington, Ala.*

J. A. EVERITT, Editor, Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind.

Mail This Coupon

Please send me your plan and outfit to get the 31-*Piece Set of Empire Dinner Dishes Free.* Also send a large illustration showing the dishes in colors. This places me under no obligation whatever and I may return the outfit at your expense.

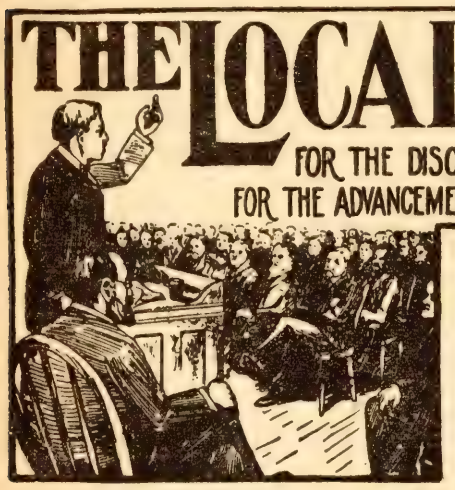
Name .....

P. O. .....State .....

R. R. Address .....County .....

Write Your Name and Address Plainly

Farmers Society of Equity Department



THE FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is a farmers' organization, incorporated, headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. Its first and greatest object is *"To obtain Profitable Prices for all the Products of the Farm, Orchard and Garden.* The unit of organization is the local union.

The Membership

Shall consist of farmers and be limited to farmers. The wives of members and their minor sons and daughters may become *special members* on the majority vote of all *regular* and *special* members of the union. They may be charged a fee, or not, as the union may decide. If a fee is charged it shall be placed in the local union treasury.

The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the Society. In it must be shaped the plans and work that will revolutionize American agriculture and usher in the time when the tiller of the soil shall no longer be a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for others, but when he shall be a more important and more independent member of society.

How to Organize a Local Union of the F. S. E.

Whenever a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING reaches that condition of mind that he believes the farmers of his community should do more of their own business of selling and buying, instead of paying an enormous price to have it done by middlemen, he should take steps to organize a local union of the Farmers Society of Equity. A local union is wanted at every market town and city. This is a *business* organization and the local union headquarters must be where the business is done, not at school houses.

The first step will be to interest nine or more of your neighbors with you (ten is the least number that may organize a local union). When you have ten or more names write to headquarters—Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.—for full instructions, blanks, etc. But don't stop canvassing for names of *charter members.* Get all you can. Numbers inspire confidence and the benefits you will get from your union will largely be in proportion to the number of members.

When you get instructions from headquarters you can call the meeting and organize any time. This is done by electing the officers—a president, a vice-president and a secretary treasurer—and giving the first degree—"Lesson on Co-Operation"—which is not secret, but may be given in a public meeting of the members. But this will be explained in the instructions.

The Membership Fee

is $2.00, which must be apportioned as follows: Where the organization is effected without the assistance of an organizer, put 20 cents in the local union treasury for general expenses, and 30 cents more for extending the organization—total 50 cents. The balance, $1.50, shall be sent to headquarters and is apportioned as follows: 25 cents pays for the official paper one year; 25 cents to meet general expenses and $1.00 for organization—to extend the society.

The new organization must be reported to the National Union by the secretary, or organizer. Members may be admitted at any meeting and reported by the secretary. Reports must be clear and explicit, giving name and number of union, name and address of members, etc. (Headquarters will supply necessary blanks.)

The Emblem



of the Farmers Society of Equity is shown here. It is a demand for profitable prices for farm crops and a pledge of justice and equity to all. Every farmer should wear a button with this emblem which identifies him as a member of the Farmers Society of Equity, the best and most helpful union he ever had an opportunity to connect with.

A president said,
As he uncovered his head,
This local must get up and hustle.
Our crops, don't you know,
Are beginning to grow,
And we'll price them or there'll be a tussle.

A writer in one of our exchanges recently said:

The farmers of Tennessee own twenty warehouses, a number of cotton gins, peanut warehouses, a peanut recleaner, fifteen co-operative stores and three strong banks. In the trucking districts the farmers have organizations and they do their shipping and look after all shipments for the members. In the sheep-raising sections, where they make a business of shipping lambs to market they have an organization through which all the business is transacted.

—o—

It would appear that the producers were very well equipped for business in that state. In fact the writer wrote rather boastingly of the equipment in his state for handling crops in a business-like way. But are the results commensurate with the effort?

—o—

Although the writer did not say it, we know that the warehouses are for cotton. Then there are "a number of cotton gins." Yet the producers, notwithstanding all this preparation, have not exerted a particle of influence on the price of cotton in that state for last year's crop. Also the peanut warehouse and recleaner did not enhance the price of peanuts. Also we know for a fact that the markets for truck were glutted last year and the price knocked down just about the same as other years, notwithstanding the truckers' organization.

—o—

What are the reasons?

—o—

The reasons are obvious. The cotton growers of the state referred to did not cooperate with each other in storing, pricing and marketing, but each community was for itself. Also the growers in Tennessee did not cooperate on a broad, comprehensive plan with those in other states. As a result the co-operation they did display was little better than the freest competition. The same is also true with the peanut growers and truckers. Local truckers' organizations can get benefits in shipping in larger quantities, but as long as they are not federated and all operate through a central head they accomplish little more than can be accomplished through free, individual marketing.

—o—

There are probably 5,000 independent local farmers' organizations in the country, each one trying to solve its local problems. All of these that produce the same crop at the same time market blindly, as far as knowing what the others are doing, consequently they compete with each other for the markets. It is a daily occurence for associations to send too much of a product to the same market and too little to others. The havoc this condition creates on the glutted market we need not describe. The reader knows.

—o—

But let us assume that these 5,000 local organizations were federated and had a central clearing house, say at Indianapolis, and this was known to the consumers or buyers. Now let us assume that 1,000 of the organizations have lettuce to sell at the same time, and that this fact was telegraphed to the central clearing house, with the quantity stated. Would it not follow that all the people who want celery would make their wants known at Indianapolis? And would it not be easy to instruct each association, which was organized for shipping, where to ship to meet a waiting demand?

—o—

This illustration is made to show the difference between 1,000 clubs or associations marketing independently and co-operatively. We have often said that local co-operation is not enough and the independent truckers' associations are finding it out every year. They must federate and work through a central head.

—o—

And it is the same way with other crops. Our member, Mr. Foote, of Chase, Kas., wrote that there is a farmers' elevator at almost every town in the wheat belt of Kansas. He says further, "But they all work independent of others and can not, therefore, be more than a local benefit to the farmers."

—o—

Exactly! Think of the opportunity this condition presents! How easy it would be for all of those elevators to federate and have a central state head (a state union of the Farmers Society of Equity, for instance). And the same condition exists in Nebraska, Oklahoma, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and other states. The idea suggests itself at once that in each state they federate and organize a state headquarters. Then all of the states federate in a national organization and have a central clearing house for marketing all grain. (The National Union of the Farmers Society of Equity, for instance).

—o—

We recommend this. The recommendation may not be acted on at once, but it is bound to come to this in time. The country is strewed with wrecks of local co-operative efforts, but the people are learning.

—o—

We are not sure but that a condition is forming now that will force the local association to federate without much delay. We refer to the movement by the consumers to organize and provide their own central receiving house or houses in each city on the plan given them by the editor of this paper. If the consumers of Indianapolis find this plan successful will the local shipping associations go on dumping their crops into the old toll taking machine, or will they federate to direct their marketing to meet the demand expressed at the consumers' clearing house?

—o—

But regardless of whether the consumers can organize to buy co-operatively or not, the producers' course is clear. Let them federate all the present associations and then organize new ones until there is one at each important producing point.

Why are You Waiting?

By Fannie E. Pool

Farmers, why are you waiting?
Come join our union today.
You do not care for the money,
The dollar you're asked to pay.

Now while you are waiting and hoping
That times may grow better again,
The gamblers of Wall street are plotting
And setting the price on your grain.

The grain that you planted with promise
And tended so careful and nice,
Gone into the hands of the gamblers;
You've nothing to do with the price.

They say, get out you old hayseed,
We have no further use for you now,
You've finished your part in this program,
You'd better go follow the plow.

Then tarry no longer my brothers,
If you wish to be happy and free,
To escape the clutches of Wall street,
Unite with our F. S. E.

Kratz

"Up-to-Date Farming has made me from $200 to $1,000 each year by following its advice."

3 MINUTES SHARPENS DULL AX

"It took just 3 minutes to put a very dull ax in perfect shape," writes J. A. Sudan, Newark, Del.—Another letter says: "My ten year old boy ground several chilled plowshares—he sharpens all the tools on the place," writes J. O. Smith, Woodville, Ky.

Over one-half million farmers know this to be true and sharpen their sickles, discs and all farm tools with the

Luther Farm Tool Grinder

It is a wonderful tool grinder—the only all steel frame grinder made—has shaft drive like an automobile—enclosed bearings—gravity lubrication. Has 30 different attachments for doing all kinds of difficult tool sharpening, also rip saw, jig saw, drill, milk tester attachment, lathe, forge, etc.

Fast Sharpening Wheels Save Time. Luther Tool Grinders have Dimo-Grit sharpening wheels. 25 times faster than the grindstone—10 times more efficient than emery. Will not draw temper.

FREE TRIAL ON YOUR FARM

Send for special offer which permits you to use this outfit on your farm 30 days free without advance payment; also 40 page book which tells everything and hundreds of letters from satisfied users.

LUTHER GRINDER MFG. CO., 279-K Stroh Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.



SELF RAISING GATES ARE THE GATES OF THE FUTURE.

No one is going to lift and drag around an unweidly, cumbersome gate if it can be avoided.

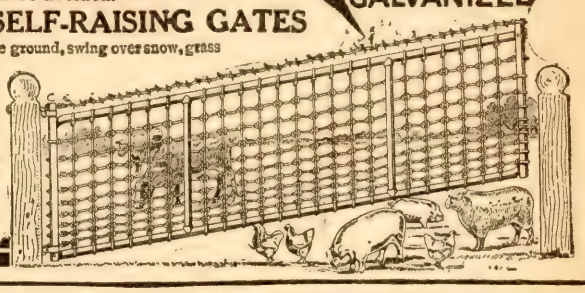
PEERLESS SELF-RAISING GATES

spring up free and clear from the ground, swing over snow, grass or rubbish, and may be latched in the raised position to let small stock pass under. An extra heavy high carbon steel frame, filled with the strongest fence fabric made, crossbars 6 inches apart. Heavy malleable fittings.

Your dealer can furnish Peerless Gates. If he will not, write for catalogue and prices.

Peerless Wire Fence Co.
229 Mich. St., ADRIAN, MICH.

PEERLESS
"THEY'RE GALVANIZED"



$15.95 and Upward AMERICAN SEPARATOR

FREE TRIAL. FULLY GUARANTEED. Easy running. Easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, obtain our handsome free catalog. Address BOX 1149

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

KITSELMAN FENCE



Sold direct to you at factory prices on **30 days trial.** Save the dealers profit. Farm, Hog and Poultry Fence at from

11½ CENTS A ROD UP.

All wires are heavily galvanized 80 rod spool of Ideal galvanized **Barbed Wire $1.40.** Write to-day for large free Catalog showing 100 different styles and heights of fencing

Box 289 KITSELMAN BROS. MUNCIE, IND.

THE FARMER A BUSINESS MAN

THAT would you think if you received a letter from one of our advertisers or any other business man and it was written on a scrap of paper, or even on a sheet of letter paper without any printing or embellishment, and mailed in a plain envelope? If you wrote the person with the thought of sending him an order, would his chances not diminish greatly after you received the reply under such conditions as we mention? Of course, he would not use such paper. Printed letter heads and envelopes are the mark of the business man and they are his best traveling salesman. When a letter comes to your home it makes a big difference, in favor of the sender, if it is neatly printed and states the writer's business. It looks business-like—and is.

We receive from 1,500 to 3,000 letters a day. Nearly all of them are from country people. Hardly any of them are printed, but are written on the greatest variety of paper, some so poor as to make it almost impossible to write legibly. We were just thinking today what a fine sight it would be if all of these envelopes and letter sheets were neatly printed. Why this thing alone would go many points toward making business men of farmers and establishing them as business men in the estimation of those they do business with.

Farmers ought to have printed letter heads and envelopes. They need them in their business as much as any class of people. As business men have found them indispensible, farmers will too, if they once get the habit. Many farms have a name. This should be made the trade-mark for the produce of that farm. There is no better way to make it such than by keeping it constantly before your brother farmers and the business men you correspond with. Many farmers make a specialty of something and have it to sell at an extra price. The letter heads and envelopes will be the best advertisement.

Perhaps the inconvenience of getting them and the cost have been the chief reasons why farmers have not more generally availed themselves of letter heads and envelopes. But this need not stand in the way now. Our offer is to send 50 printed letter heads and envelopes, postpaid, to each person who will subscribe to Up-to-Date Farming for two years, or renew his subscription for two years—50 cents, and if he does not select any other premium.

We would like to supply every subscriber. As we want every subscriber to Up-to-Date Farming to be a business man, we are anxious that they display this evidence of business. We hope that every letter written to advertisers in this or any other paper, and all the letters written to your brother farmers and other people in the future will be on printed letter paper.

Use the coupon to send order.

COUPON FOR PRINTED LETTER HEADS AND ENVELOPES

Pub. UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

Enclosed find 50 cents for which send Up-to-Date Farming two years and fifty printed letter heads and envelopes.

My
Name .....

P. O. .....

R. R. ..... State .....

Are you a subscriber now? .....

The name of
my farm is .....
My special-
ties are .....

.....

No-Rim-Cut Tires
Proved Average Oversize, 16.7%

Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires are advertised as 10 per cent oversize.

We claim that this oversize adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

Lately we made a comparison, based on cubic capacity, with five other leading makes of tires.

And No-Rim-Cut tires, on the average, proved 16.7 per cent larger than the other tires of equal rated size.

Only three tires out of 20 comparisons came within 10 per cent of our size.

That means in air capacity, not in mere outer measurements. It is air that carries the load.

Each one per cent oversize means one per cent extra carrying capacity.

Oversize means to save blowouts—to increase the tire mileage—to cut down tire expense.

And you get this oversize in No-Rim-Cut tires without any extra cost.

That is one of the reasons why these patented tires now far outsell any other type of tire.

Adopted by 127 Leading Makers

For the year 1910, 44 leading motor car makers contracted for Goodyear tires.

For the year 1911, 64 makers came to them.

For this year we have contracts from the makers of **127 leading cars.**

That shows how car makers—the men who know best—have come to the Goodyear tires.

Last year our sales exceeded the sales of **the previous 12 years put together.**

We sold enough tires in 1911 to completely equip **102,000 cars.**

In two years the demand for No-Rim-Cut tires has multiplied six times over. Now these tires are by far the most popular tires that are made.

Thousands of users told thousands of others that these patented tires cut their tire bills in two. The resulting demand now compels a capacity of 3,800 tires daily.

Save One-Half

The saving comes here:

No-Rim-Cut tires make rim cutting impossible.

With the old-type tire—the clincher tire—23 per cent of all ruined tires are rim-cut. That is proved by actual statistics.

A punctured tire may be wrecked in this way by running 200 feet. A soft tire may be wrecked without puncture.

No-Rim-Cut tires save that ruin and worry.

Then 10 per cent oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

It means an over-tired car to take care of extra weight. It saves the blowouts due to overloading.

And No-Rim-Cut tires, as told above, average 16.7 per cent oversize.

These two features together—No-Rim-Cut and oversize—under average conditions cut tire bills in two. Tens of thousands of motor car owners have proved that.

No Extra Cost

These patented tires used to cost one-fifth more than other standard tires. Now they cost an equal price.

These tires which can't rim-cut cost the same as tires that do. These oversize tires cost the same as skimpy tires.

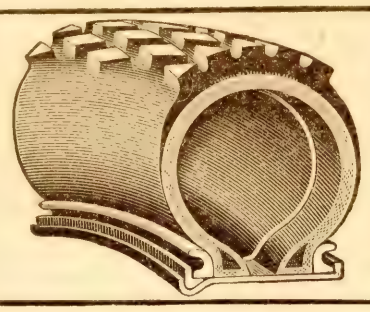
You can get them by simply insisting on Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

These tires represent the final result of our 13 years spent in tire making.

In every way they are as near perfection as tires can ever get.

They will mean to you an immense reduction on the upkeep of your car.

Our new Tire Book is ready. It is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.



GOODYEAR
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without
Double-Thick Non-Skid Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO
Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities. We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits
[461]

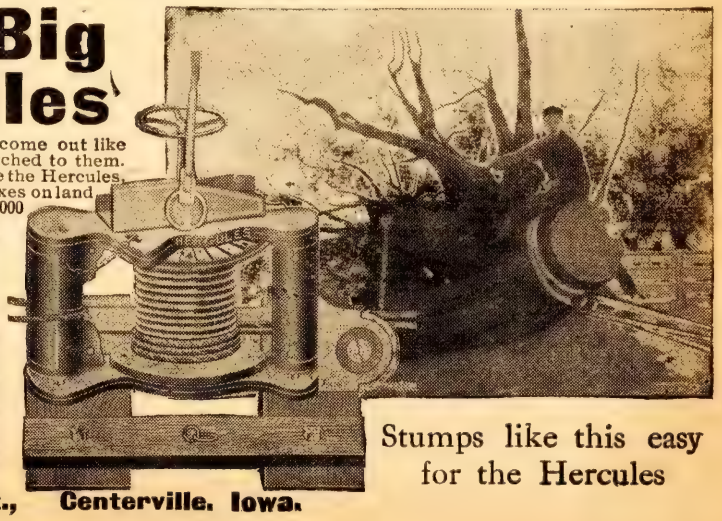
No Stump Too Big For The Hercules

Stumps 3 and 4 feet across and larger, with 5 to 12 foot tap roots come out like weeds when the Hercules All Steel Triple Power Stump Puller is hitched to them. Let us show you many actual photos and letters from men who use the Hercules. Why don't **you** pull the stumps and grow **crops** instead of paying taxes on land that yields nothing. **Now** is the **time.** Our special price to first 5,000 buyers saves you big money on first-cost. Stumps get harder to pull every year. You lose half the land value and $700 in crops every year stumps stand.

Triple Power—All Steel—30 Days Trial
3 Year Guarantee—Special Price Offer

Triple power means more than the **pull of a locomotive.** All steel means 60% lighter weight, 400% more strength than any cast iron or "semi steel" puller ever made. Accurate machining and turning means smooth running and light draft. Double safety ratchets mean safety to men and team. 3 year guarantee means replacement of any broken castings. Pull an acre of stumps a day easy with the Hercules. When **your** stumps are pulled, do work for your neighbors or rent machine at a nice profit. Why not mail postal at once for new introductory money-saving proposition and interesting free book? See photos and letters. Read about profits owners are making. Get facts and figures that will post you on best crops to raise on virgin land where stumps stood. We'll show you how to make $1281.00 first year on 40 acres of stumps and $750 every year after. Mail postal quick.

Hercules Manufacturing Co., 160 17th St., Centerville, Iowa.



Stumps like this easy for the Hercules

Strongest FENCE Made

Made of DOUBLE STRENGTH Coiled Spring Wire. Requires fewer posts. Always tight. Is heavily Galvanized with PURE ZINC.



Will outlast all others. Sixty different styles and heights to choose from. A FENCE for every purpose.

WE SELL DIRECT TO THE FARMER AT DEALER'S PRICES.

Be your own merchant and put the Dealer's Profit in your own pocket where it belongs. Prices the lowest ever quoted for a first-class fence.

26-inch Hog Fence, - - 15c. per rod.
47-inch Parm Fence, - - 23-5/10c. per rod.
48-inch Poultry Fence, - 26-9/10c. per rod.

Special Barbed Wire, $1.40 per 80-rod spool.

Biggest values ever offered and sold under our 30-DAYS-FREE-TRIAL-MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE-CONTRACT. Our big Catalogue contains information you ought to know. Write for it today. It's FREE.

COILED SPRING FENCE CO.
Box 88 Winchester, Indiana.

Get It From the Factory Direct



KITSELMAN FENCE

Made from thoroughly Galvanized Open Hearth steel wire. Our free Catalog shows 100 styles and heights of hog, farm and poultry fence at from

11½ Cents a Rod Up

Sold on 30 days free trial. If not satisfied return it at our expense and we will refund your money. 80-rod spool of Ideal galvanized

BARBED WIRE $1.40

Write today for large Free Catalogue.

KITSELMAN BROS. Box 239 Muncie, Indiana.

BROWN FENCE

FREE SAMPLE — WE PAY THE FREIGHT

STOUT STRONG — DURABLE CHEAP

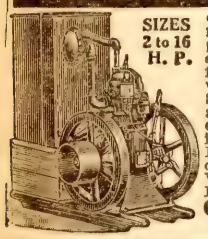
BROWN FENCES will outlast any other because of heavier wires and thicker galvanizing. 160 styles for all purposes. Also Lawn Fences and Gates.

Bargain Prices, 13c Per Rod Up

delivered at your railway station. Send today for catalog and free sample for test.

The Brown Fence & Wire Company
Dept. 70 Cleveland, Ohio

TRY A COLUMBIA!



SIZES 2 to 16 H. P.

On the hardest job you can find. It won't buck or complain; feed it on kerosene, gasoline, distillate or any liquid fuel. Runs on natural gas as well—no waste—no repairs. Saves hired help—works night and day. Try it 15 days—if it don't suit, send it back 7,000 in use—*they don't come back.* Right now you save big money on a Columbia if you act quick Write today for 1912 plan and Free Book full of engine facts.

Columbia Engine Company
98 Fuller St., Detroit, Mich.

FREE BOOK! to GAS ENGINE OWNERS

Write us and we will tell you how to overcome your IGNITION TROUBLES. Let us explain to you how to double the efficiency of your engine and save money. MOTSINGER DEVICE Mfg. Co., Mfrs. of Ignition Specialties, 71 Rhodes. Ave. Lafayette, Indiana, U S A

X-RAY KATHODOSCOPE. Latest pocket curiosity. Everybody wants it; tells the time on watch through cloth. Apparently see your fellow, best girl or any object through cloth wood or stone, any distance, all climates; lasts lifetime; always ready for use. Price, 25c. stamps or silver



Alden & Co., 2008 Hoyt Ave., Indianapolis

BEAUTIFUL SUGAR SHELL FREE

Extra heavy quadruple silver plate, handsomely engraved and embossed in beautiful Narcissus design, finished in the popular French gray style, guaranteed for 10 years, no better silverware made. Sent prepaid for only 10 cents. This special introductory advertising offer good only 10 days.

Household Silverware Co., Dept 42
Topeka, Kas.

TAPE-WORM EXPELLED WITH HEAD. FREE BOOKLET. BYRON FIELD & CO. 120 So. STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

When writing to advertisers don't fail to mention Up-to-Date Farming

Consumers' Low Cost of Living League

WHILE President Taft and Congress are talking of international commissions to investigate the cost of living, consumers and producers may well be encouraged by the movements that are actually on foot in various cities to solve the problem. Instead of waiting a couple of years for a committee's report of the cause and which would probably not propose a remedy, the people themselves are tackling the problem with a determination to solve it. Particularly is this the case in Indianapolis, where a canvass for members to a league is now under way with the most encouraging results. Results already obtained demonstrated that a more universally popular movement was never abroad in the city. This, however, is natural, since the high cost of living trouble is present in every home and the cure is offered at a merely nominal price. viz., 50 cents. The dues for a year is $2.00, but the member is given the privilege of paying 50 cents quarterly.

We quote from a pamphlet issued by the league the following, under the head of "The Plan:"

The families of Indianapolis will organize a low cost of living league.

First. The city will be canvassed for members. The membership fee is $2, which pays all dues for a whole year. Fifty cents may be paid quarterly in advance. Thus for 50 cents any family can become a member.

Second. As soon as a reasonable number of members are secured they will meet and organize the league by electing officers and directors. A constitution and by-laws will be adopted and the league will be incorporated.

Third. As soon as any district of the city qualifies by enrolling one-half or more of the families as members, a branch of the league will be established there. This will be brought about by the officers asking the present grocers to bid on supplying the league families. The lowest and best bidder to get the contract. This will be repeated until all sections of the city are provided with branches. These branches federated will constitute the Consumers Low Cost of Living League.

The pamphlet also contains a statement of the problem in Indianapolis and an argument for the consumers to solve it. We quote further from the pamphlet:

It is little use to point out troubles and deplore conditions unless a remedy is offered also. A remedy is now offered for the high cost of living trouble in Indianapolis. We want the people of this city to apply the remedy. It is simple, easily applied, inexpensive, takes no valuable time, is free from all risk and will return benefits every time a nickel or more is paid for the necessaries of life.

The proposition is to strainghten the roads from the farms to the kitchens and free them from the toll gates that have been erected every little space along the way. The farmers or the consumers working separately, can do much, but the two working together can establish the perfect system of marketing that will give farmers what they ought to have and will make food the lowest it has been known by people now living.

The farmers, transportation companies and the consumers' selected houses—these three, and no more—are all that are needed in the marketing scheme.

The pamphlet closes with 26 questions that are usually asked by people who are approached for a membership with answers to the same,

Copies of this booklet and other literature of the league can be obtained for ten cents by addressing Consumers Low Cost of Living League, Indianapolis, Ind.

HIGH PRICED FOOD

We lift the following from the columns of the Long Island Agronomist:

Being the fundamental requirement for mankind's mere existence, the very source of human effort, mental or physical, the food question must be now as it has been and always will be, a subject of paramount import, hence is entitled to every inch of space which is required to place before food consumers, conditions and suggestions bearing upon costs.

The reduction of present day excessive costs is in the power of consumers alone.

Increase of acreage, improvement of producing methods, decreased cost of freight or express, enforcement of laws compelling honesty in weights and measures, co-operation of producers, all will fail to lower

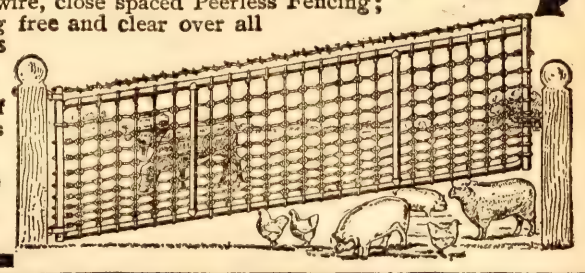
ONE REASON WHY

PEERLESS SELF-RAISING GATES

ARE POPULAR—THEY ARE FILLED WITH

PEERLESS FENCING

A good fence deserves a good gate, that's why we have spared no pains or expense to make the Peerless Gate right. Peerless Fencing has been used for years by the best class of farmers, men who are not satisfied with cheap or shoddy goods of any kind, and the same workmanship and high grade material that has made Peerless Fence so popular is being used in Peerless Gates. Extra strong, heavy, high carbon steel frames; filled with all No. 9 wire, close spaced Peerless Fencing; self-raising, swinging free and clear over all obstructions. All parts **Heavily Galvanized**



Ask your dealer—if he has no Peerless Gates, ask us.

Peerless Wire Fence Co
229 Michigan St.
ADRIAN, MICH.

VIRGIN FARM LAND AS LOW AS $7 AN ACRE

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You Can Own a Man-Size Farm

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(For 29 years the honest, unquestioned and leading farm journal of the Southwest.)

It carries weekly a page of reliable want ads of farms, ranches and openings to be had now in the Prosperous SouthWest, where lands are cheap and advancing.

Just now, FARM AND RANCH is giving its readers what they want to know about Corn and Cotton Culture, Trucking, Poultry, Implement use; also Double to Triple-Cropping and Diversifying, as done in the Sunny Southwest from February to November. Send 2-cent stamp for sample copy.

Send $1 for 52 Big Weekly Issues

FARM AND RANCH MAIN AND HAWKINS STS.

DALLAS in the Sunny Heart of TEXAS

GALVANIZED WIRE

100 Lbs. $1.35

For Fencing, Stays, Grape Vines, or Any Purpose Where Ordinary Wire Is Used

The galvanized wire which we offer at this great Bargain Wrecking Price is brand new, smooth stock. In manufacturing, wire mills accumulate mill ends—irregular lengths ranging from 50 to 250 feet which are bundled together in coils of 100 lbs. The wire itself is exactly the same as that which is wound on spools, the only difference being that the lengths are not continuous. Such wire is known as

Galvanized Wire Shorts

Handy to have about the farm for many purposes. Extensively used by fruit growers, fence builders, for all kinds of repairs, etc. Absolutely new, smooth, clean wire. You save big money in buying your wire in this way.

For the next 30 days, with every wire order **Free** enough wire staples to put it on with.

GAUGE NO.	APPROXIMATE NO. FT. TO 100 LBS.	PRICE PER 100 LBS.
6	1023	$1.35
8	1436	1.40
9	1724	1.50
11	2617	1.60
12	3424	1.65
14	5917	1.75

Above prices are based on orders for at least 100 lbs. Place your orders promptly as these wrecking prices will soon exhaust our stock.

Samson Fencing

Built so it will not stretch narrow between posts. Wire is hard and springy. 20 inch Samson Hog Fence, per rod, 15c; 26 inch, 20c. Your perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Catalog showing price wrecking bargains on hog, cattle, poultry, field and lawn fencing, lawn gates, poultry netting, etc.

Barbed Wire 100 pounds..... $1.85

Four point, galvanized new wire slightly shop worn, but in good condition; put up in catch weight coils, wrecking price, 100 pounds, $1.85. Regular, brand new, first class barbed wire, 80 rods to spool, painted, $1.40; galvanized, $1.60.

Cement Coated Wire Nails, Per Keg $1.92

A patent process coats these nails with a cement preparation that lasts forever. Do not rust, drive easily, hold tight. Superior to common kind for every purpose. Sold in full kegs only—not by pound weight. Size 60d to 20d ranging from 1100 to 3100 nails to keg, $1.92 —other sizes equally as cheap.

Write for Wire Catalog No. P.G. 204

Chicago House Wrecking Co., 35th and Iron Sts., Chicago

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ANY MAN CAN GET $1,000.00

Who Joins Fritter's $1,000 Class



—Am saying, that you; yes, you, can get $1,000; but be warned—this offer is good only so long as territory is open. So get mighty busy—write Fritter today. It costs nothing to investigate this remarkable $1,000 class.

Don't Delay-Join Today-Get $1,000

You, by acting **now—today**—can get the thousand allowed to your section. This money—$1,000 or more per man—goes to **mechanics, clerks, farmers, preachers, doctors, lawyers, teachers**—people from all walks in life—**any man, anywhere**—who is willing to join Fritter's $1,000 class. Nobody barred. Not a fairy tale, fake or humbug; for listen—it's going on daily—hundreds have received their thousand—some many thousands. If you can use $1,000—real money—payable $35 to $75.00 weekly—say so—don't hesitate—don't delay a minute; but get the thousand-dollar hustle—**get your first $1,000**—first start, first taste of real independence—power, influence, luxuries—get these through Fritter, just as hundreds have done. Poor men joining his wonderful $1000 class

Without Capital—Without Experience

—starting with only their nerve—finishing with thousands; yes, thousands of dollars. You, if willing to join hands with Fritter, can easily enjoy same abundant prosperity. Knowing the reason dispels all doubt—creates confidence—enthusiasm

Class Getting Over $2,000.00 Per Man

Korstad (Minn. farmer) received **$2,212.13 in 2 weeks;** Zimmerman (Ind. farmer) **$3,856 in 30 days;** Stoneman (Nebr. photographer) **$3,841.68 in 60 days;** Rasp (Kansas agent) **$1,685 in 73 days;** Juell (Canada clerk) **$6,800;** Oviatt (Iowa minister) **$4,000;** Hart (Va. farmer) **$2,000** Wilson (Ky. cashier) **$3,000 in 30 days;** Beem (Kans.) averaged **$164.25 weekly** for 3 months; Langley (Dak. liveryman) **$115 first day.** No wonder these men bless the day they joined Fritter's $1,000 class. Reads like fiction, yet it's the gospel truth **Proven by sworn statements—investigation—personal interviews.**



Sectional View of "Energizer"

10 MINUTES' WORK

$6.50 Cash, Presto!

IT'S SOLVED. The long-desired, much wanted, universal bathroom has come. Requires **no plumbing, no water-works—no water systems. 10 minutes to install—$6.50 to buy. The equivalent of any $200 bathroom.** Self-heating—hot or cold running water facilities. Cleansing, friction, massage and shower baths in any room. No tubs to clean bowls or buckets to fill. Simple, durable, handsome, sanitary. The dream of millions come true. Modern homes, modern bathing facilities within the easy reach of every man, woman and child in the land. No experiment. **Used by U. S. Government. Over 200,000 delighted customers.** With such an article, with exclusive selling rights, with Fritter's help and your nerve you're bound to make from $1,000 to $5,000 this year. **It's not a question of ability, location or capital** (for we **give credit** to active workers) **but whether you act quick enough to get into Fritter's $1,000 class. Once in you're good for a $1,000 anyhow.** Reese solicited 60 people—sold 55; McDaniels 20—sold 19; Lodewick 14—sold 39—17 orders in one day; Hart "16 in 3 hours;" Wilson, "102 in 14 days."

Address Fritter personally today—make him prove his claims and above all that you too can get $1,000. Don't accept anything without proof. First get Fritter's entire propo sition—it's free. Then decide. Just a postal will do.

M. FRITTER, Secretary and Manager

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in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1912 bicycle. *Write for special offer.*

Finest Guaranteed 1912 Models $10 to $27

With Coaster-Brakes and Puncture-Proof tires.

1910 & 1911 Models all of best makes.... $7 to $12

100 Second-Hand Wheels All makes and models, good as new..... **$3 to $8**

Great FACTORY CLEARING SALE

We ***Ship on Approval*** *without a cent deposit, pay the freight,* and allow ***10 DAY'S FREE TRIAL.***

TIRES, coaster brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries, parts and repairs for all makes of bicycles *at half usual prices.* **DO NOT BUY** until you get our catalogues and offer. *Write now.*

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. R-170 CHICAGO

$80 Per Month Straight Salary and expenses, to men with rig, to introduce Poultry Remedies. We mean business. Eureka Poultry Food Co., D. 53 E. St. Louis, Ills.

AGENTS—$45.00 A WEEK

Don't Throw It Away **MENDETS** PATENT PATCH

Mend all leaks instantly in graniteware, hot water bags, tin, copper, cooking utensils, etc. No heat, solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them. Fit any surface. Smooth. Sample box, 10c. Complete box, assrtd. sizes, 25c, postpaid. Wonderful opportunity for live agents. Write today. Collette Mfg. Co., Box 183, Amsterdam, N.Y.

We Pay $36 A WEEK and expenses to men with rigs to introduce Poultry Compound. Year's contract. **Imperial Mf'g. Dept. 57, Parsons, Kan**

food costs. All but one has failed, in fact, in innumerable instances and prices have in reality risen because both production and consumption prices are absolutely in the control of a veritable horde of speculators firmly entrenched, because there does not exist a public market where producing organizations can be dealt with directly by the consumers, or their one seemingly needful go-between, the grocer.

The get-together public markets are needed to bridge the gap between producers and consumers, now so jammed by frightfully expensive go-betweens—middlemen.

Very well said. But this remedy would be only a partial one at best. Public markets, where the purchaser must go and buy and attend to the delivery himself will never again meet the requirements of consumers. The twentieth century housewife wants her purchases delivered. The public market is doomed to go with the surplus brokers, commission men, jobbers, wholesalers and retailers. We prefer the Indianapolis plan of producer and transportation company, and consumers own selected receiving and distributing house.

THE FIELD

UP-TO-DATE FARMING will print in this department short letters from its subscribers on any subject of general interest and calculated to further the mission of the paper.

Apples at $4.50 a Barrel

DEAR EDITOR:

You are striving for the right thing for the farmers. When the time will come that we will be strong enough to break the combinations that work against the farmers and cause the high cost of living for the consumers, it is impossible to tell, but it does look to me that we have already accomplished a great deal. Last fall we were charged $4.50 a barrel for apples up here, while we read in the newspapers that in many places apples were so plentiful that the farmers could not find a market for them at all. I very gladly send herewith $1.50, my dues toward supporting the Farmers Society of Equity.—J. G. Leuthard, Chokio, Minn.

A Farmer for the Farmers

J. A. EVERITT, Pres.

I am a farmer for the farmers, and stand with my class in doing all within my power to remove the things which hinder us in our labor for an honest living and some profit for a rainy day. I fully understand your mission and have often wished to be acquainted with a true and sincere friend of the farmers. There are so many false doctrines these days that it takes time and an abundance of patience and the advice of a paper like Up-to-Date Farming to show the true light to us farmers. I expect to organize some local unions of our Society this year, and besides I will get subscriptions for our paper. I would like to extend through our official paper greetings to all our members and wish them a happy and prosperous year—Mrs. M. J. Slease, Siloam Springs, Ark.

Common With Fruit Growers

EDITOR, UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

In your paper, January 15th number, was an article, title, "Present Marketing." I wish to show that sale up a little more clearly. I am a fruit grower and have had a taste of just such experience as the one published, only you have not told half of the story. Let us look it over carefully. The barrel of apples sold for $1. Now take 25 cents for freight, 25 cents for cartage, 10 cents for commission, 38 cents for the barrel, 40 cents per barrel for picking, 25 cents for fertilizing, cultivation and hauling to market and 15 cents for incidentals, and see how much was gained or lost on the deal. The total of these expenses is $1.78.

Such illustrations are common among fruit growers in this community. If there ever was a crying need for anything, it is for organization amongst farmers. No other class of people could or would stand such injustice. Keep at them, they are coming to their senses. I for one want to thank you for past enlightenment, but give us more of it. I believe victory is nearly in sight.—Geo. Mahn, Grand Traverse Co., Mich.

Suits Him to the Dot

DEAR EDITOR:

I chanced to get one of your UP-TO-DATE FARMING journals and it suits me to the dot. I have read so much in the papers about the independent farmer and how to run the farm and how to raise two bushels where we only raised one, so it is refreshing, indeed, to find a paper, and take a paper come to me regularly, that teaches us how to put two dollars in our pockets where only one went before, after we have succeeded in raising the crops. There is much agitation over the land now to get the farmers to build good roads, so the city gents can go "joy riding" and look after the crops and figure how to skin us farmers out of what we ought to have. While the auto clubs are getting the farm-

SHORES-MUELLER CO. Shores REMEDIES EXTRACTS SPICES

Wanted

Farmer or Farmer's Son

with rig in every County to introduce and sell Family and Veterinary Remedies, Extracts and Spices. Fine pay. One man made $90 one week. We mean business and want a man in your County. Write us.

SHORES-MUELLER CO., Dep'tH, Tripoli, Iowa

FOR SEWING LEATHER

The Speedy Stitcher sews a lock stitch like a machine. It mends harness, shoes, or in fact anything. The latest, the best—it beats anything for the money. Retails for $1.00. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Special price on sample to agents. Our wholesale prices lowest ever offered; over 300 per cent. profit. We manufacture our own goods, can sell the best Awl for the least money. It sells on sight. Send at once for catalog and sample. Don't delay.



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The only stropper that strops any razor diagonally. Guaranteed for Life

Brandt's patented Automatic Razor Stropper. Automatically puts a perfect edge on any razor, old style or safety. Big seller. Every man wants one. Write quick for terms, prices and territory.

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Make $25 to $50 Weekly

selling the Automatic Combination Tool in your home county. A Fence Builder's Tool, Post Puller, Lifting Jack, Vice, Wrench, etc: Used by Farmers, Teamsters, in Factories, Mills, Mines, etc. Weight 24 lbs. Capacity 3 tons. No experience necessary. Free instruction. Write for special offer to live agents. Send no money. Name county where you live.

AUTOMATIC JACK COMPANY
Box 162 Bloomfield, Ind.

Agents, $2.40 per Hour



cannot be made without hustle. No article "sells itself" but some men sell Automatic **"Clean"** Curry Combs at the rate of a dozen per hour. Sells at 40 cents, worth dollars in time and labor saved. 100% profit and samples on approval if you are ready for business.

Address, CLEAN COMB CO., 11TH ST., Racine, Wis.

AGENTS NEW HAND MACHINE



MAKES ROPE OF BINDER TWINE

Any length or thickness. Twice as strong as factory rope. **Makes $4.30 worth of hay rope for 40c.** Anyone can do it. Light to carry. Easy to demonstrate. Demand enormous. Low retail price. Quick sales. Big profits. Agents wanted in every county. Write for free sample to workers.

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EARN MORE MONEY

Sell Photo Decorated Knives, Razors, Shears. All blades forged and Scientifically Tempered. **$20 to $75 per week Easily Earned.** Quality Guaranteed with each knife. Name, address, photos, lodge emblems, etc. under transparent handles. Sell on sight. Write quick for terms and territory.

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BRIGHT, POWERFUL, ECONOMICAL, ODORLESS, SMOKELESS. Every One **guaranteed. The Burner to Work, Read and Write by. Indispensible in your home.** No home properly illuminated without it. If your dealer does not keep them, send his name and address with your name and address and we will mail you as many as you want at 25c each. We want good agents everywhere.

The Steel Mantle Light Co., 300 HURON ST., TOLEDO, OHIO

AGENTS Here It Is

POCKET SEWING MACHINE



That's what Ed Hopper calls it. Sold 67 in few days

He's pleased. Retails at ridiculously low price. **100% PROFIT**

If you want a quick seller, one that gets the money easy, send now for confidential terms and FREE BOOKLET, **"Inside Information on the agency business."** A few hours a day means many a dollar in your pocket. Send a postal.

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WE PAY $80 A MONTH SALARY

and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce our guaranteed stock and poultry powders; money-back guarantee; outfit free; new plan; steady work. Address BIGLER CO., X 770, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

AGENTS PORTRAITS 35c, FRAMES 15c, Sheet Pictures 1c, Stereoscope 25c Views 1c. 30 days credit. Samples and Catalogue Free. **Consolidated Portrait Co., Dept. 4052, 1027 W. Adams, Chicago.**

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MULTIPLY YOUR ACREAGE BY THREE

To Northern, Eastern, Western Farmers:

You can make more money and live more comfortably, in Louisiana than on any Northern, Eastern or Western farm. The opportunities of a Northern farmer with progressive methods are wonderful in this section. I have improved farms ready to go onto and commence money making operations. I consider this the greatest farming opportunity in the U. S. There are no exceptions.

My farms are as rich as the famous soil along the Nile; level; good roads; good water; good fencing. Adjoining thriving towns, with schools, churches and all conveniences.

There is one objection to what I offer, I admit. It is too cheap in price. You won't believe you can buy what I have for so little money. But I ask you to see it.

Go down and look it over. If what I tell you about my Louisiana farms is not true I will pay all your expenses and a fair price for your time. That is fair. I am responsible.

Now, Mr. Farmer, you can sell your Northern farm and buy two acres for one, or three for one, or, maybe, four for one, in my Louisiana section. And every acre will produce more than your present farm. Besides, you have no long, cold, hard winter; no hot, oppressive summer.

Think it over. Write me about how much you would care to invest, or what size place you want. I will do the rest, and it costs you nothing.

C. H. LEE, Lands, Indianapolis, Ind.



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TO LEARN THE BARBER TRADE Thousands have become successful shop owners by our method and send to us for barbers. We must supply them. LEARN NOW and ACCEPT A JOB THAT PAYS WELL. Light, clean, inside work. Few weeks qualifies. Tools given. OUR MANUAL IS SPLENDID FOR HOME PREPARATION. Particulars mailed. Write today. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE 46 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Railroad Men Wanted Quick



$80 to $185 a Month.

Write for our legal binding bond to place graduates in position sure if 20 to 35 years of age and mentally and physically O. K. We can quickly fit you for a big paying position no matter where you live, in your spare time at home. Learn from practical Railroad men. This is the school indorsed by R. R. Managers. Write now.

Official Ry. School, Gen. Office 501 Freeport, Ill.

Stomach Troubles Vanish Like Magic

FREE to Every Man or Woman



Would you like to eat all you want to, and what you want to without having distress in your stomach?

Would you like to say **farewell to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Distress after Eating, Nervousness, Catarrh of the Stomach, Heart Fluttering, Sick Headache and Constipation?**

Then send us 10 cents to cover cost of packing and we will mail you absolutely free one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts. They relieve the bowels, remove soreness, strengthen the nerves and muscles of the stomach, and soon make you feel like a new man or woman. Suffer no longer but write today enclosing 10 cents for postage, etc., and get one of Dr. Young's Peptopads that are celebrated because they have cured where medicines alone failed. Write Dr. G. C. Young Co., 28 Patriot Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established [illegible]. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

ALBERTA'S GRAIN CROP

Reports from the grain fields of Alberta, Western Canada, show splendid yields of wheat, oats and barley.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of the crop of 1911.

At exhibitions throughout the U. S. wherever the grain from this Province has been shown it has received the highest commendation.



Free Homesteads of 160 acres and adjoining pre-emptions of 160 acres (at $3 per acre) are to be had in the choicest districts. Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil of the very best, railways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured, mixed farming a great success.

Write as to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, pamphlet "Last Best West," and other information, to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Can. Gov. Agt.

W. H. ROGERS
3rd Floor Terminal Traction Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FERTILE VIRGINIA FARMS

$15.00 PER ACRE and Up. EASY PAYMENTS

Productive soil, mild climate, fine water, good roads, close markets, unsurpassed school and social advantages. **Yearly Rainfall 45 inches.** *Now, while you think of it,* write for the latest issue of **"THE SOUTHERN HOMESEEKER,"** other literature and low excursion rates.

Address, **F. H. LaBAUME, Agr'l Agt., Norfolk and Western Ry., Box 3,033, Roanoke, Va.**

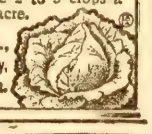
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PROFITABLE TRUCKING



Raising Fruits and Vegetables.
From the Peanut Fields of VIRGINIA To the Orange Groves of FLORIDA

The 6 Sou. States traversed by S. A. L. Ry. offers special inducements. Land cheap. Ideal climate, water plentiful. Quick transportation to big markets. In Land of Manatee on West Coast of Florida, raise 2 to 3 crops a year—net $500 to $1000 per acre.



J. A. PRIDE, Gen. Ind. Agt., Seaboard Air Line Railway, Suite 624, Norfolk, Va.



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If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once.

Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable Book and full particulars FREE. Write today.

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DRAIN YOUR LAND

Tile draining your farm will increase its product and value 100 per cent. More than pay for the investment in one year. Now is the time to do it. If you have a farm, we will deliver you tile on your switch free and give you any time you want to pay for it. The Best Made Glazed or Red Shale Tile. *Three largest plants in west.*

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FARM BARGAINS

Splendid opportunity to secure farms at low prices. Photograph of these farms in natural colors with description free or request. Write mentioning this paper, to

THE EV. LUTH. COLONIZATION CO.
1003 Main St., Merrill, Wis.

Virginia Farms and Homes.

FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS.
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

When writing to Advertisers don't fail to mention Up-to-Date Farming.

ers to build them good roads, President Taft will try to have Congress appropriate several millions of dollars to cut a path in the bottom of the Mississippi river for the turtles to travel back and forth in and to fill up with the first high water that we have. I have found more sound doctrine and good sense in one page of UP-TO-DATE FARMING than there is in all of the other farm papers put together.—Isaac Stump, Plymouth, Ill.

Wants Cheaper Money

DEAR EDITOR:

I have been on the farm just a year. This is what I think farmers need most; we need cheaper money. If we could get money as cheaply as bankers do, you would see the greatest change in farming that you ever saw. Then we could hire help and improve our farms. We would have better farms, better farmers, and better stuff to put on the market. As it is now, too many of the farmers want to get off of the farms and go to town.—C. M. Klutts, Oklahoma county, Okla.

(We believe, Mr. Klutts, that the first thing farmers should set out to do is to sell their crops at right prices, so that they can get plenty of money of their own. This will be better than to borrow money to hire help and improve the farm. Also, when farmers are organized, so that they can market their crops at profitable prices, they can have the power to secure lower rates of interest on borrowed money.—Ed.)

Has Cane Molasses

DEAR EDITOR:

I have received my first copy of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I like it fine. We people of the south would like to get in closer communication with our northern brethren in the way of marketing our crops. For instance, we have a big crop of the very best cane molasses to sell and we can not sell it at a living price. Can you help us? I will try to increase the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING through this section.—J. W. Williams, Mendenhall, Miss.

(We will do all that we can to push the organization of the consumers so that they can have their own receiving and distributing stations where it will be easy to find the demand for your molasses and send it direct to such point.—Ed.)

The Great Modern Robber

EDITOR, UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

I find your paper invaluable in helping the working class to break away from its narrow partisanship. At my suggestion UP-TO-DATE FARMING was added to the clubbing list of the "Constructive Socialist" because it weans the people from their cast iron party affiliations by setting them to thinking. I agree with you that our system of distribution is the great modern robber, too many parasites fattening on the worked-to-death marketing and distributing facilities alone will not bring about the desired results but that means of production should also be collectively owned and democratically controlled. I do not, however, advise a change in policy as your paper aptly and admirably fills the niche all its own, preparing the thought of workingmen for these greater measures. I always take pleasure in recommending your paper.—Herbert H. Gold, Woods Co., Okla.

(To correct a possible misapprehension, we will say that the plan of marketing being established, does not provide for collectively owned marketing and distributing facilities, that is not collectively as it relates to the producers and the consumers. It does, however, contemplate that the producers own all of the facilities and utilities at their own end, while the consumers will do the same on their end. Then the two will co-operate, the latter receiving directly from the former.—Ed.)

APRIL 12

DEAR EDITOR: Please let me know two or three weeks before my time runs out, for I don't know when the time is up. I don't want it to run over if I can help it. UP-TO-DATE FARMING is a very useful paper.—Mrs. Add Martin, Moquah, Wis.

With your address, printed on the first page of each paper, is "APR 12." It means that your time will be up in April, 1912. We address all papers on the first page so the expiration date may always be known. Subscribers, look at your address. If more than one date is given it is the latest one. "12" means 1912, "13", 1913, etc., Please renew March expirations in February, April expirations in March, etc. If in arrears any, RENEW AT ONCE, PLEASE.

Look for the badge. Farmers, you will know your brethren by the F. S. E. badge. Whenever you see a fellow farmer who does not wear one, tell him about the Society and controlled marketing.

Fortunes Saved by Wearers of Steel Shoes



IF IT'S TRUE that I can make your shoes last longer—keep their shape, keep your feet dry, keep them comfortable—make one pair of shoes last as long as three to six pairs of old style leather shoes—save you enough money on shoes each year to buy a lot of new fence for your farm—IF THAT'S TRUE you'd hire me for your shoemaker from now on, wouldn't you? That's exactly what 500,000 farmers have already done. Half a million are now wearing my modern steel shoes for all sorts of work—in place of the old all-leather shoes. Every pair of these shoes was sent out for free examination. Every pair sold on sight on its own merits.

Let Me Send You Postpaid My FREE BOOK

to convince you of the solid worth of my STEEL SHOES. Your foot comfort is worth hard cash to you. Don't put it off another day. Then, after reading my book if you decide to send for a pair of my shoes—Examination FREE—you can see with your own eyes how my STEEL SHOES back up every claim—meet every need of your feet and save you $10 to $20. When my shoes arrive—if you decide to look at them—you can wear them all around the house for a good trial; if you don't like them simply mail me a post card, I'll send for the shoes, pay express charges both ways and return your money—the full amount without any quibbling or questioning. I'm writing this advertisement because it is more economical for me to reach you this way than by coming to your town. In selling by mail, without the retail shoe store cost, I can offer my shoes at inside prices. I want *your* shoe business. I'll be more careful about fitting you than your local shoemaker. You're naturally prejudiced about an out-of-town man, but you'll lose your prejudice as soon as you wear my shoes. You'll be saying: "I'm for the fellow who has brains enough after all these years to get busy and make a shoe that will stand the weather"—the worst sort of weather—pouring, drenching rain, barnyard mud and ooze, logging, tramping on rocks—every kind of hard work. Shoes with shape and comfort. Shoes without sole leather to warp and crease, and tear out and run over and down at the heel and get soaked through and stiff as boards.

YOU CAN'T GET WET FEET OR COLD FEET—YOU CAN'T GET CORNS, BUNIONS AND CALLOUSES IN MY STEEL SHOES. THEY PREVENT ALL THE SICKNESS AND OTHER TROUBLES CAUSED BY WET FEET

My STEEL SHOES are replacing leather shoes for all kinds of work faster than leather shoes replaced the old-time wooden shoes. Don't think steel means something hard and unyielding. My FREE Book will show you how

My Steel Shoes are Built to Fit the Foot Scientifically

—the right lines—the genuine foot-shape shoe. *They out-wear three to six pairs of leather shoes and remain comfortable and shapely to the last.* Look at this illustration from an actual photograph of one of my STEEL SHOES worn for three years—think of it, three years of hard work! *There's your money-saving.* Now read what the man who wore these shoes says:

N. M. RUTHSTEIN, Dear Sirs—I have a pair of your steel shoes that I have been wearing for THREE YEARS for all kinds of work. Working in cement, watering in greenhouses, washing autos and carriages, and all kinds of rough work. They are a godsend. I wouldn't take any price for them if I couldn't get another pair. I used to suffer terribly with weak arch before wearing your steel shoes, but have no trouble now.
W. J. Bradley, New York Mills, N. Y.

That's one reason why *you* may suffer from tired, sore, aching feet. The arch of your old leather shoes has nine chances out of ten broken down, lost shape. You've become flat-footed, maybe you've had to put in shanks to support your instep. That's the worst thing that could happen to your feet. Now, my STEEL SHOES have fine inner soles of springy, hair-cushion to take all jar. They can't break down, they can't lose instep shape. On hardest roads, the longest day's work your feet are comfortable. You don't have to put in shanks and if your feet are in bad shape now from hard work in leather shoes my STEEL SHOES will put them in condition again.

My STEEL SHOES keep out the heat and the cold. They are warm and dry in winter; cool and dry in summer. My FREE BOOK gives sizes and prices. It will prove to you conclusively that all I say is not half of what *others* have said in praise of my shoes. I can fit your foot perfectly. I can save you $10 to $20 on every pair of shoes and I can give you *sure foot comfort and health.*

Let My FREE Book Prove IT—Write For It At Once

Let me send it by next mail to show you how easily I can fit *your foot*—the exact size, no difficulty. Remember, I'm an expert shoemaker. I've fitted half a million farmers, not to mention the thousands of men in other lines of business, now wearing my STEEL SHOES. The soles are stamped out of thin, rust-resisting, seamless, special process steel—from heel to toe and around the edges and above the sole as shown. No cracks—no seams. Studded with adjustable steel rivits which protect from wear and give a firm, sure lower footing. When rivets wear out you can replace them easily and quickly yourself—no trouble—they keep your shoes in good repair for two years. 50 rivets cost 30 cents.

The uppers are made of special waterproof leather—best quality—pliable. Water or cold can not penetrate. Your feet are constantly dry and comfortable *When it costs only a penny post card to investigate, what's the use of suffering discomfort, catching cold, getting bad feet and paying out a lot of extra money for shoes that look good to start with but won't stand the weather and the wear?*

Canadian Fct. Toronto, Can.

N. M. RUTHSTEIN
The Steel Shoe Man
227 7th ST., RACINE, WIS., U. S. A.

Great Britian Fct. Northampton, Eng.

Fertile Virginia Farms

$15.00 PER ACRE AND UP—EASY PAYMENTS.

Productive soil, mild climate, fine water, good roads, close markets, unsurpassed school and social advantages. Yearly rainfall, 45 inches. *Now, while you think of it,* write for the latest issue of "THE SOUTHERN HOMESEEKER," other literature and low excursion rates. Address,

F. H. LaBaume, Agrl. Agt., Norfolk & Western Railway, Box 3,033, Roanoke, Va.

N&W RY.

FORTUNES CAN BE MADE ON EVERY FARM

PERHAPS you have not known the possibilities of your farm; or if you did know of the riches it produced you did not know how to avail yourself of them.

Thousands of dollars are lost to farmers because they can not demand and get what their crops cost them with enough profit added, but must take the prices some other person wants to pay. Just think of the difference in your bank account if you could have gotten your own prices for ten years back.

If you could sell all your crops each year and every year at prices that they should bring you would not need to ask high prices, but farming would be as profitable as any business employing as much capital and calling for equal skill.

But the great drawback has been that you have not been able to do this. While you produced the wealth it slipped through your fingers. It has been like the gold in sea water; it is there but it can not be extracted.

There is only one way to save the wealth your farm produces. You must do your own business of marketing and under your control. That is, you must recognize that the demand comes gradually and the marketing must be done gradually. In other words, you must CONTROL YOUR MARKETING.

Hundreds of thousands of farmers are having their eyes opened by reading this paper—Up-to-Date Farming. Other farmers must take it and read it and know the prices and control their marketing. Knowing the prices and asking them they will be the market prices. They must mix CONTROLLED MARKETING with producing otherwise they will become sicker each year.

Do you know that a bunch of gamblers have sold out this year's (1912) wheat crop at around 94 cents a bushel, and this year's oats crop at 41 cents a bushel, and this year's cotton crop at about 10 cents a pound? If you don't know it look at the "future" September market quotations.

This means that you are expected to sell this year's wheat at about 80 cents on the farm; oats at about 34 cents, and cotton at about 8 cents.

How do you like it? What do you think of it? Are you satisfied to raise the crops and sell them at such prices? On the many boards of trade and exchanges they are daily selling and buying millions of bushels of grain and bales of cotton that you have not planted the seed for the crops yet.

The question is: Are you going to plant and raise this year's crops without providing that they will return you the cost and a profit?

The gamblers have sold your crops at above prices. They have made contracts on this basis, and they are going to compel you to deliver them if they can.

CAN THEY?

Will you work for them, on their terms, this year, or for yourself on your terms?

REMEMBER, they don't grow any grain, or cotton, or potatoes, or vegetables, or fruit, or rice, or cattle, or hogs, and they can't get a pound to fill their contracts with unless they get it from you. They can buy and sell "ghost" commodities now, but next July and August and September they've got to have the real stuff.

Will you furnish it to them on their terms or on yours?

There is only one way to do it on your terms. It is simple, easy, positive, inexpensive. A way that will begin to give you the wealth you create, this year, 1912.

Get this paper into the hands of your neighbors. They may be dumpers now, but they won't be after they read a few numbers.

Keep your own subscription renewed.

We must have 500,000 subscribers to guarantee sufficient control and profitable prices for every 1912 crop.

Less may do it, but better have enough.

You know your neighbors. We don't. Therefore, you get the subscribers and we will do the rest.

Send the coupon before you lay this paper down.

SPECIAL MENTION

The following club raisers are entitled to special mention. The list is larger than any month before. We urge our friends and co-workers to send in large clubs of four or more at 12½ cents for new yearly subscriptions.

Alabama—A. H. Green.
Arkansas—J. C. Howard.
California—J. H. Bulpitt, Jos. Reusellot.
Florida—E. J. Ball.
Georgia—Geo. T. Jackson.
Illinois—Mary E. Van Dyke, J. J. Guill, Robt. Driscoll.
Indiana—Ernest Eickelman, Guy Beeler, T. D. Ulrich.
Iowa—Hal Tedrow, D. Fluth.
Kansas—D. M. Harter.
Kentucky—P. C. Hall, Virgie Steffy.
Michigan—Geo. W. Monroe, C. H. Walker, Paul Wm. Safrisch, Mrs. Howey, Chas. Wolf.
Minnesota—Mrs. S. L. Massie, H. G. Lillimaen.
Missouri—J. F. Dante.
Nebraska—K. A. Asplund.
North Carolina—C. B. Wike, W. T. Wall.
North Dakota—Marvin Ericson, A. Targeson, Frank Funk.
Ohio—Fred Klink, Dewitt C. enn, T. A. Taylor, Ray E. Dundon.
Oklahoma—Lorenzo D. Foster, Joseph Williford.
Pennsylvania—Irvin Mummert, S. M. Dunmire.
Tennessee—H. G. Roberts.
Texas—J. A. rice.
Utah—Marion Holdaway.
Virginia—C. L. Cuneo.
West Virginia—E. A. Phillips.
Wisconsin—A. R. Carhart, John A. Cherry.

18,317
8
146,536

18,317 new subscribers were received in January. This many families have had one or two or three copies of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. This great army of farmers were each surprised to learn that there is such a paper printed. They will make more money in 1912 than they would have made without it.

18,317 multiplied by eight is 146,536. Now, since you can not afford to do without the paper again how about your neighbor? He needs it too. You can have the paper go regularly to 8 of them for a whole year for $1—12½ cents each. Think of it. You can see them and get their subscriptions or send a dollar of your own money and the eight subscribers.

Take a second thought about this. We want you, Mr. New Subscriber, to boost the circulation.

Think of your neighbors and then send the blank.

Our Special Offer

12½c in Clubs of Four or More

Regular subscription price 25 cents. Renewals 25 cents. New subscribers in clubs of four or more at 12½ cents each.

PUBLISHERS UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Enclosed find $..... to pay for this club of ..... yearly subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

This club was sent by .....

My Rural Route..... My P. O. ..... My State.....

	Name	Rural Route	Post Office	State
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
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Attach more paper for a larger club.

Organizers

THE Farmers Society of Equity wants an organizer in each community.

A local union must be organized at each market town and city or shipping station. We have an exceptionally good proposition for the right person. The right person is any man who stands well among his neighbors and wants a better marketing system established, as well as the ability to buy everything at wholesale prices.

Hundreds of organizers who succeed locally will be given a larger field. If you want to employ part, or all of your time profitably, write for our terms. But more than the pay for the work will be the benefits gained through co-operative selling and buying by every farmer.

A post card or letter will bring full particulars by return mail. Don't delay. Every field should be occupied.

Farmers Society of Equity
Indianapolis, Ind.



This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered dependable.

Q. *We have here a well established potato center, with large warehouse, and the farmers are raising none but standard varieties, true to name and type. We also have fine herds of Guernsey cattle. Now, we believe that co-operation in selling our crops and live stock and in buying our supplies, will be of great help. Some of our farmers have but one to three head of stock for sale, which will hardly pay for seeking a special market for it, but if our stock was pooled, it could be advertised and sold to better advantage. lease send us full particulars of the Farmers Society of Equity and how we may become members of the same.—J. T. Pritchard, Secy., Rush Co., Wis.*

A. You should organize a local union of the Farmers Society of Equity, or convert your local farmers' organization into a local union of the Farmers Society of Equity. This can be done by paying the membership fee of $2 each, and electing the officers provided in the Constitution and By-Laws. These officers may be the same as the officers of your association now. The Farmers Society of Equity can assist you very much in marketing your produce, while the official paper, unquestionably, can sell all of the fine Guernsey cattle that your members have to dispose of to other members. Further instructions have been sent to you by mail.

Q. *Please quote prices on Timothy seed. Also on 24, 22 and 20-inch drainage tiles, or the names of factories, where tile can be bought.—A. V. Cleaver, Secy., Lebanon, Ind.*

A. We have instructed two Indianapolis seed houses to quote you price on Timothy seed. Write to W. E. Dee Clay Works, Newport, Ind., for prices on drain tile.

Q. *Cabbage is one of our leading crops, and is always in great demand because our Virgania cabbage is of a very superior quality. Do you think it advisable for me to grow a crop of cabbage this year, and will the Farmers Society of Equity assist me in disposing of the same?—M. D. Burkett, Groseclose, Va.*

A. We know of the fame of your section for growing cabbage of a high quality, also that it is in demand, and usually commands top market prices. In view of this a crop of cabbage will probably be as good a crop as you can plant, although it is impossible to predict at this time how much profit, if any, there will be in cabbage the coming season. Very much depends upon the weather as to whether a large crop or a medium crop will be produced. If producers will bestir themselves this year, as we are urging them to do, they will be in a position by next autumn, when they can control and direct the marketing, so as to secure profitable prices. Also a very important factor in this direction is the activity on the part of the consumers now to get together in buying. We feel safe in predicting that more will be accomplished in the way of organization and systematic marketing this year, than in all of the previous years combined.

The Farmers Society of Equity can assist you in marketing.

Q. *I would like your opinion on the theory that the over-production of gold is the cause of the high prices of commodities, provisions, etc., as set forth by Senator Smoot.*

2. *I consider the Farmers Society of Equity a good association and its marketing system as a great improvement. I am not a member, but I would become a member by paying the fee, if we can thereby buy goods at lower prices, groceries especially.—J. F. Snodgrass, Defiance, O.*

A. The theory that the abundance of gold is responsible for the high price of commodities and the high cost of living, is a false one. It is too big a subject to treat completely in the space that we have *at our disposal but we will ask the supporters* of that theory how they can account for the abundance of gold being responsible for the advance in the price of eggs, from ten to fifteen cents in April, May and June, to 40 to 50 cents in January and February following. Also, the same question may be asked about butter, poultry, apples, potatoes and many other commodities each year, or some years.

Also, will they please answer the question how the abundance of gold accounts for the fact that for the produce that the farmer gets 40 cents for, the consumer pays $1.00 for it, after it passes through the marketing system, while on the other hand, co-operative buying of the necessaries of life, saves the consumer from ten to thirty per cent. This is the case in Indianapolis and the saving will be greater when the consumers get together in a large organization and buy all of their necessities co-operatively.

The person must be very obtuse, indeed, who fails to see that the prices of food and other commodities is boosted between the time the commodities leave the first hands and the time they reach the consumers. By no stretch of the imagination or application of mathematics, can it be proved that the abundance of gold is responsible for this, but that the middle system has grown too big, too expensive and wasteful. Another illustration; the retailer of ready-made clothing usually takes one-third of the retail price for his margin. Is this because gold is abundant or because the competition is so great and the volume of business done by each retailer is so small that he must take this large margin in order to meet his necessary expenses and give him a fair profit?



I CAN CURE YOU OF RHEUMATISM FREE

This photograph truthfully shows the terrible effects of rheumatism in my case, but today I enjoy perfect health and devote my life to curing others.

After spending $20,000 and suffering untold agony for 36 years, I discovered a remedy which permanently cured me, and I will send you a package of the very same medicine absolutely free.

Don't send any money—it's free. A letter will bring it promptly.

Your absolute satisfaction at all times is positively guaranteed.

Every day lost means one more day of needless pain, so write now to S. T. Delano, Dept. 141B Delano Bldg. Syracuse, N. Y.



10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We ship on approval without a cent deposit, freight prepaid. DON'T PAY A CENT if you are not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY *a bicycle or a pair of tires* from *anyone* at *any price* until you receive our latest art catalogs illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous new offers.*

ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write a postal and everything will be sent you free postpaid by return mail. You will get much valuable information. Do not wait, write it now

TIRES, Coaster-Brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries at *half usual prices.*

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. R170 CHICAGO



Metal Name Fastener

Does away with straps. Every farmer and teamster delighted. Outwear harness. Fasten instantly with gloves on.

AGENTS 140% profit. Indispensible when once used. PERRY'S HANDY NAME FASTENERS bonanza for agents. Many sell dozen an hour. Sample 25c, doz. $2.75. Circular and wholesale price free. COONER & FORTUNE CO. Dept. A INDIANAPOLIS, IND

When writing to advertisers don't fail to mention Up-to-Date Farming

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This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

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AGENTS—New hand machine makes rope any length or thickness. Use binder or waste twine. Costs little or nothing to make. Stronger than factory rope. Thomas Mfg. Co., 1882 Third St., Dayton, Ohio.

AGENTS BUY DIRECT! 100 per cent profits. 500 new household specialties; catalog free. Bowbeer Manufacturing Co., 734 Monadnock, Chicago.

AGENTS—$24 a week. New automatic curry comb; cleans horses in half the time. no clogging; big demand; big profits; free sample. Thomas Comb Co., 1682 Third St., Dayton, O.

TRUSTWORTHY MEN OR WOMEN—Wanted as local representatives of responsible manufacturer. High class merchandise and clean selling methods. $12 per week guaranteed on easy conditions, with possibility of $30 and advance. Experience not necessary. Manufacturer, Box CA-278, Philadelphia.

Auctioneer School

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, largest in world, Trenton, Mo., Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma, Okla.

Automobiles for Sale

FOR SALE—New White Steamer, received direct from factory and has never been used. Ideal farmer's car. Special price for quick sale. J. B. Fentony, Indianapolis, Ind.

Farm Lands For Sale

500 IMPROVED FARMS, southwestern Minnesota. Lowest prices, best terms. Write Morehart & Atchison, Mankato, Minn.

FRUIT, Grain and Stock Farms in Oceano County, Michigan, any size, easy terms. Write C. W. Morgan, Shelby, Mich, for lists.

Farms Wanted

FARM WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commission. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6. Lincoln, Neb.

Ferrets

FERRETS FOR SALE—Write for price list and catalog, it's free. DE KLEINE BROS, Jamestown, Mich.

For Sale—Tobacco

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. R. No. 5.

For the Home

SAVE MONEY—Make your own linament. Reliable formula, 50c. Thos. H. White, R. 8, Connersville, Ind.

Help Wanted—Male

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, care of Up-to-Date Farming.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-839. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L511 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Railway mail clerks. Average $90 month. Every second week off with full pay. Examinations everywhere, May 4. Write for free sample questions. Franklin Institute, Dept. T-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Farmer

IF YOU HAVE clover seed which is unsalable on account of too much buckhorn, address Box 20, care Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

Patent Attorneys

"PROTECTIVE PATENTS," and our other book, "Letters of Patent Success," sent on request to inventors. Wide experience. Personal service. Trade-Marks registered. Write today. Beeler & Robb, Patent Specialists, 205 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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Rice for Sale

GENUINE UNPOLISHED TABLE RICE and pure Ribbon Cane Syrup—50 pounds of correctly milled whole grain rice, with all the heart left on, and 6 one-gallon cans pure ribbon cane syrup with all the sugar left in, preserved in sanitary cans so as to retain the fine flavor of the cane, delivered freight prepaid to your railroad station; $7.00, postoffice or express money order. J. E. Cabaniss, Rice Farmer, Box 25, Katy, Tex.

RICE, NEW CROP—100 lbs., freight prepaid your station (east of Rockies) $4.00 and up. Free samples. Beaumont Rice Exchange, Dept. O., Beaumont, Tex.

Thoroughbred Live Stock

FARMERS—$2,200 SAVING—Horse breeders from Percheron district and Belgium wish to retire from business; are anxious to sell their prize-winners at exceptionally low prices. By our system we guarantee $2,200 profit first year on your investment for three pure bred draft horses. Send one dollar for valuable, brand new European horse secrets and our special offer, together with pictures, pedigrees of horses and explanations as to shipping insurance, etc. Money back if not satisfied. Interpreters' Agency, 169 West 99th, New York City.

Miscellaneous

SECRETS ON DICE, cards, slot machines, etc. Illustrated circular free. Ham B. Co., Box 16-F, Hammond, Ind.



TOBACCO HABIT CONQUERED IN 3 DAYS

I offer a genuine guaranteed remedy for tobacco or snuff habit in 72 hours. It is mild, pleasant, strengthening. Overcomes that peculiar **nervousness** and craving for **cigarettes, cigars, pipe, chewing tobacco** or **snuff.** Tobacco is **poisonous** and seriously **injures the health** in several ways, causing such disorders as nervous dyspepsia, **sleeplessness,** gas, belching, **gnawing** or other uncomfortable sensation in stomach; **constipation, headache, weak eyes, loss of vigor, red spots on skin, throat irritation, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, heart failure, lung trouble, melancholy,** neurasthenia, impotency, loss of memory and will-power, impure (poisoned) blood, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuritis, **heartburn, torpid liver, loss of appetite,** bad teeth, **foul breath,** lassitude, **lack of ambition,** weakening and falling out of hair and many other disorders. **It is unsafe and torturing** to attempt to cure yourself of tobacco and snuff habit by suddenly stopping—don't do it. The correct method is to **eliminate the nicotine poison** from the system, strengthen the weakened, irritated membranes and nerves and genuinely overcome the craving. You can quickly and easily quit tobacco and enjoy yourself a thousand times better while feeling always in robust health. My FREE book tells all about the **wonderful 3 days Method.** Inexpensive, reliable. Also **Secret Method** for conquering habit in another **without his knowledge.** Full particulars including my **Book on Tobacco and Snuff Habit** mailed in plain wrapper, **free.** Address:

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BEAUTIFUL EMBOSSED GOLD

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Now Ready—Shows Biggest Selection of High Grade Buggies in America

PHELPS—the only manufacturer in the United States making vehicles in large quantities to order for individual users—highest grade made—trade-marked Split Hickories—has just finished his 12th annual Big Book and wants to send you a copy.

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—Over 150,000 Celebrated Split Hickories Sold Direct In 12 Years Proves Positively That Phelps' Way of Selling Vehicles Is Best.

—His Big 1912 Book Shows More Buggies Than 25 Big Town Dealers Could Show You

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Phelps' prices are printed in his book right beside every Split Hickory Vehicle—and full line of high grade harness—so you can figure exactly what your made-to-order Split Hickory will cost you, if you keep it after 30 days' road test. Get this book whether you buy of him or not.

If you cannot be absolutely satisfied Phelps don't want you for a buyer. But he wants you for a new customer—to satisfy you at his risk, or not a cent's cost to you.



FREE! Postage Paid on this Big Book If You Send Your Name On a Postal.

Here is One of 125 New Styles—Guaranteed 2 Years. All Shown in This Big 1912 Style Book.

Try Any Buggy Phelps Makes on Hard Roads

30 Days FREE

Return It If Not As Represented—Guaranteed Two Years If You Keep It

Don't get Split Hickory Vehicles mixed up with any other buggies made—they're entirely different. Higher grade—better style, better trimmed, better painted, longer lived, easier running—that's because they're made to order, just as you want them, when you want them. Why buy a common buggy and pay *more* for it?

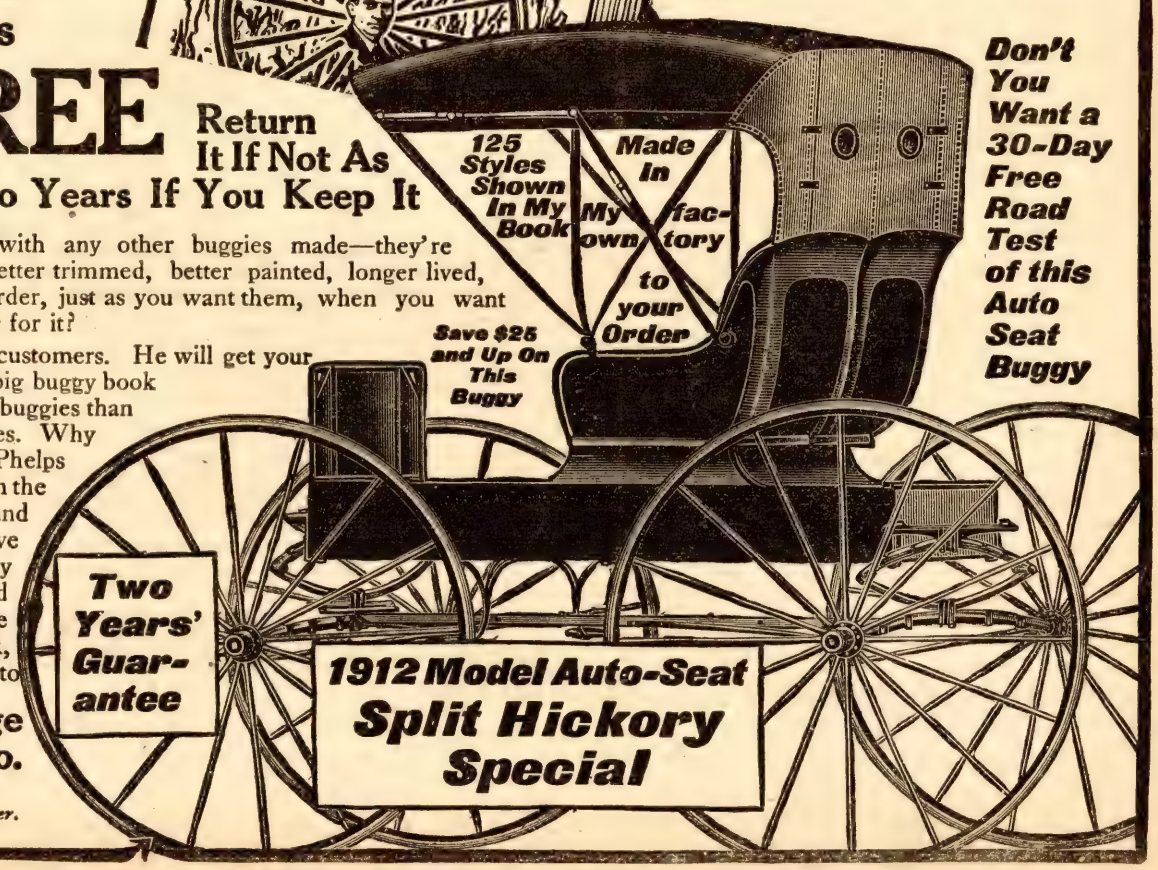
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My Farewell Car

By R. E. Olds, Designer

REO THE FIFTH—the car I now bring out—is regarded by me as pretty close to finality. Embodied here are the final results of my 25 years of experience. I do not believe that a car materially better will ever be built. In any event, this car marks my limit. So I've called it My Farewell Car.

My 24th Model

This is the twenty-fourth model which I have created in the past 25 years.

They have run from one to six cylinders—from 6 to 60 horsepower.

From the primitive cars of the early days to the most luxurious modern machines.

I have run the whole gamut of automobile experience. I have learned the right and the wrong from tens of thousands of users.

In this Farewell Car, I adopt the size which has come to be standard—the 30 to 35 horsepower, four cylinder car.

Where It Excels

The chiefest point where this car excels is in excess of care and caution.

The best I have learned in 25 years is the folly of taking chances.

In every steel part the alloy that I use is the best that has been discovered. And all my steel is analyzed to know that it meets my formula.

I test my gears with a crushing machine—not a hammer. I know to exactness what each gear will stand.

I put the magneto to a radical test. The carburetor is doubly heated, for low-grade gasoline.

I use nickel-steel axles with Timken roller bearings.

So in every part. The best that any man knows for every part has been adopted here. The margin of safety is always extreme.

I regard it impossible, at any price, to build a car any better.

Center Control, Finish, Etc.

Reo the Fifth has a center, cane-handle control. It is our invention, our exclusive feature.

Gear shifting is done by a very slight motion, in one of four directions.

There are no levers, either side or center. Both of the brakes operate by foot pedals. So the driver climbs out on either side as easily as you climb from the tonneau.

The body finish consists of 17 coats. The upholstering is deep, and of hair-filled genuine leather.

The lamps are enameled, as per the latest vogue. Even the engine is nickel trimmed.

I have learned by experience that people like stunning appearance.

The wheel base is long—the tonneau is roomy—the wheels are large—the car is over-tired. Every part of the car—of the chassis and the body—is better than you will think necessary. No price could buy anything better.

Price, $1,055

This car—my finest creation—has been priced for the present at $1,055.

This final and radical paring of cost is considered by most men as my greatest achievement.

It has required years of preparation. It has compelled the invention of much automatic machinery. It necessitates making every part in our factory, so no profits go to parts makers.

It requires enormous production, small overhead expense, small selling expense, small profit. It means a standardized car for years to come, with no changes in tools and machinery.

In addition to that, by making only one chassis we are cutting off nearly $200 per car.

Thus Reo the Fifth gives far more for the money than any other car in existence. It gives twice as much as some.

But this price is not fixed. We shall keep it this low just as long as we can. If materials advance even slightly the price must also advance. No price can be fixed for six months ahead without leaving big margin, and we haven't done that. The cost has been pared to the limit.

Catalog Ready

Our new catalog shows the various styles of body. It tells all the materials, gives all specifications. With these facts before you, you can easily compare any other car with this Reo the Fifth.

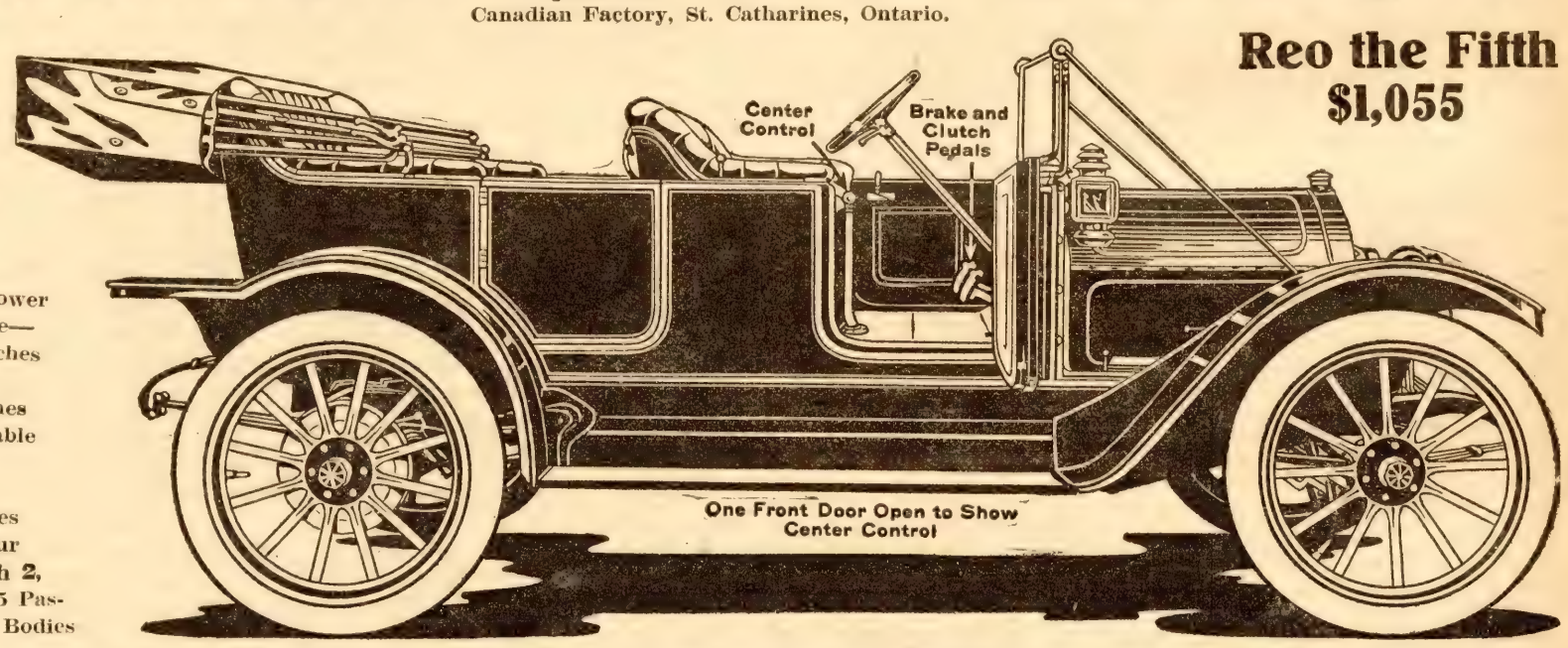
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Write now for this catalog. When we send it we will tell you where to see the car. Address—

R. M. Owen & Co. General Sales Agents for **Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.**

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Reo the Fifth
$1,055



30-35 Horsepower
Wheelbase—112 Inches
Wheels—34 Inches Demountable Rims
Speed—45 Miles per Hour
Made with 2, 4 and 5 Passenger Bodies

Top and Windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip-cover, windshield, gas tank and speedometer—all for $100 extra.
Self-starter, if wanted, $25.00 extra.



Volume XV | MARCH 1, 1912 | Number 5

Up-to-Date Farming

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

J. A. EVERITT.....Editor
JOHN P. STELLE...Associate Editor

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In This Number

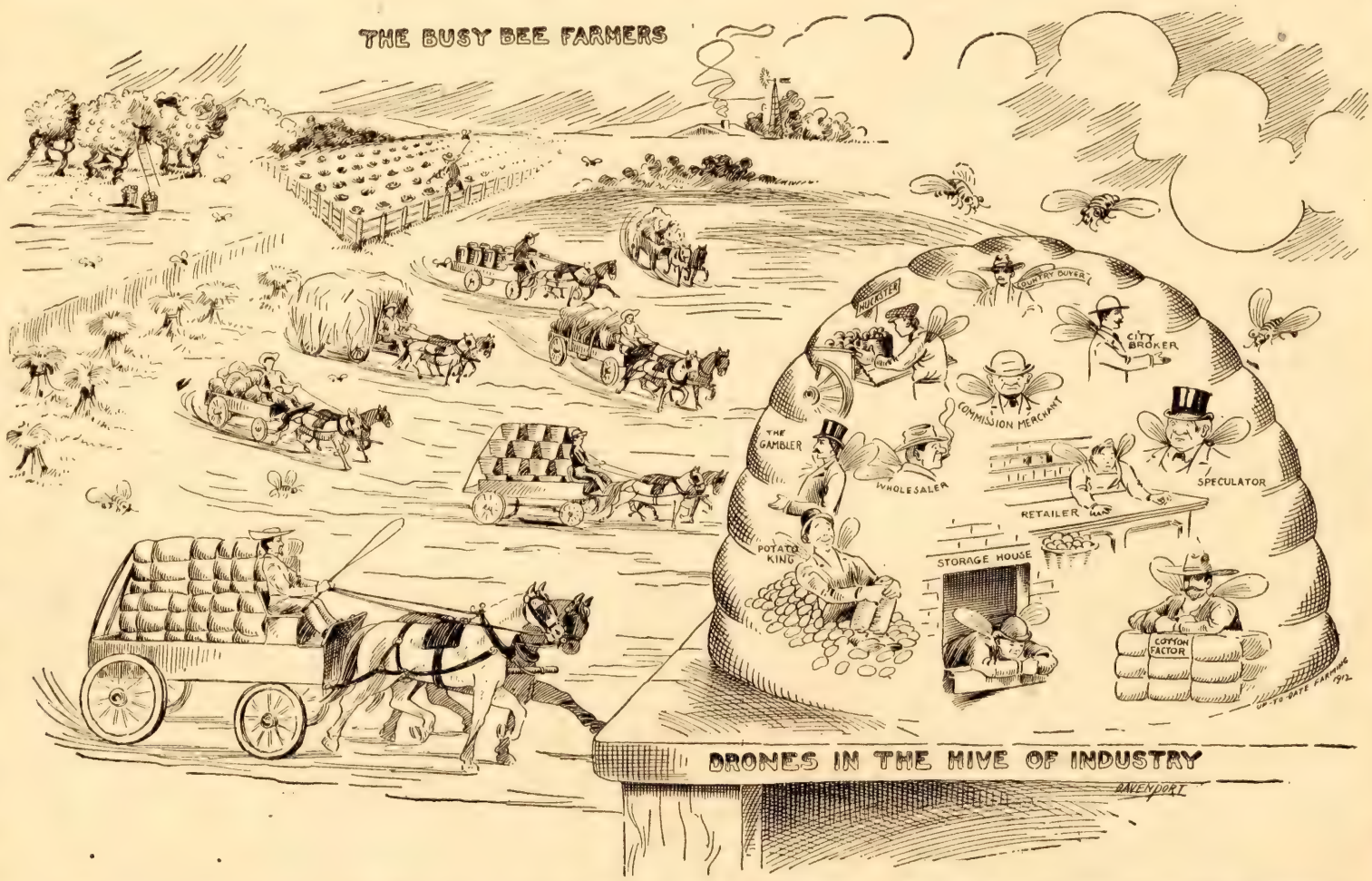
	Page
Put Down $1.00 and Take up $10.00	2
More Board and Commission Work	3
Afterthoughts of Reciprocity	4
Thoughtfulness in Politics	4
Dr. Wiley on the Cost of Living	5
We Want to Get Acquainted With All Our Readers	5
What the Telescope Reveals—Markets	7
Cadets of Equity	22
Farmers Society of Equity Department	24
Consumers League	29

1912 **March** 1912

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat
F. Quar. 25th	F. M. 3d	L. Quar. 10th	N. M 18th.		1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

Mar.12 If this date is in your address, above, it means that your subscription expires this month, March, 1912, and you will do us a great favor if you send your renewal at once. See terms in first column.

If an older date appears you are in arrears and you are urged more strongly to send your renewal. Please keep your subscription paid in advance.



When farmers quit paying the drones for doing their business there will be no more complaint about not being able to hire help or the boys leaving the farm.

THERE IS NO OTHER PAPER LIKE THIS IN THE WORLD

It is the paper that gets right prices for farmer's crops. Send 50 cents and get it two full years. Each number is worth more than this price.

400 PAPERS TEACH PRODUCTION; THIS ONE ALONE MARKETING



Wouldn't You Gladly Do It? If You Could Keep on Doing This Right Along You Wouldnt Ask for Anything Better Would You?

Well this is an illustration of what subscribers to Up-to-Date Farming can do, except they need not put down as much as $1.00. Twelve and one-half (12½) cents each is all that is required. This sum will pay a year's subscription to this paper and readers of it in 1912 will get more money for their crops.

We are wonderfully in earnest about getting enough subscribers to control the marketing of this year's crops. We give more thought to this than to everything else combined. Honest row, when you consider how prices for farm products have been made are you not disgusted? The apparent agricultural prosperity is not so much due to the reward for labor performed, or the prices paid for the crops as to the rise in the price of land?

Is your business land speculating or farming? Few farmers have made much from the products of the soil. THE AVERAGE FARMER MAKES ONLY A POOR LIVING.

Look at the "future" prices! Wheat at 90 to 93c, oats at 40c or less, potatoes being contracted at $1.00 a barrel or less, cotton at 9½ cents, etc. Hogs and cattle down, but meat high; egg and poultry buyers meeting in conventions to set the season's price without consulting you; commission men getting together to exploit the fruit and vegetable crops, etc. But what are the farmers doing? What can they do on such short notice?

The most promising thing is to multiply the circulation of this paper. Every thousand increase in its circulation helps every subscriber. This is true. Give it 500,000 subscribers and the farmers can set the price on each 1912 crop and get the price. Under such conditions, and with the control that a known price will bring the farmers' price will be the market price.

ACCORDING TO FIGURES GIVEN OUT BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FARMERS SELL ABOUT $6,000,000,000 WORTH OF PRODUCE A YEAR AND THE CONSUMERS PAY $13,000,000,000 FOR IT. THAT IS, THE MIDDLE SYSTEM—THE DRONES IN THE HIVE OF INDUSTRY—CHARGE $7,000,000,000 FOR DOING THE EASY AND PLEASANT PART OF YOUR WORK—THE MARKETING PART. IT SURELY IS NOT AS HARD WORK, OR AS MUCH DRUDGERY TO DO THE SELLING SYSTEMATICALLY, AS TO DO THE ARDUOUS WORK OF PRODUCING THE CROPS. THEN WHY EMPLOY THESE PEOPLE AT SUCH OUTRAGEOUS WAGES?

Take the wheat crop as an example (and the same is true of all the others in varying degrees). The average crop is about $650,000,000 bushels. Take out 150,000,000 bushels for seed and home consumption it leaves 500,000,000 bushels for sale. This ought to sell for $1.25 a bushel at Chicago, but for a fact it is being bought and sold (the 1912 crop that is to be made yet) at 93 cents. Unless the farmers themselves prevent it they will be robbed of 32 cents a bushel, or, $160,000,000 on this crop alone.

That is, the speculators and gamblers have conspired to rob you of $160,000,000 on the 1912 wheat crop and they'll rob you of billions of dollars on all of the crops if you don't protect yourselves. It is an APPALLING CONSPIRACY.

We have been telling you that the people who sell your crops in advance won't protect your interests. The old handlers of your crops are all against you.

Don't stand and quibble about this matter. You can make the circulation of this paper so great, in time to fix the price on the 1912 crops, that the speculators can not build up the great visible supplies because there will be less dumpers and what is marketed early will be needed to meet the demand of consumption. Also you can compel them to come to you and pay your price to fill their contracts.

FARMERS—GRAIN GROWERS, STOCKMEN, FRUITMEN, TRUCKERS, GARDENERS, COTTON PLANTERS, EVERYBODY, AWAKE TO THIS QUESTION. BEFORE ANOTHER LICK IS MADE TO PRODUCE THE 1912 CROPS DO SOMETHING TO INSURE GOOD PRICES FOR THEM. LEAVE THE PLOW STAND IN THE FURROW AND GO AND GET A CLUB OF SUBSCRIBERS FOR THIS PAPER.

We have shown you the way. The opportunity is present. Every dollar you put down in this matter will return you ten or more.

Won't 25,000 present subscribers send a club of 8 this month—March? Won't you be one of this number? Look at these figures:

25,000
8
200,000

If anything like 25,000 of you will respond this month with 8 new subscribers each, only $1 for such a club, we will guarantee to get the remainder of the half million and insure profitable prices for every 1912 crop.

Will you help or will you be a clog in the wheel?

Use the blank. If you can't send a club of 8, send what you can. Send all you can.

We are wonderfully in earnest. We are working very hard FOR YOU. Please do just a little to help us to help YOU.

SPECIAL MENTION

The following club raisers are entitled to special mention. The list is larger than any time before. We urge our friends and co-workers to send in as large clubs as possible, four or more, at 12 1-2 cents. They must be new subscribers.

Alabama—Mrs. Cora Graves, F. G. Vail, A. H. Green, H. G. Bagby, Joe Powell, S H. Murphree.
California—B. E. Douglass.
Colorado—Lena Brown, H. W. Crabill, V. H. Fair,
Connecticut—Mrs. Jno. Anderson.
Georgia—W. F. Paulk.
Illinois—C. D. Ginger, Fred Pitman, Lula Long, Edgar H. Karraker.
Indiana—J. D. Green, V. Stanley, E. N. Larkin, Fred A. Colpitts.
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Kentucky—A. P. Jackson, J. R. Morgan, B. C. James, T. M. Chambers.
Louisiana—A. E. T. Fuller.
Maryland—John W. Seibert.
Michigan—Oscar Kyte, Herman O'Green, Frank H. Mullen, Silas Snook, Mrs. Nellie Marcy, A. E. Cunningham, Geo. Downing, C. Charbonneau.
Minnesota—Frances Wilkinson.
Mississippi—Nannie Cook, Fannie Hamilton.
Missouri—Timmie Palmer, Geo. W. Heiskell, H. E. Kase, L. N. McFarland, Alfred G. Holland, R. B. Frisbie, Nellie Crites, Aug. G. Heidbreder, Fred Barreith.
Montana—Geo. Poor.
Nebraska—William Wisbey.
New Jersey—Richard D. Field. 2
New York—Guy G. Ormsbee, W. D. Sleeper, B. J. Berringer, Joe Harrington,.
North Carolina—John M. Clayton.
North Dakota—Mrs. O. A. Tye, W. G. Brenize, Theo. O. Huns.
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227 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

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EDITORIAL

The Express Monopoly

IT WOULD seem to matter little to the public who does their carrying business, whether one company, or allied companies, provided it is done well and promptly, and at charges on an equitable level for the service rendered; and it would seem that in so simple a business, based on service rather than on capital, a harmful monopoly could not be formed.

In the first two essentials no complaint has been entertained against the express companies. They do their work well, are careful with what is entrusted to them, and are prompt in transportation and delivery; but in charges for the service they are held to be unreasonable, and by cooperation and affiliation they have grown into a powerful power in State and National government.

The Adams Express Company started as an experiment, and it grew out of the need for a means to carry and deliver packages. Simple as was this beginning, it has grown, as we have said, into a powerful national machine, all that have sprung up in competition having been absorbed or affiliated until there is practically but one great express machine, through different names apparently representing different companies appear in the business. And from the simple work of carrying parcels and packages, it has become a vehicle for doing almost all sorts of business.

As is well said by one of our exchanges, the express companies do a commission and collection business. They transport, deliver and collect the pay for game, fish, fruit and vegetables; oysters, ice cream, butter eggs, poultry, and live stock; also spirituous liquors, intoxicating drinks, practically becoming open sellers of intoxicants where citizens are not allowed to either sell or give them away under any conditions. They file legal documents and collect notes and accounts, redeem pawned goods, execute deeds, conveyances and contracts, and carry jewelry, money and other treasures.

The express companies also perform banking functions. In one year the people deposited with the express companies no less than $352,590,814, and their transactions in money orders, travelers' checks, letters of credit and bills of exchange rivaled those of the most powerful banks and of the government itself.

During financial panics (this was particularly so during the panic of 1907) the people drew their money from the banks and invested it in express money orders, thus taking it from the usual course of circulation and diverting it to a special channel controlled by the express companies, thus aggravating the panic and intensifying the general business depression, but adding greatly to the financial power of the companies.

This transfer of funds in time of danger shows that the people believe the express companies safer than the banks. And companies never yet have failed, and they pay their stockholders fabulous dividends. Last year they paid a dividend of $10,580,264. Six companies, acting practically as one, control more than 90 per cent. of all this business. And the strange part of it is done without a particle of government or legal control. The express companies are not required to give any guaranty of honesty or faithfulness in the discharge of the service assumed, or security for funds or other valuables entrusted to them, other than that imposed by the law governing the ordinary citizen to whom articles of value may be entrusted.

We repeat, if this service is done well, and is in no way harmful to the public what matters whether it is done by one company or a thousand, whether by banks or express companies, whether monopolized or not. Let us see.

The express companies dominate the railroads and interfere with freight transportation, which always costs the public less than carrying by express, though the carrying is done by the railroad companies themselves. When a railroad is ready to do a carrying business the express companies form with it what almost amounts to a partnership. The method of doing this, we are informed, and the public quite generally understands it so, is to issue to the railroad company an agreed amount of express company stock, with a contract allowing the railroad company a definite per cent. of the express company receipts for business done over its line. It is claimed that this percentage makes express matter more profitable to the railroads than freights; hence the management would naturally seek to divert freight traffic where suitable to the express trade. This may be done by higher freight rates on packages and small articles, by carelessness in handling freight, slowness of transportation and uncertainty of delivery. If this is true, the public are the sufferers. To tighten this grasp upon the railroads and to more certainly secure their co-operation in the increase of express business, it is not an unusual thing for the express companies to buy railroad stocks.

As may be expected, so powerful a machine has considerable to do in politics, and benefits by whatever influence it can obtain in the government. The president of one of the companies was for a long time a member of the United States Senate. As such, he secured a contract giving his company the exclusive right to carry government moneys when necessary to transmit them. Some years ago it was necessary to send ten million dollars in gold certificates from Washington to New York. To save the heavier express charges, the authorities sent it by some of the treasury employes at a cost of $100. The Senatorial president of the company brought a claim against the government under the exclusive contract, and was paid the express rate, $2,000, though the company had not carried a cent of the money.

We mention these things and give this bit of history to show how powerful in government simple things, backed by greed, may become, and that, if we have a government for the people, something more than party is to be considered by the voters.

More Board and Commission Work

PUBLIC men get fads as well as common people and "experts" do. The governmental fad just now seems to be boards or commissions to investigate and report on something. If Mrs. Flimsy tears her gown, or Mr. Flimsy starts a sweat, there must be a board of some kind or a commission of some kind appointed to find out how it all happened. These extra boards and commissions are just about as useless so far as the public good is concerned as anything could be, but they all cost money, and it it universally admitted that public expenditures have become enormous. When such a stalwart as ex-Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island is willing to go on record with the declaration that there could be saved in this country $300,000,000 a year without embarrassment to the proper management of the government, it is time for thinking people to take notice.

Still there must be commissions and commissions. President Taft, now wants a commission to investigate the high cost of living, not only in this country, but all over the world. It seems to us there is no simpler question. It has been investigated in all sorts of private and society ways, and even officially. The President need but study the report of his stalwart Secretary of Agriculture to find all that one needs to know the cause of the high cost of provisions in this country; and that is all the President of the United States needs to worry much about. But there is scarcely a question that the cause in other countries is the same as it is here. It is greed controlled markets and greed crippled distribution, by which we mean misdirected distribution to more completely play into the hand of greed.

Secretary Wilson has investigated this question, and he finds that the farmers of the United States produce an abundance of supplies for the people, and that they freely furnish those supplies for four billion, two hundred million dollars, but in order to get those supplies thus furnished by the farmers, greed makes the users pay eight billion, four hundred million dollars. Does the President need any other information to enable him to locate the cause of the high price of food stuffs?

But in spite of this unmistakable information coming from his own official household, and a part of the record of his administration, the President says to Congress in a recent message: "For some years past the high and steadily increasing cost of living has been a matter of such grave public concern that I deem it of great public interest that an international conference be proposed at this time for the purpose of preparing plans to be submitted to the various governments for an international inquiry into the high cost of living, its extent, causes, effects and possible remedies.

Wouldn't that be grand? It would give some more "experts" fat jobs to enable them to pay not only the high cost of living, but the cost of high living, at the expense of an already miserably squandered public money.

If the President and Congress would unite in aiding the building up of a better marketing system and the securing of more direct and cheaper distribution, cutting out the toll gates that selfish greed has built up between producer and consumer, they would not need to go to Europe to find a remedy for these evils. Are we told that tradespeople do not exact excessive profits? Then there are too many of them. Too many little profits aggregate excessive profits. Cut out the unnecessary traders and let them seek other jobs. There are many lines of good work that actually needs them. Knocking out the toll gates and securing more direct distribution will quickly do that, and without a ripple in the business world.

Half to the Farmers

FARMING is the only calling that actually creates wealth. Other callings may add value to what already exists, and may make it available. But the farmer, planting a simple seed that decays and is entirely lost, produces a crop that did not exist before, and whatever value it has is a pure creation, because it never existed before. It is that much added to the wealth of the world.

Secretary Wilson, in his latest report declares that during the year 1911 the farmers of the United States thus created new wealth to the amount of eight billion four hundred million dollars! This is an enormous sum. But what went with it? We don't know. Mr. Wilson don't know; but he says the farmers who created it did not get but one-half of it. The other half went to those who "toil not, neither do they spin"—certain it is they do not grow crops and create wealth, but they get it all the same.

Suppose the railroad companies were allowed to have only half of what they earn. Or the mine operators. Or the manufacturers. Or even the professional men. These classes do not create anything, but they do properly and legitimately earn something. Suppose conditions should come or systems should grow up that should take one-half of all their earnings. They would not stand it at all; and they ought not. Yet the world moves quietly on; the farmers themselves submit with scarcely a murmur, and their teachers everywhere urge them to produce more, so that the other fellows can get a bigger half!

After Thoughts of Reciprocity

AS HAS been announced before, there is a glut of grain on the Canadian border. Press dispatches last month declared that there will be 60,000,000 bushels of grain in Duluth, Superior, Port Arthur and Fort William elevators at the opening of navigation next spring, and this is a greater quantity than was ever known before. Winnipeg estimates that the volume of Canadian grain of the recent crop that will be sent east next spring will range from ten to fifteen million bushels, and it is feared, say the dispatches, that the wheat regions of Western Canada are being developed more rapidly than are the facilities for storing and shipping.

This excessive development is largely the work of American capitalists and monopolists, and it is they who got the ear of President Taft on this side and of Premier Laurier on the Canadian side, both of whom exerted all their powers to force the opening of the American markets free to this excessive flood of grain. Did America need it? Our own elevators have been unusually full, and our visible supply has exceeded recent years. There has been no home call for more wheat, and no known local demand has failed to be promptly supplied. And at prices to the growers at which no one could reasonably complain. No, we did not need that excessive quantity of grain, and the only effect its coming could have had would have been the ruinous reduction of American prices—the prices paid American grain growers. And yet those in authority in this country did their best to force that very calamity on the wheat growers of the United States. The free vote of the Canadian people is all that saved us from it.

Many think it very strange that a majority of the Canadian people voted against it if its effect is what we claim it would have been. If it would have opened a better market for Canadian wheat and other farm products, they ask, why did not Canadian farmers support it?

The answer is easy and shows the independence of the Canadian people. As intimated above, this excessive development of grain growing is not by the Canadian people or government, but by American monopolists that have crossed the border, got possession of much of the best grain growing lands, and are crowding to the wall the more conservative Canadian farmers. And the same, in a smaller way, may be said of other products and live stock. The people of Canada knew that in voting for reciprocity, they were not providing any benefits for themselves, but were playing to the hand and fastening upon them a horde of foreign exploiters who cared nothing for them or their government, but who had actually injured them by glutting their own market with an excessive production of grain. They knew also that if reciprocity carried it would relieve these foreign monopolists of their excessive production, but it did not admit to Canada free a single commodity Canadian farm had to buy—not a pound of dressed meats, nor a plow, nor a machine of any kind. It was as one-sided in Canada, so far as the actual Canadian farmers were concerned, as it was in this country; and the Canadian farmer acted wisely in voting it down.

In this country, however, the authorities were determined it should be adopted and put into effect, because it would result in such great benefit to monopolistic grain growing development in Canada, and monopolistic millers and transportation in this country, without reducing so much as a penny the price that had to be paid for monopoly commodities manufactured in this country. Following the lead of Mr. Champ Clark, the Democratic House of Representatives adopted it; and obeying the command of President Taft, the Republican Senate adopted it; and then the President, evidently feeling that he was doing a great service for his monopolistic supporters, eagerly attached his signature to it, which was all the United States could do to make the nefarious scheme a reality.

The same influences that had won the American government had also won the government of Canada. But Premier Laurier was more afraid of the people of Canada than President Taft was of the people of the United States. He ordered an election and submitted the question to a vote of the people. And the people turned it down; and in doing so they put Laurier out of office. It is different in this country. The leaders here continued in office, and one is asking for re-election and the other is asking to be elevated to the highest position in the gift of the people.

Thoughtfulness in Politics

THERE is no question but that the masses of the people ought to take more serious thought of politics. There is too much truth in the statement that party leaders have become party bosses, and that corrupt men seek office by corrupt means to put them in position where they can make corrupt practices more effective. The writer's first presidential vote was for Abraham Lincoln, and he has voted at every presidential election since then, being more or less active in most of the campaigns. But we never, in all that long experience, witnessed such a struggle for a presidential nomination as at the present time—a struggle that sinks to abject personalities and disgusting and contemptible methods. Had Jefferson, Jackson, or Lincoln, or Grant, or even McKinley, done as avowed candidates and their supporters are doing now, the voters would have turned from them in disgust. It is selfishness, money and corruption from the beginning to the end. Even the national conventions were let to the highest bidder. Baltimore's bid for the Democratic convention was $150,000. It does not matter so much how Baltimore proposes to raise the money, as it does what use the convention is to have for that sum. The delegates are not paid for their services, nor does the convention pay their expenses. What need, then, has the convention for all that money? It is purely a boodle and corruption fund. And how does the city expect to make the convention worth $150,000? The hotels, saloons and infamous resorts will answer that question later.

And Chicago, for a similar sum and "other considerations," bought the Republican convention. And all that is said above regarding the Baltimore convention applies to the Chicago convention. What need has the convention for so much money? A convention to nominate a candidate for President of the United States is, or ought to be, an assemblage of representative citizens of all the states to choose the men in their respective parties who, if elected, will make the best President and Vice-President of the United States. Can any one say that is a dominant question in modern national conventions?

The delegates have scarcely reached the convention city until caucuses begin to be held. The advocates of various interests concentrate, and thence forward it is a struggle for these interests. The man becomes the candidate for President. Party leaders and politicians may sneer at this, but they know it is the truth. No one ever heard of a caucus of delegates in the interest of the masses of the people, or to promote the essential elements of good government.

These conventions may nominate good men, but they know how their nominations were brought about, and human nature is human nature. What can the people expect? And what could there be but corruption in government?

And this is not alone in national conventions and the nomination of Presidential candidates. The dominant spirit of corruption and selfish interests goes through state conventions, senatorial caucuses, congressional and legislative conventions, and even invades county governments. The much talked of and lauded primary elections are no remedy. Being at best only semi-official, they are the easiest handled instruments of corruption yet devised by designing politicians, who know the real thinking and moral and business element of the people will, unwisely and improperly, it is true, largely neglect them. These primary laws are framed and used by the selfish politicians, the designing party bosses, as a means of tightening the party grasp on the people. Before a voter can express himself in a primary election he must declare his affiliation with a political party. They, therefore, disfranchise the independent voters. There is nothing designing politicians fear as they do the independent voter—the vote that goes to the best and cleanest candidates regardless of party. And, in truth, those are the voters in whose hands the public welfare is—those who regard men as being greater than machines.

That is why we urge more serious thought in matters of politics. The constitution gives the people the power to rule, but too many of them fail to exercise that power. They accept a party slogan as their watchword, and take it for granted that party action is patriotism. This leads to party rule rather than to "government of, by and for the people."

Value of Soil Surveys

IN A recent issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING we raised the question of value of the soil surveys in which the Department of Agriculture and some of the states are engaged. The Department enumerates those values, as follows:

The soil surveys are of value to railroads in giving reliable and impartial information with regard to the soils and agricultural possibilities of the territory through which the lines run; in showing them lines of agricultural development which they can foster for the fuller development of the country and the increase of their own revenues.

The surveys are of value to real estate companies in that they give an impartial and authoritative basis for dealing in lands which can be obtained in no other way. They tend to steady business and prevent unjust and unlawful speculation.

The surveys are of value to colonization organizations, as well as to the railways, in furnishing exact and reliable basis for the intelligent settlement of communities, particularly in placing the large number of farmers reaching our shores from foreign countries through the Immigration Service. These people are particularly in need of reliable information regarding localities where they can settle and take up agricultural industries with which they are reasonably familiar. The farmers of southern Italy, of northern Italy, of France, Germany, Sweden, Holland, Ireland and other countries have certain traits and characteristics, and have acquired habits and adaptabilities which can be successfully applied to certain soil types and certain conditions, and are likely to be unsuccessful unless these conditions are approximately fulfilled.

The soil surveys are of value to the farmer in many ways. They give him first of all an accurate and impartial description of his soils, thus enabling a direct comparison with the soils of other localities. They show what may be expected of the soil when intelligently cultivated, the proper crops to plant, and the possibilities of adopting on their farms crops and methods of culture that have been successfully inaugurated in other localities with similar soils. They give him an advantage in dealing with other individuals and with real estate companies in the sale of his land. They give him and his sons the advantage of more specific training in the agricultural schools and universities. They give him certain advantages of knowledge in purchasing lands from the railroads and business organizations, which consideration is often required in the building up of new agricultural enterprises. They give him an advantage in dealing with financial institutions in securing loans, and finally they aid him in securing more intelligent and more competent labor. The surveys are also invaluable for anyone selecting a farm in a locality with which he is not personally acquainted.

We gladly give these "values" just as the Department gives them; and it will be noticed that the values of first consideration are to the railroads; next to the dealers and speculators in real estate, and then to the companies engaged in colonization schemes. These are all, it seems to us, entirely foreign to agriculture, but the funds given to the Agricultural Department for the promotion of agriculture are freely devoted to them.

Lastly are enumerated the benefit the surveys are to the farmers. We wish our farmer readers would study those items. How many of them reach the actual farmer, the masses of agriculture, with any benefit at all? It is nice to know just what the soil is made of, and what it will best produce, but how many have learned that from these soil surveys? Farmers plow, and plant, and cultivate, and harvest just the same. It may not be wise to do so, but they do it. The information never reaches them in a form that makes it available; but the surveys and similar work costs the public moneys millions of dollars a year.

We are in favor of whatever will make farming better and more profitable to the farmers; and we are not kicking at these soil surveys; but when money is spent we like to see full value coming back for it—value to those whose money is spent. How would it be for the Department to inaugurate a "market survey," and try to find out why so much of valuable farm products go to waste for lack of buyers, and why so many people suffer for the lack of those very products? That would work benefits not only to those farmers, but to the users of their products.

Farmers Not Making Much

A LECTURER from the Illinois University recently admitted that farmers as a class were not making much money. He argued that the average yield of corn in Illinois was thirty-five bushels to the acre and that the average price for the last ten years was forty-three cents a bushel. The average price of oats is 33½ cents a bushel and of wheat 66 cents. Taking out expenses, these crops, he said, left the Illinois farmers only about $3.15 per acre, or one and a half per cent. on the money invested.

Of course, the professor argued that the thing to do was to farm better, fertilize more, and secure greater yields. There are two things for farmers to learn, he said, "namely, what material crops are made of, and how these can be supplied to the soil in the cheapest way."

It is so strange these good people can not realize that the most important of all these things is the price, and that every addition to total production reduces the price and holds the income down as the general yield increases. With the price secured and made more stable, we too, say increase the production. But definiteness of price can not be secured under the present marketing system and irregular and unwise distribution. Wants may be unsupplied, but, if so, it is not because there is a lack of products, but it is because the stuff does not go where it is needed, or because it is held up by the "system" at prices beyond the reach of those who need it.

There are at least three things farmers must learn before they can take their place among really successful business men. They must learn what materials crops are made of, how to best supply those materials, and how to so market as to get remunerative prices for what they produce.

DR. WILEY, A PRODUCER, ON THE COST OF LIVING

"Fat cattle, such as one may see out on the farms eating corn and fodder are being sold for $500 each." "Common red wheat like that grown last year on the farms is fetching $40 a bushel." Astounding figures, but Dr. Wiley, the food expert, says they are unquestionably correct.

Dr. Wiley has a farm down in Virginia. He says:

My calculations show that the man who eats a bushel of my 90-cent wheat in a hotel or restaurant, baked into pies, cakes, rolls, and bread, pays about $40 for the same. Every penny I receive for my wheat crop has been multiplied forty-four times at the moment it reaches and is eaten by the consumers. I get the penny, you see, while the railroads, millers, dealers, bakers, and hotel or restaurant owners get 43 cents in large and small amounts.

So when you ask me if the farmer is receiving his share of the consumer's money I answer that he is not.

I also fatten steers. Fattened fifty of them and sold them for $62 each, just as winter was coming on last year. My mathematics show that the man who ate one of my steers at a hotel or restaurant paid the sum of $500 for that epicurean delight and rare opportunity.

All along the line there was profit, except to the man whence the steer originated. The fattener of that steer, myself, lost money. My contribution to the meat trust, as I estimate it, was about $6.25 on each steer that I sent to market. Six and a fourth times fifty are $312.50. It was not much to the trust, but it was considerable to Wiley. We read, however, that little drops of water and little grains of sand form the mighty ocean and the beautiful land. That, I might observe, is the geology of the situation. The arithematic I dare say, is more interesting.

Historically and commercially, the transaction was as follows: I bought the steers for $46 each. The purchase was made in December, 1910. They were poor but respectable beasts. During the winter down to April, 1911, let us say, I fed those steers on what is technically known as roughage, otherwise straw and the stalks and husks of corn. In the spring, last spring, you understand, I turned those steers into my bluegrass pasture.

I didn't feed the steers anything only a little salt now and then. They ate of the grass and waxed surprisingly sleek. On December 1, just past, they were ready for market. I had labored with them—giving them, I could truly say, the Wiley uplift—for twelve months. Walking among them, my mouth watered and I had a feeling of fullness in my pocketbook. Ordinarily those phenomena do not occur simultaneously in the same individual.

With something akin to elation, therefore, I got into communication with the several and sundry slaughter houses in Baltimore and Washington. 'Here are the steers, gentlemen,' I said, in effect. 'Step up and make your bids. Don't crowd, but be orderly and genteel and remember the golden rule, even if the matter in hand pertains to the butchering business.'

Well, the silence that ensued would have made a cemetery seem like a noisy place. There were no bids. It was demeaning, but I made a personal call or two, experimentally and speculatively.

Concentrating their language into brief and candid English, this is what the managers of the slaughter houses said: "We have contracts with cattle brokers. They supply us with a certain number of steers each week. If they fail in their contracts they can be compelled to pay us damages. On our part we bind ourselves to make no outside purchases.

"You are not a cattle broker, Dr. Wiley. You are a mere farmer, an outside man. We should like to purchase your steers, but if we did so the brokers would cancel our contracts and cut off our regular sources of supply. You must sell to them; we in turn are obliged to buy of them and no one else."

I sniffed the air and looked on the ground and smelled and saw the unholy tracks of the western meat trust. There was absolutely no doubt of it. Winter was at hand, and if I didn't get rid of my steers I would have to buy corn and feed them on roughage and let them grow thin again. Swallowing my wrath—I believe that is the way the phrase goes—I sought out, shamefully, I confess it, the cattle brokers. I shall not repeat our dialogues. It would contribute nothing to the art of polite conversation.

The brokers bought the steers, but at two cents a pound less than the Chicago quotation for that day. Freightage from Chicago to the east amounts, I believe, to one cent a pound. I should therefore, have received the Chicago price plus one cent. Any man of business will say the same. They were prime steers, but I feel that I sacrified them on the altar of monopoly, and that Wiley, performing a public function by doing his modest part in feeding the American people, was outrageously soaked. I talk lightly now, but the iron went in deep.

I am glad to give verbal expression to my disgust. Thousands of farmers, no doubt, have had experience exactly like my own, are having them right along.

But I am not through with the whole story of those steers. They illuminate, in a way and so far as they go, the farmer's side of the meat question.

Each steer, as I have said, cost me $46 cash on the spot. Interest on that sum for one year amounts to $2.76. Pasturage at five cents a day for 365 days amounts to $18.25. That is the regular charge for pasturage, and the pay I get when my neighbors turn their cattle into my fields. The three hired men on the farm are given $60 a month, or $720 a year, in wages, I estimate that at least one-tenth of their time was contributed to the welfare of the steers. Labor in caring for the steers, then amounted to $72. There were fifty steers. The wage charge per steer was, as you will see, $1.44. Total cost to me of each steer, $68.45. I was paid, as I told you, $62. Proved loss, $6.45 on each animal. Multiplied by fifty, the loss on the herd is shown to have been $322.50.

And yet some of my neighbors think they are making money fattening cattle, whereas they are losing it.

Now, as we go along, let me give you the figures on the 2,200 bushels of wheat I grew last year. They likewise are illuminating. Some of the wheat was sold for 84 cents, some for 94 cents, and some remains in my barns. I estimate the average price as being 90 cents. The average yield was 18 bushels to the acre. Ninety times eighteen are $16.20. The cost of growing an acre of wheat was as follows: Interest on the land at 6 per cent., $3; taxes 30 cents; upkeep of fences, barns and other buildings, $1; seed and I bought the best, $1.50; fertilizer, $3.50; plowing and preparing the land, $2; planting 50 cents; harvesting, $1.50; thrashing and hauling, $1; taking wheat to market, 3 cents a bushel, or 54 cents.

Adding the items makes the cost per acre exactly $14.48. Subtract that from $16.20, and a producer's profit of $1.36 remains. That wheat, I said, brings $40 a bushel when sold as bread and so on in hotels and restaurants. It is clear to me, if to no one else, that the farmer is not getting his share of the money of the consumer.

WOULD WE USE NEW MARKETS

Under this heading the following editorial appeared as a "leader" in the New York Evening World:

Has this town (New York City) a policy as to markets? Should it build more, or dismantle those it has? If it is to accept the precedent of Des Moines it will build more. The open markets recently created in that city seem to have cut store prices on butter, eggs, fruits and vegetables from 40 to 60 per cent. A score of German cities have joined the market movement. According to Farmer Fullerton, of Long Island "crops big or crops small affect not one whit the city dweller's food," nor will farm conditions change it until eastern cities follow the general example of those to the westward by establishing markets within easy reach of city dwellers and their grocers.

Yet the trend here is the other way. The back files of newspapers show repeated demands for razing the "unsightly, ramshackle, outgrown markets." Certainly the razing has gone on. Police headquarters has supplanted Center Market. Catherine Market has become a pumping station. Clinton Market was converted into storage ground for the street cleaning department. Three years ago the Dock Department established the largest ash dump in Brooklyn in the Wallabout Market, to the latter's detriment. Tomkins Market is to give place to a larger Cooper Union. The fate of the Fulton Ferry seems to anticipate the fate of the Fulton Market. The Dock Department has plans for converting Washington Market into an elevated freight railroad terminal and for moving back the great West Washington or Farmers' Market.

Against this policy of scuttle are to be set the Bronx borough demand for a centrally located market and the project well under way for a $3,000,000 market adjoining the Bush terminal in Brooklyn.

This is the usual proposition to ignore the fact that the middle system is too large already, but to build to it. And this under conditions that would **attract** only a part of the consumers' trade and leave all the present stores to exist by charging still higher prices for what they do sell. So long as there are public markets to draw **some** of the trade, the local stores will also get some of every family's trade and thus take, in excessive prices, what was saved on the markets. It is either, buy all at the market or buy all at the stores. They take trade from each other and force prices up just as truly as two stores do in a district where there should be only one.

The mayor continued:

What does the city intend to do, or does it know? Perhaps the clue is found in Mayor Gaynor's letter to a woman's club which wanted more markets: "I thank you," he wrote, "for your suggestion, but we have open markets now. The chief trouble is that women won't go there. Do you not think some education on that head would be well placed?" Women will not go to the markets, and these are no longer easy of access. Population has grouped itself beyond walking distance from them.

If people are to have benefit of market economies, the markets must be relocated. Even then, would it be worth the city's while? Not if all but foreign-born women are ashamed to be seen carrying a market basket or even a dry goods parcel. Not if the housewife does her marketing by telephone—a custom which enables the grocer to give her the poorest value at the highest price. Not if women here remain addicted to those labor-saving but not money saving institutions—*the grocery around the corner, the delicatessen shop and the great American tin can.* It takes time and shoe leather and a disposition to regard one's household duties seriously if one would get benefit from a market.

Our comment on this is the same as on another article, "High Priced Food." Notwithstanding that there were, probably, more public markets established in 1911 than in any other one year in fifty years, the policy is wrong and it will not solve the living problem fully for any of the people and will not relieve the stress except for comparatively a few who will buy on the markets. This point will be further illuminated by the following extract from an address by Ezra A. Tuttle, delivered at the recent annual

We Want to Get Acquainted With All Our Readers

We want to give them some printed Letter Heads and Envelopes to identify them as business subscribers to the Farmers' Business Paper.

And We Want to Know How Well We Are Meeting Their Need

For going on fourteen years now we have been working earnestly and faithfully, as we think, for the good of our subscribers, and we are determined to keep up that work, and we desire to make it more efficient with every issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. We would be glad, if it were possible, to have a personal introduction and a face to face talk with every one of our subscribers, but since we can't do that, we are going to ask each of you to answer the following questions and mail us the Report. We do not do this through any matter of curiosity, but because we want to know you as we know personal friends; and it will enable us to do all the better the work we are determined to do for our people.

SUBSCRIBER'S REPORT

Your name and address .....

What Department of UP-TO-DATE FARMING do you like best?.....

Why? ..... Do you like the Editorials?..... Would you like more illustrations?..... What kind?..... Would you like more letters from our readers?..... More fun or humor?..... More household articles for the women?..... What would you suggest to make the paper better generally?.....

.....

What other papers do you take?.....

.....

Don't you believe our work for better marketing is as important as the strenuous efforts others make for greater production?..... Don't you believe that farmers who read this paper and practice its teachings will find farming more profitable?..... What

.....

How many acres in your farm?.....Do you own it or rent it?.....

How many in your family? Adults..... Children.... What are your principal crops?

..... Which are your best money makers and where do you market? .....

.....

How many horses have you?..... Mules?..... Cows?..... Sheep?.....

Hogs?..... Other stock?..... Poultry?..... Have you a silo?..... A cream separator?..... An automobile?..... A gasoline engine?..... A binder?.....

Do you expect to buy any of the following articles during 1912? (Place a cross before such article as you think you may want to buy.)

Cream separator, harvester, mower, plow, cultivator, wheat drill, corn drill, or planter, harrow, manure spreader, fencing material, roofing, fertilizer, gasoline engine, kitchen cabinet, stove incubator, brooder, automobile, piano, organ, house furniture, anything else for farm or house.....

.....

Do not feel any embarrassment no matter how many of the above questions you may have to answer "No," for no farmer has all these things, but we wish to know, for it is our purpose to help our readers to buy as well as to sell.

50 PRINTED LETTER HEADS AND ENVELOPES

We want all of our subscribers to become business farmers also, and we propose to help them in that, too. We believe you would like to have letter paper and envelopes with your name, the name of your farm, if it has one, your post office, and any specialty you may make in stock or produce, printed on them, like business men have. For every subscriber for UP-TO-DATE who will fill out and return to us the above report, and who says he would like to have the stationery, we will print **50 such letter heads and 50 envelopes** to match, and send two dimes with your report, and tell us what you want printed on them. But we hope you will kindly fill out the report and send it in whether you want the letter heads and envelopes or not.

We would be glad to have the reports as soon as convenient.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, as follows:

At Gansevoort market in Manhattan and at Wallabout market in Brooklyn there is outdoor space allotted to farmers with their teams and wagons, but farmers do not trade with consumers. They have to deal with retailers, jobbers and middlemen. The locations are not suitable for retail markets, and they in no degree solve the question of how to bring producers and consumers into direct relations. The system, such as it is, is full of temptations for favoritism, graft or the boycott. The producing areas are too far removed from New York to permit of marketing any considerable amount of produce by wagon. You must go twenty miles or more out in every direction before coming to even market gardening on a large scale, and these products constitute a very small part of the family food supplies.

Bring the producers and consumers into direct business relations, by establishing public markets under the control of producers and consumers, eliminating the commission men, jobbers and speculators. Save trucking, handling and storage. Inaugurate the system on a scale commensurate with the population and the demands of a district, city or town. The field must be occupied from the first, or a "freeze out" will be certain and effective.

Above is bravely said and as sound as the laws of nature. But how does Mr. Tuttle propose to accomplish it? He has fallen into the error that nearly all have. He evidently thinks the farmers and consumers can't attend to their own business and must always be in leading strings to business men or the governments. This is what Mr. Tuttle says."

In order to establish public markets of sufficient number and size to supply the demands of the consumers of New York, it would be necessary for the city or state to provide suitable property, and buildings, located in districts within reasonable distance of the population to be served. This would require at least one district market for every 100,000 of population, and without counting the outlying districts with more or less scattered population, would mean ten district markets in the borough of Manhattan, ten in Brooklyn and two or three in the Bronx. These district markets could be established for sums varying from $50,000 to $150,000 each, for land and suitable and substantial buildings. In addition to the district markets, it would be necessary to have two or three large receiving terminal warehouses, with cold storage equipment, and at least one manufacturing establishment to do canning, pickling and preserving, to take care of the surplus and what would otherwise be waste.

The plan further provided for a $5,000,000 capital stock corporation, to be under the supervision of a market commission to be appointed by the Governor of the state. Elaborate explanation was made about employing honest managers, expert accountants, profits and their distribution, etc. Mr. Tuttle said: "A charge for delivery should be made to encourage the carrying home of supplies." This will guarantee the continuance of the present stores that deliver, because only a small per cent. of buyers will do their own delivering.

Further Mr. Tuttle says: "The capital of the operating company should be furnished by producers and consumers." If everything else was above criticism, this would kill the scheme. Consumers, who want to buy as cheaply as they can, and producers who want all that their goods are worth, at all times, can not successfull combine their capital in a marketing enterprise. Each must own its own utilities and be in absolute control, free from the other's dictates. But they can cooperate to cut out all unnecessary interference between them in marketing.

The Farmer in the Dark

By A. Hunter

It is said the good old farmers
  Are agroping in the dark,
While the gambler in his grain pit
  Is watching like a shark.

Let him take the Hoosier war-club
  Of farming Up-to-Date;
Aim to hit him, do not spare him,
  Just swat him o'er the pate.

Let your bugle notes be sounded
  Along the old Wabash,
Till it hits the Mississippi
  With a deep, resounding swash,
And is carried on his waters
  Till it reaches to the sea,
And proclaims the joyful tidings,
  That the farmers are set FREE.

When writing to advertisers don't fail to mention Up-to-Date Farming

STORY

HOW SHE FOUND HER OWN

"Is—is it really you?"

Cynthia was taken off her guard. She found herself stammering like a school girl at her unexpected encounter with Tom Thorne. It is not an easy task, even for a woman of the world, to receive graciously a man who has failed to return her love. Three years before, at her coming-out party, young as she was, she had suddenly realized that Thorne himself and his indifferently bestowed attentions meant more to her than anybody or anything else in her life. Simultaneously with her knowledge of conditions had come his announced determination to travel for several years. He had worked hard for a long time—he told her, and he had decided to play for a while. There were certain conditions—he had said—which made a long trip imperative.

"I daresay," he had laughed, as he told her good-bye, "that I shall run across you on your honeymoon somewhere in Europe. I wish," he had added seriously, "that something would fire your ambition, Cynthia. I have watched you since you were a little girl and your mental caliber is too fine to be wasted in an ordinary life, talking and dancing with these little fellows who caper to the sound of society's music. Good-bye and good luck to you!"

A few months later when her father died, a note had reached her from Thorne, dated in Egypt, assuring her of his sympathy for her and of his sense of personal loss. When her affairs had been adjusted, she went abroad for two years and then, returning home and finding the weather severe, she decided to spend the winter with a party of friends in the south. A few days after her arrival on accepting an invitation to dinner, she was surprised to find Thorne there.

"Cynthia," he had echoed, "is it really you?" What a long long time since I went to your party to offer my homage at the court of a new queen! Life has certainly been generous to you," he said, noting her mature beauty.

"Oh no," she interrupted, "Life took all I had when my father died."

"You have never married then?"

Cynthia saw a sudden light in his dark eyes as he bent almost eagerly toward her.

"No," she answered quietly. Then dinner was announced.

Before the dinner was over Thorne reflected that Cynthia had made the most of her possibilities. He had never heard a woman talk so entertainingly. She easily dominated the conversation; in a quiet unassuming way, she tactfully steered the talk into interesting channels—art—current events—travel and matters of general interest. The men, he knew, were secretaly thankful that for once they had not been forced to discuss or to listen to gossip and to small talk that is too prevalent.

Thorne became conscious of the fact that a woman was questioning him.

"You have known Cynthia Wayne for a long time, haven't you?" she asked curiously.

"Yes, ever since she was a little girl in short dresses."

"How interesting! It's funny how she has remained single when all the men go mad over her. I suppose she sat on your knee and showed you her dolls in those old days?" questioned the woman archly

"Cynthia," called his loquacious neighbor, "I bet Mr. Thorne was in love with you. That's why he went abroad for several years."

The woman laughed shrilly and Thorne, seeing Cynthia's face grow white, felt a savage desire to choke the woman of too many words.

"No, nothing of that kind, could have taken him away," Cynthia replied seriously.

He found himself a little later walking in the rose garden with the girl. A soft yellow moon hung in the southern sky and lighted up the fragrant paths, sweet with flowers and the breath of magnolias. A nightingale, his breast throbbing with passion, wooed his mate with many a silvery trill somewhere in the dark cypress trees.

"What became of young McConnel, Cynthia? Your father thought you meant to marry him."

"Did father mention it to you?"

"Yes, asked me what I thought of him as a man."

"How strange. I can't understand that, for Bob McConnel never cared for me that way."

"Let's sit here on this old bench, Cynthia. I've lots of things to say to you."

"What have the years brought you, Cynthia?"

"Knowledge—of everything."

"I wanted to be near you when your father died. The thought of you never left my mind."

"Thank you for that. It was hard, harder, I think, because there was no body to whom I could turn. It seemed so strange to me that the sun kept shining and the little world of humanity that daily passed my door went by unheeding even though my heart was enshrouded in grief. It seemed so cruel for the world to go on in its usual matter-of-fact way. I was the only one, it appeared, who had been left out of the scheme of things."

"I would have come to you if I had dared to believe I could serve you."

"I tried to interest myself in business, travel and books, it kept my heart from breaking."

"In all this time, Cynthia, has there been no man whom you could love and trust?"

Cynthia's throat was tight. She waited a minute before answering.

"Yes, there was a man. There is always a man, you know."

"Can you tell me about him?"

"There is nothing to tell. He didn't love me. I have measured all the men I have known by his standard and finding them to fall short, I have not accepted a substitute. You see I have closed my gate of Paradise with clean though faltering fingers. I could not marry a man whom I didn't love in the same foolish, unworldly way that I loved—that man."

"You haven't moped about, that's certain, for I have traveled a bit and have known many women, but I have never known beauty and brilliance to be as well blended as I have found them in you."

"Don't flatter, please!" begged Cynthia.

"I want to know about the man. He was a fool not to care. How do you know that he didn't care?"

The look in her eyes burned in his brain and he urged an answer.

"How could you know that he didn't care?"

"Because he never told me."

"But perhaps—Oh, Cynthia, dear, I ran away from the pain of losing you. Maybe he was like that—"

"Why, why, you laughed when you told me good-bye," sobbed Cynthia, suddenly. "You laughed—"

But Thorne's arms were around her and he was holding her as if he never meant to give her up again so speech was impossible.

"Women have a way of letting men know. Why didn't you give me a chance, Cynthia?"

"Tom," said Cynthia then, "Father told you about Bob McConnel to find out your own attitude. It has come to me. One birthday you gave me your picture in a little silver frame. I remember that I teased you for it. I kept it on my desk and one night Father came into my room when I had it in my hands looking at it. 'I believe,' he said, 'that old Tom is your not impossible he daughter. Is it not true?" he asked and I jumped up and threw my arms around his neck and told him that—that I believed so, too."

"Little girl of my heart! Oh, Cynthia, I love you."

Across the garden came the voice of the lady of too many words.

"I suppose they're somewhere out there in that mad moonlight. I knew that elder brother business was all talk. I tell you, Jim, Thorne's the man. I saw it in Cynthia's eyes."

"How?" asked Cynthia softly "To keep a secret for three years and then to give it away to a dinner party!"

"Trust a woman to find out another woman's secret! I hate gossipy old women but you know I think that I am going to love her."

"So am I," said Cynthia promptly.—Marie A. Crawford.

Something to Remember

By Pearl Ulilla Davis

One just man, a man alone,
  Awakened his dreamy brothers;
And farmers near and farmers far
  Joined with the thousand others!
Where men have failed, he persevered—
  Success has crowned his dealings;
And million soon will join the boon
  Of Equity's great sealing!

And yet, some sit apart and sigh—
  They say their crops are poor;
They know that prices are so low,
  Yet dare not ask for more.
Friends, friends, can you doubt Equity.
  Now based by righteous light;
Where thousands see that Equity
  Has raised the prices right?

The great need you've been wishing for
  Is now within your reach;
Yet blind you are to see the power
  The Union has for each.
Still as they believed in olden times,
  And sought Jesus in peace,
So now they grasp great Equity
  And justice links increase!

Equity is Here

Air: Hold the Fort

Come, ye farmers, long you've labored,
  For but little pay;
You have made an honest living,
  But from day to day.
Cheer ye now, for we are moving,
  Equity is here.
Let your shouts resound forever,
  Equity is here!

Stand as stood the noble Spartans,
  Justice on your side;
Of his hire the workman's worthy—
  Teach it far and wide.
Cheer ye, then, for victory's banner,
  Waves above the soil,
And the fruits that God may give you
  Shall reward your toil.

What you grow is yours for certain,
  Keep it as your own;
Boards of Trade no more control it,
  For it is your own.
Cheer ye, then, as we are moving,
  Equity is here;
Let your shouts resound forever,
  Cheer, ye farmers, cheer!

What She Was Made For

Miss Charming—Don't you think I was made for a business woman?

Mr. Hustle—No, I think you were made for some nice business man.

Too Much Rain

"Johnny," said the Sunday school teacher, "can you tell me what caused the flood?"

"Yes ma'am; it rained, and rained, and rained."

SMILES

Got His Start

"Yes, sir, when I reached this city I had but two cents, and now I am a millionaire."

"I'd like to know how you invested that two cents to get a start."

"I bought a postage stamp and sent home for money."

A Different Reminder

"Doesn't Weighty, the grocer, remind you of a doctor every time you see him?"

"No, he reminds me of what I owe him."

Only a Farmer

"I suppose you will be an agriculturist when you grow up."

"No, I'm only goin' to be a farmer, that's all."

Age and Birthday

"My wife never likes for me to refer to her age."

"My wife don't want me to remember how old she is, but she gets as mad as blazes if I forget her birthday."

High and Low

"Doctors are queer people, do you know it?"

"The lower they get the fever the higher they make their bills."

That's Why

"What do those letters stand for?" asked the wife as she pointed to her husband's Masonic badge.

"I think they stand because they can't sit down," was the solemn reply.

Could Have Made a Better Choice

"How do you like your new papa, little girl?" asked the visiting neighbor a few days after her mother's marriage.

"Not very well," said the six-year-old. "I told mamma yesterday I could have found a better one than that myself."

Looked Smaller

"My new hat is pretty big."

"I thought so too till I received the bill for it; then it dwindled terribly in comparison.

Rather Wide Apart

Lady to Tramp—You say you work, but what do you work at?

Tramp—I work at intervals, ma'm.

Hard Questions

"Yes, I have studied a great many questions, and now I am going to tackle the woman question."

"Better be a little careful there. I tackle a new one about every fifteen minutes."

"How is that?"

"My wife asks them."

Got Even

"Will this winter weather ever break up?" asked the traveler of a stranger at the station.

"Yes, sir, it will be succeeded by warmer weather, and as I am a lawyer I expect a fee when I give information that is asked for. But this constant gleam of snow hurts my eyes. Wonder if I could get glasses that would help that?"

"Yes, wear green goggles. I'm a doctor, and expect pay for prescriptions. I guess we are even."

Both Ways

"I shall never go back on my friends," declared the young office seeker.

"But how will you keep your friends from going back on you?" asked the defeated candidate.

Preaching and Practice

Bashful Lover—I think you ought to give me just one kiss. You know it is better to give than to receive.

Sweetheart—Yes, and I think it is better to practice than to preach.

Why They Were Hard

Diner in Restaurant—These eggs are as hard as rocks. I told you not to boil them but three minutes.

Waiter—That's all they boiled, sir, to the fraction of a second, but we had to boil 'em in hard water, sir!

It's Awful

A Long Island farmer heard a noise one night, and thinking that the wagon spoke he went to investigate. He discovered that the wagon was tongue-tied and that he had merely heard Long Island Sound. Hearing at another time a commotion near a piece of timber not far from the beach, and fearing it was smugglers or pirates, he went out to frighten them by having the hickory bark. The hickory failed, but he found that the dog wood succeed. However, it turned out to be an ocean squall.—*Farm and Ranch.*

Had a Bill

"Dear, that dressmaker of yours must be a bird."

"No, she has neither wings nor feathers, and is a very nice woman."

"But look at her bill!"

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers

Minimum Prices

We believe the following are fair and equitable minimum prices for the crops mentioned. We believe conditions of supply and demand are such that these prices will be paid before the next crops are produced. Certain it is that if producers will hold their crops and ask these prices they will be paid, because the world of consumers cannot get along without them. The farm price will be the minimum price less freight and a fair commission to the handler.

CONTROLLED MARKETING COMPELLS THE PRICE — KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS STAR

1911 CROPS

All prices at Chicago unless stated to contrary.

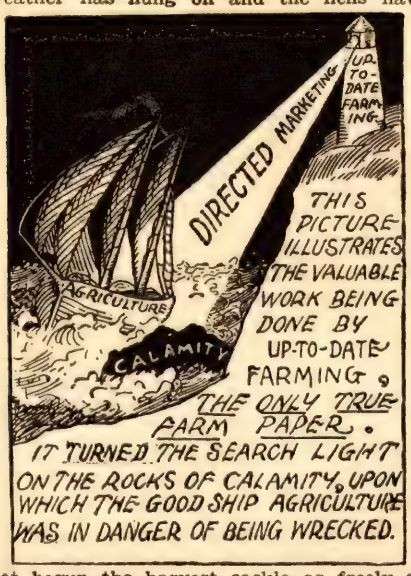
WHEAT—No. 2 red	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 northern spring at Minneapolis	1.30
CORN—No. 2 white	.75
OATS—No. 2 white	.55
BARLEY—Good malting	1.00
BUCKWHEAT—At home market	.90
RYE	1.00
HAY—Choice timothy, ton	$22@24
POTATOES—Choice	.85
BEANS, Pea	2.50
COTTON—New crop, to grower	.13
BROOMCORN—Choice Illinois, ton	$150@175
Choice Oklahoma, ton	125@150
CATTLE—Good to choice steers at Indianapolis	$7.50@8.50
HOGS—Best heavies, 210 lbs. and upward, at Indianapolis	7.50@8.00
Good to choice lights and mediums	7.00@7.50

Advice

Hold all crops that are not selling at the minimum prices or above. Market only while the price will be paid. Watch the market and this department and stop as soon as the price declines below the Minimums. Old readers know that it pays to act on our advice. We have been giving advice about prices and marketing for nine years and the mistakes have been the rare exceptions. No matter what you think of the minimum prices and our advice now, you will make more money if you respect them. Help to get this paper in the hands of all your neighbors.

Wheat—In view of all the conditions that have operated to keep wheat prices down and the large visible supply still existing, we want it understood that there is considerable doubt in our mind about the price going to the minimum—$1.25. But the price will be higher than at present and it will pay those who have wheat, to hold it longer. Watch the reports on this department and our particular advice about wheat.

THE egg speculators are worried. In a very short time the time will have arrived again when eggs will be plentiful. The producers will dump them, the speculators will gather them in to store and "soak" the consumer next winter in the price paid. But the season is late. That is, the cold weather has hung on and the hens have not begun the harvest cackle as freely as was hoped. There is not enough hen music in the land to suit the speculator. Prices are high, the consumptive demand is big and, to make matters worse, Easter comes early this year and the big demand for that event will probably keep prices up.



So the egg speculator is worried muchly over the prospect of getting eggs as cheap as he wants them. But why don't the producers themselves take this whole matter out of the speculators hands? Perhaps nothing is produced more universally than eggs. Wherever there is a farm home there is a flock of chickens. Wherever there is an agricultural community there are many people who sell eggs. Then how easy it would be to form an egg marketing club for every community, select a handler in the town to be the business agent, or select a manager from among themselves. Sell eggs as long as the price is right, but as soon as it goes below the minimum price, say 18 cents a dozen, store them just like the speculators do. In every community there are enough eggs produced to make a volume that would make this practical. By this plan the price can absolutely be maintained at the agreed price during the producing season. And, since the producers own the eggs in storage, they can again agree on a price and maintain it between seasons.

Start this movement and it ought to spread all over the country like wildfire. And there is no reason why the club should not be the local union of the Farmers' Society of Equity. In fact, that is what we had in mind. Then another class of speculators would get their quietus, too. We refer to the grain gamblers who are selling the 1912 wheat crop that has not been produced and much of which the seed has not been sowed yet, at 94 cents a bushel, delivered Chicago, and the oats crop that has not been sowed, at 40 cents a bushel. Also every other class of speculators would be attended to in turn and the entire business end of farming would be attended to by the farmers themselves.

There is much complaint about farmers not being able to hire help. But don't you know, Mr. Farmer, that you are hiring the most expensive kind of help to attend to your business. When you raise a crop it is for consumption. That's what you raise it for. But you don't send it direct to the people or domestic animals who need it, but you take it down to town and employ another man, yes, several of them, to deliver it. And they set their own wages and when you are not looking they usually hog the grist and give you the toll.

The moral is, don't complain about scarcity of hired help on the farm while you are employing such expensive people down in the towns and cities.

The following figures tell the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supplies of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on February 10, 1912, with comparisons are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X means increase.)

	Feb. 10, 1912. Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels
WHEAT	65,544,000	—1,866,000
CORN	12,557,000	X 4,865,000
OATS	17,751,000	— 722,000
BARLEY	3,546,000	— 65,000

Visible supply of wheat in Canada, Feb. 10, 1912, 45,618,000 bushels. This is 24,571,000 bushels more than a year before and 26,213,000 bushels more than two years before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on February 21, two weeks before and a year before, as follows:

WHEAT, No. 2, RED	Feb. 21.	2 wks. before	A Yr. before
Chicago	98¾@99¾	1.01@1.01½	91
St. Louis	95@96½	1.02	92
Kan City	96@97½	1.00½@1.01	92½
Cincinnati	98@1.00	1.01@1.03	91
N. York	1.00¾@1.02	1.03¼	

Minneapolis—No. 1 hard spring, $1.05; No. 1 northern, $1.02@1.02½. Two weeks before, $1.08½ and $1.07@1.08, respectively.

CORN, No. 3 WHITE			
Chicago	62½@63½	64½@65	47½
St. Louis	63½@64	65@66	45
Kansas City	*65½@67	68½@69	44
Cincinnati	*67@68	69@70	48
New York	*72@76		

*No. 2 white.

OATS, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	52½@53	52@52¾	32
St. Louis	53@53½	52½	32½
Kansas City	53@53½	53@53½	31
Cincinnati	54½@54¾	55@55½	33

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed February 21, 1912, and two weeks before, as follows:

WHEAT—May, $1.00⅛; July, 95⅝c; September, 94⅛c. Two weeks before, $1.03⅛, 97⅜c and 95c, respectively.

CORN—May, 68c; July, 67½c; September, 67½c. Two weeks before, 68½c, 67¾c and 67⅜c, respectively.

OATS—May, 52⅜c; July, 47⅝c; September, 40⅞c. Two weeks before, 52c, 47¾c and 41⅞c, respectively.

Cotton

New York, Feb. 21.—Cash cotton quoted as follows: Middling uplands, 10.50c; middling gulf, 10.75c. Two weeks before, 9.90c and 10.15c, respectively. A year before, 14.10c and 14.35c, respectively.

Live Stock

Indianapolis Market, February 21, 1912.

CATTLE—Range of day's prices for steers	$5.10@6.25
Good to choice steers, 1300 lbs. and upward	7.25@8.25
Common to medium steers, 900 to 1100 lbs.	4.25@5.25
HOGS—Range of day's prices	6.20@6.45
Best heavies, 210 lbs. and up	6.35@6.45
Common to good lights, 130 to 160 lbs.	6.15@6.25

The prices of cattle are about the same as two weeks before; the prices of hogs are also about the same as two weeks before.

Chicago Produce Market

February 22, 1912.

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets.

We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparison.

Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels	Change last year Bushels
X 12,821,000	X 31,717,000	X 599,000
— 6,433,000	— 6,042,000	X 4,528,000
— 6,302,000	X 4,013,000	— 333,000
X 1,327,000	— 766,000	— 344,000

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year.
Monday	124	86	79
Tuesday	123	124	68
Wednesday	37	52	47
Thursday	27	61	28
Total, 4 days	311	323	222

Market strong at 2c advance in prices for the day. Wisconsins sold at $1.03@1.12 outside for Dusty Rurals. Demand was good. Receipts were small, and the supply on track was not large. On account of the storm yesterday some of the shipments have been delayed.

Sales reported were: Wisconsins—1 car sacked at $1.03, 3 cars do at $1.05, 1 car do at $1.08, 2 cars do at $1.10, 1 car do at $1.12.

Per bushel, bulk or sacked, Minnesota or Wisconsin, Burbanks or Rurals, fair to good	$1.02@1.05
Choice	1.06@1.08
Fancy to extra fancy, including Dusty Rurals	1.10@1.12
Russets, fancy	1.15@ ...
Bulk, Michigan, Rurals, fair to good	1.05@1.10
Choice to fancy	1.12@ ...

NEW POTATOES—Are quiet. Offerings of Bermudas are light. Floridas were in fair supply and quiet.

Barrels, Bermuda, red No. 1	$7.50@8.00
No. 2	6.00@6.50
Kentucky, second growth	5.00@ ...
Hampers, Florida, red, depending on size	2.50@3.00

The price for both old and new potatoes is about the same as two weeks before.

BEANS—A firmer feeling has come over the market. It was brought in by the blizzard and snow storm. This led holders to asking better prices in the anticipation of more demand at the same time less movement from the country. Pea Beans are the only kind which have been effected.

Pea Beans—	
Hand-picked, choice dry	$2.58@2.60
Prime	2.45@2.48
Damp, damaged, mouldy, no regular value.	
Mediums nominally about same as Pea Beans.	
Red Kidneys, dry, ripe	$2.65@2.75
Good, but not uniform	2.50@
Damp, ordinary	2.40@2.50
White Kidney	2.75@3.00
Brown Swedish, long	2.00@ ...
Round	2.25@ ...
Limas, per 100 lbs.	6.50@ ...

The price of Pea beans is 2@8c a bushel higher than two weeks before; Red Kidneys are about 15c lower; Limas and other about the same as before.

HAY—Receipts 1,500 tons. Market quiet and unchanged. Weather stormy and unfavorable for handling.

Choice Timothy hay	$21.50@22.00
No. 1 Timothy	20.00@21.00
No. 2 Timothy	18.50@19.00
No. 3 Timothy	17.00@17.50
Kansas and Oklahoma prairie, choice	18.00@18.50

Timothy hay is the same in price as two weeks before. Prairie hay is 50c a ton lower.

Geo. Duensing & Co., F. S. E. representative for hay and straw at Minneapolis, sent the following quotations for that market:

No. 1 timothy, $16.50@17; No. 2, $15@16; No. 3, $11@13; No. 1 upland, $13.50@14; No. 2, $11@12.50; No. 3, $8.50@10.50; No. 1 mied, $12@13; No. 2, $10.50@11.50; No. 3, $7@9.50; No. 1 midland, $10.50@11.60; No. 2, $8@9.50; packing, $6@6.50; No. 1 rye straw, $7@7.50; No. 1 oat, $6.50@7; No. 1 wheat, $5.50@6; No. 1 alfalfa, $15.50@16; No. 2, $14@15.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $10.50@11. Oat straw at $9.50@10. Wheat straw at $8.50@9.

BROOM CORN—Is held about steady. The market is well supplied. Trade is still slow.

Per ton, new, depending on quality, $120@180.

The price is the same as two weeks before.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned, were as follows:

	This Week Cases	Last Week Cases	Last Year Cases
Monday	4,056	1,934	5,273
Tuesday	5,779	2,236	7,815
Wednesday	4,806	1,700	*
Thursday	*	2,379	14,646
Totals	14,641	8,249	27,734

*Washington's Birthday.

A rather unsettled feeling exists. There were no official quotations today, being a holiday, but 1@2c higher prices were paid than yesterday.

The early sales were made at 33c and then up to 34c and later on even a little above these figures were paid during a pinch, but at noon, as the offerings increased and the demand being about all supplied, a reaction set in and the market eased off again to 34c and some claimed 33c. Grocers reduced their purchases for fear that consumption would again be cut off by the advance.

APPLES—Late stormy weather has made the market more quiet. Peddlers have not been able to get out. This has made sales small of ordinary quality. In prices no change was quoted. Supply is liberal, both of barrels and boxes.

Market No More Crops the Old Way
The Equity System is Better

Report the produce you will have to sell in the next 30 days and get the co-operation of the Farmers' Society of Equity and its representatives on any of more than 100 markets. This service is exclusively for members of the Society. If not a member now accompany this with one dollar and become a Member at Large.

This report is from ..... P. O. .....

R. R. ..... County ..... State.....

Are you a member of F. S. E..... My Shipping Station is ..... On Railroad.....

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

Name of Crop	Quantity	When Ready	Variety Grade	Home Buyers Offering Now
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Miscellaneous News

PRODUCE DEALERS MEET—The Missouri Association of Wholesale Dealers in Eggs, Poultry and Butter will meet at Kansas City March 4 and 5. A report says that "It is expected to be the biggest meeting in the history of the trade." One thousand or more are expected. The report also says: "Delegates are expected from New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other eastern cities as well as Chicago and other western and from southern cities."

This will be a meeting by the people who handle the produce. Now, when and where will the producers of it meet?

ONE THOUSAND PER ACRE—On the experiment Station farm at Baton Rouge, La., $200 worth of early cauliflower was raised on one-fifth of an acre. It was shipped to Boston, New York and Chicago and sold at fancy prices.

BUCKEYE
CULTIVATORS

Every farmer should have a copy of the new Buckeye Cultivator Catalogue, and get posted on the most complete line of cultivators on the market. After reading this catalogue, he should go to his local dealer and insist on seeing the Buckeye.

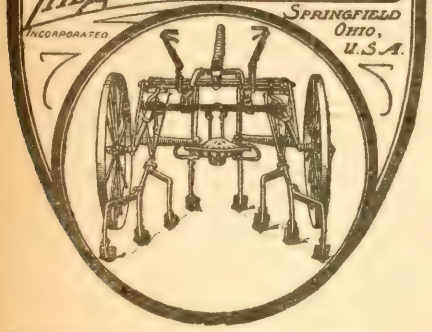
It makes no difference what kind or style cultivator you want, you will find it in the Buckeye Line.

Buckeye Cultivators have the materials in them that insure years of hard service.

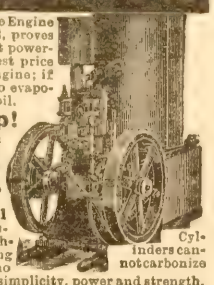
Buckeye Cultivators do their work right, without killing man or team.

"The Buckeye—a Wise Buy."

THE AMERICAN SEEDING MACHINE CO.
INCORPORATED SPRINGFIELD OHIO, U.S.A.



Use KEROSENE Engine Free!



Amazing "DETROIT" Kerosene Engine shipped on 15 days' FREE Trial, proves kerosene cheapest, safest, most powerful fuel. If satisfied, pay lowest price ever given on reliable farm engine; if not, pay nothing. No waste, no evaporation, no explosion from coal oil.

Gasoline Going Up!

Gasoline is 9c to 15c higher than coal oil. Still going up. Two pints of coal oil do work of three pints gasoline.

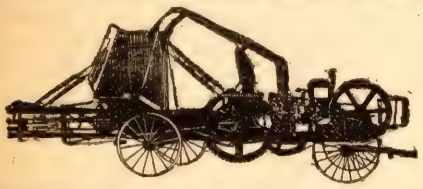
Amazing "DETROIT"

—only engine running on coal oil successfully; uses alcohol, gasoline and benzine, too. Starts without cranking. Only three moving parts—no cams—no sprockets—no gears—no valves—the utmost in simplicity, power and strength. Mounted on skids. All sizes, 2 to 20 h. p., in stock ready to ship. Engine tested before crating. Comes all ready to run. Pumps, saws, threshes, churns, separates milk, grinds feed, shells corn, runs home electric lighting plant. Prices (stripped), $29.50 up. Sent any place on 15 days' Free Trial. Don't buy an engine till you investigate money-saving, power-saving "DETROIT." Thousands in use. Costs only postal to find out. If you are first in your neighborhood to write, you get Special Extra-Low Introductory price. Write! (138)

Cylinders cannotcarbonize

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BOOK! Write us and we will tell you how to overcome your IGNITION TROUBLES. Let us explain to you how to double the efficiency of your engine and save money. MOTSINGER DEVICE Mfg. Co., Mfrs. of Ignition Specialties, 71 Rhodes Av. Lafayette, Indiana, U.S.A.

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Numbers and Value

THE Department of Agriculture estimates the number and value of domestic animals in the United States January 1, 1911, and January 1, 1912, as follows:

Horses, January 1, 1911, 20,277,000, worth $2,259,981,000; January 1, 1912, 20,508,000, worth $2,172,573,000. It will be noticed that though there were more horses January 1, 1912, they lacked nearly a hundred million dollars being worth as much as the smaller number the year before.

The number of mules January 1, 1911, was 4,323,000, worth $544,359,000. The number January 1, 1912, was 4,362,000, and they were worth $525,600,000. Again the smaller number was worth the most money.

The number of milch cows in the United States, January 1, 1911, was 20,823,000, worth $832,309,000; January 1, 1912, the number was 20,699,000, and they were worth $815,414,000.

Of other cattle there were January 1, 1911, 39,679,000, worth $815,184,000. January 1, 1912, there were 37,260,000, worth $790,064,000. As in the above case, there is here a reduction both in number and value, since 1911, but the price per head is slightly increased.

Of sheep there were 53,633,000 January 1, 1911, and they were worth $209,535,000. January 1, 1912, there were 52,362,000, worth $181,170,000. In this case the price per head was less in 1912 than in 1911.

The number of hogs January 1, 1911, was 65,620,000, valued at $615,170,000. January 1, 1912, the number was 65,410,000, worth $523,328,000, a reduction both in number and value.

OATS AND CLOVER

CLOVER should be grown on every farm that will produce it, and a farm that will not produce clover needs drainage or lime. The high price of clover seed deters many farmers from sowing, but we consider that a reason for doing so. Clover seed is a product that may well be increased for the demand is not supplied at a reasonable or equitable price; hence we favor an increase of the clover crop so as to increase the supply of seed. We would cut the first crop for hay and the second for seed. And still later there may be a fair crop to turn under.

But our principal reason for urging an increase of the clover crop is for the benefit of the land. We know of no way to keep up the fertility of a farm that equals the growing and turning under of legumes and the one most generally available for this purpose is clover. Many sow clover seed in the latter part of the winter or early spring on winter wheat, depending upon light night freezing and day thawing to cover the seed. This is quite a successful way to sow, but we have had greater success sowing with oats than any other. The seed is then harrowed in and its covering is assured. If the ground is to be harrowed twice after the oats is sowed we prefer the clover seed to be sowed between the harrowings, so that the clover will get but one harrowing. If the oats is drilled the clover seed may be drilled with it. Or, if the clover be sowed after the oats is drilled, and the ground then lightly harrowed, it will be better for both the clover and the oats.

FARMERS MUST ORGANIZE

T. R. Barnes, attorney for the Chicago Truck Growers' Association, recently gave utterance to the following strong language: "Everything is in an organized movement except the farmer and his community, and he will be behind until he unites in an organization, because to accomplish things for farmers organization is essential."

Stronger language could not be used, nor truer. We have done our best for several years to impress this fact upon the farmers of the whole country, and one would think the truth is so plain and the necessity so imperative that farmers would organize in spite of difficulties or opposition, but they seem slow to move.

GRASS AND CULTIVATED CROPS

The story is told of a renting farmer who, in signing up a five-year lease, seriously objected to a provision inserted by the owner, that at least one-fourth of the land should be kept in grass, and he came very near not signing the lease because of that provision. The five years, however, changed his mind in that regard, and when the time came for a renewal of the lease, he was particularly careful to see that that clause was in it. He said he had learned that the combined grass and cultivated crops, with enough stock to thrive on the pastured portion, and to consume at least a part of the grass product, gave him three chances for income, and, if properly managed, added materially to his chances for income from the cultivated crops.

It is so all the time and everywhere. Land requires rest as well as living things do, and by grassing and pasturing them, they can do valuable service even while they rest.

When writing to advertisers don't fail to mention Up-to-Date Farming.

COLD STORAGE

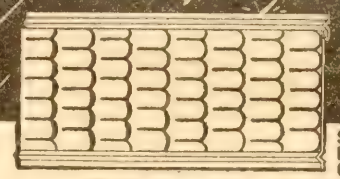
Cold storage, or the application of it, is one of the recent great discoveries. Properly conducted it equalizes food distribution and values of food products to the benefit of both producers and consumers. Also it justifies the producer to produce more because of lengthening out the period of consumption. But not properly controlled by the producers or consumers it can be made, and often has been made to serve an evil purpose by dishonest men and speculators.

Only through co-operation by farmers, or the consumers, can the full blessing of cold storage be realized. For the producer it makes it possible to store surplusses of his perishable crops against the time of actual demand, thus making it unnecessary to dump all of his crop on the market to break the price and destroy his profit.

The consumer can similarly, if organized and buying co-operatively, buy when the season of plenty is on and prices are the lowest, and store up for the season of scarcity. By doing this the storage trust or combine will be beaten and it is the only way to do it.

As now conducted cold storage stuff is almost exclusively owned by middlemen and it is made to defeat the producers in their attempt to get profitable prices and to extract from the consumers all that greed can contrive. Like many other great discoveries it has not benefited the masses of the people as it should, but has been monopolized by a few.

Water Can Never Rust
Sides or Edges



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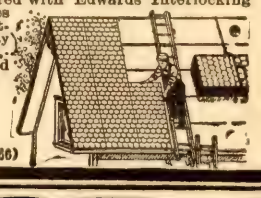
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The shingles are made of high-grade Bessemer steel in sheets 5 to 12 feet long and 24 inches wide. Either painted or galvanized. Ready to put on. Hammer and nails all that is required. Anyone can do it. Can be applied over wood shingles or on sheathing 12 inches apart.

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We agree to refund the amount paid in every case where a roof covered with Edwards Interlocking "Reo" Steel Shingles is destroyed by lightning. This guaranty is backed by our $10,000 Ironclad Bond and stands forever.



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BIG FARMING IN TEXAS

WE DO not know how much land Mr. Borden of Victoria, Texas, controls, but his farming is sufficiently extensive to enlist the attention of the Department of Agriculture to the extent of issuing a press notice concerning it. We give a few items just to show what big farming is.

Last year Mr. Borden produced 185 tons of sorghum seed. This seed he sells to Texas farmers to plant, but of the sorghum itself he makes silage. He usually cuts two crops for the silo, and allows the third crop to mature and produce seed. At the last cutting the average product was 15 tons of silage and 60 bushels of seed an acre. Besides the sorghum, Mr. Borden produced last year 25,000 bushels of corn and 400,000 pounds of rice. He has 11,000 acres in rice. He also has 1,200 acres in alfalfa, which he cuts two or three times a year. He is just beginning to raise hogs, and recently shipped eight carloads to Ft. Worth and Houston. He had last year 1,100 acres in cotton, but he is reducing his cotton production because he finds other crops more profitable. His average of cattle is 11,000 head.

Strange as it may seem, Mr. Borden now depends largely upon Russian peasants for farm work. These it is said, he brings from Galveston, but how they get them we are not told. He furnishes their living, we are told, and pays them $20 a month. They make good hands for a while, but in a year or two they want to go to farming for themselves, either on rented land, or on land their close savings enabled them to buy.

THE SEED CORN PROBLEM

Seed corn for next spring planting will be an unusual problem in the greater portion of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys. Important tests have been made of last year's in the great corn section of Central Illinois, with very unsatisfactory results. The dry, hot weather of last summer retarded the growth and development of corn, and then the unusual growing conditions of the late fall, made a very imperfect maturity of the grain. This, followed by the severe freezing in November and the extreme cold of January, seems to have destroyed the vitality of the seed.

Wherever these conditions prevailed we advise great care in the selection of seed corn. A good stand is the first element of success in a crop, and that can not be expected unless good seed is planted.

QUACK GRASS A FARM PEST

The Department of Agriculture regards quack grass as one of the most serious weed pests in America. It grows from the Atlantic to the Pacific in latitudes north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers; and it is known by various names, such as couch grass, witch grass and twitch grass. It is very difficult to kill out even in cultivated fields, and the Department has made a special study of it with a view to its eradication. The result of that study is a Bulletin 464 on the "Eradication of Quack Grass," which, it is said, gives a complete, cheap and practical method of destroying the pest. The Bulletin may be obtained by writing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and asking for Farmers' Bulletin 464.

Double your land value. Make all of your land work for you. Stumps are costly to have in the ground, but easier to pull than you think. Write to the Hercules Mfg. Co., 160 Seventh street, Centerville, Iowa.

Worms in hogs are responsible for much of their sickness. Get rid of the worms—cure the hogs. Iowa Worm Powder will do it. Write Iowa Stock Food Co., Dept. 7, Jefferson, Ia.

The up-to-date farmer has many uses for a reliable, money-making gasoline engine. Write for catalog and free trial offer to the Temple Pump Co., 463 W. Fifteenth street, Chicago, Ill.

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We manufacture more vehicles by far than any other concern in the world. We make every single part. We eliminate all agents', dealers' and jobbers' profits. You pay just one small factory profit. That's the secret of the hundred great bargains we offer.

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Send postal or letter—**TODAY—AT ONCE**—for our beautiful **1912 Price Reduction Vehicle Book No. 65U69.** Contains every one of these hundred great bargains and full particulars of our **THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL** and **ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE.** This book is **FREE.** Simply ask for it, and we will send it to you prepaid by return mail, together with full particulars of our special prices and terms.

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The Chatham handles over 70 seed mixtures—*wheat, oats, corn, barley, flax, clover, timothy,* etc. Takes *cockle, wild oats, tame oats, smut,* etc., from seed wheat; *any mixture* from *flax; buckhorn* from *clover;* sorts *corn* for *drop planter.* Removes *foul weed seed* and all *shrunken, cracked* or *sickly grains.* Takes out all *dust, dirt* and *chaff.* Handles up to 80 *bushels per hour. Gas* power or *hand* power. Easiest running mill on earth. Over 250,000 in use in U. S. and Canada.

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Get my famous *low-price-buy-on-time* proposition and my big book, *"The Chatham System of Breeding Big Crops."* All comes free. Then, say which Chatham Mill and Bagger you want and I'll loan it to you. *I pledge my word that your only expense attached to this loan is the 2c stamp which carries me your letter.* Now is the time to clean and grade seed grain, so write me *today* (19)

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Your subscription or renewal and four friends, who you want to help, all for one dollar. That is, a club of five for only $1.00. This is a bargain that you ought to embrace.

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Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manufacturer, 59 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and free information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

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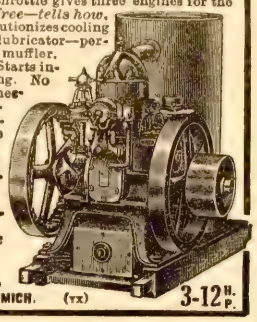
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DROUTHS MORE DESTRUCTIVE

RECENT investigations by the Department of Agriculture indicate that lack of rainfall is every year becoming more fatal to crop production. During scant rainfall plants depend upon the ground water for moisture, and the deeper below the surface the ground water is the less benefit the crops can get from it. The Department has reports from 794 wells in Michigan which show that the water line in that state lowered 2.2 feet in eighteen years. Similar reports from 920 wells in Minnesota show a lowering of 3.45 feet in fourteen years, while in Iowa the lowering in 1,160 wells was 3.6 feet in 21 years. This indicates an average lowering of 4.5 feet in twenty-five years. If the underground water level lowers, thus throughout the country it will soon be below the roots of the most vigorous growing plants, and the dependence of crops will be the rainfall and holding the water therefrom near the surface. This brings up another important agricultural problem, and emphasizes the necessity for the conservation of moisture, and that means fine and deep pulverization before planting and persistent but shallow cultivation during the period of plant growth.

THE FARMER AND THE PARCELS POST

OUR article on the gigantic express monopoly shows clearly why our government dares not adopt a parcels post. Can we call a government a strong government that dares not serve its people.

Prof. W. A. Henry, of the University of Wisconsin, writes us on this subject as follows:

Recently I spent some time in Washington attending hearings on parcels post held by the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, Jonathan Bourne, Chairman. I soon found that powerful interests, well organized, were opposing a general parcel post system by every possible means, especially by flooding Congress with petitions in opposition and by urging one cent letter postage. Do you want from the present Congress a general parcel post system, such as all other civilized people enjoy? Then at once spend 6 cents in saying so by letters to your two Senators and your Representative..

Do not expect your Congressmen to vote for a parcel post when they are all the time hearing from the opposition and not a word from you. Petitions are the lazy man's way of discharging the duties of citizenship. Write three letters now and get your neighbors to write. Be sure to oppose one-cent letter postage.

On Farmers' Parcel Post Letter Day, March 18, 1912, join with the other farmers all over the land in again writing letters to your Congressmen. Ask for a general parcel post and not one limited to rural routes. Only by co-operation and timely effort can the friends of parcel post win their cause.

No Trust

"It is getting so you can't trust your best friends."

"And that's not the worst of it. No matter how hard up you are, you can't get your best friends to trust you, not even for a dollar!"

Don't let stumps occupy your best land. That's not good business or a wise policy. Take them out! It's easy with a Milve steel stump puller. Write Milne Mfg. Co., 835 Ninth street, Monmonth, Ill.

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Husband—I am glad to say I never spoke a hasty word to you.

Wife—That is true, Charles, I never knew you to show the least bit of haste in anything.

Not Arrived

"I hear you have a job on the road." said the eager graduate.

"Yes, but it hasn't got here yet," was the rather despondent reply.

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Spraying is cheap and you have to spray to get a full crop. Spraying may double your crop. For valuable information on spraying write H. L. Hurst Mfg. Co., 492 North St., Canton, O.

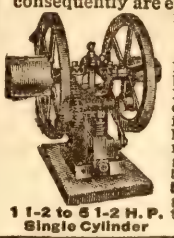
Virginia is a splendid farming state. Climate warm; location near large markets. Write to F. H. La Beaume, Agr'l Agent, Norfolk and Western Railroad, Box 3033, Roanoke, Va., for free booklets.

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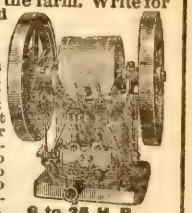
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They burn gas, gasolene, kerosene and distillates. They have no great cumbersome base and consequently are easily and quickly moved from one job to another about the farm. Write for information about new Free Trial Offer of our latest improved

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Note the compactness for ease in handling! Note the pulleys on both sides! Write for facts regarding our new Slow Speed, High Duty Engine, the engine that gets up-to-date power from every quart of fuel—one that has the record for lowest upkeep cost—that is the quickest and easiest starter—has least vibration—perfect lubrication, steadiest power, least wear and tear. Mail us your name and address on a post card, today, giving us the size of engine you need and the use you will put it to. We make 1 1-2 to 5 1-2 h. p. single cylinder engines; 6 to 25 h. p. two cylinder; 30 to 80 h. p. four cylinder. Quick action on your part is demanded to get this free offer. Don't buy or order an engine until you investigate the TEMPLE MAKE. This is our 60th Year.



1 1-2 to 5 1-2 H. P. Single Cylinder

TEMPLE PUMP CO., 463 W. 15th St., CHICAGO

6 to 25 H. P. Two Cylinders

Elkhart Vehicles and Harness

have a world-wide reputation for high quality and our prices have made them famous.

THIRTY-NINE YEARS'

experience selling to the consumer means success. We ship for examination, guaranteeing safe delivery, satisfaction and to save you money.

Catalog shows all styles of pleasure vehicles and harness, pony vehicles and harness, spring wagons, delivery wagons and harness.

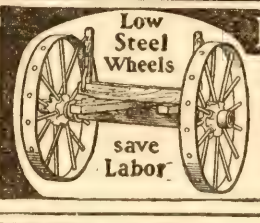
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We also make the "Pratt-Forty" Automobile.

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Company
Elkhart, Indiana



Save $25



NEW WHEELS For Your Old Wagon

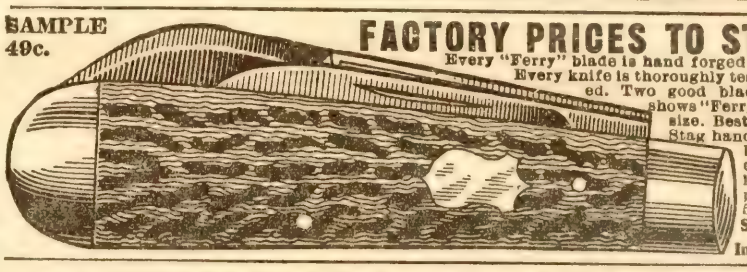
"ELECTRIC" STEELS to fit any wagon—old or new. Make a new wagon of your old gear at small cost. We guarantee fit. Give a low lift—you get more work done in less time, with less labor. Cost less than wood wheels and last longer. Do not rut fields and meadows. Investigate "Electric" Steel Wheels.

ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON—made of Oak, Hickory and Steel. Just what you want for all kinds of knock-about work. Will last a lifetime. Has unbreakable steel wheels. Easy draft. Let us show you how to save yourself and your team. Write us today for free book. Address

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 54, Quincy, Illinois.

SAMPLE 49c.

FACTORY PRICES TO START YOU



Every "Ferry" blade is hand forged from razor steel. Every knife is thoroughly tested and warranted. Two good blades. Illustration shows "Ferry's Special" exact size. Best all 'round knife. Stag handle, strong, durable. We will send one of these 75c knives at special price 49c, postpaid, 5 for $2.10.

S.E. Ferry, Dept. A Indianapolis, Ind.

GALVANIZED WIRE

100 Lbs. $1.35

For Fencing, Stays, Grape Vines, or Any Purpose Where Ordinary Wire Is Used

The galvanized wire which we offer at this great Bargain Wrecking Price is brand new, smooth stock. In manufacturing, wire mills accumulate mill ends—irregular lengths ranging from 50 to 250 feet which are bundled together in coils of 100 lbs. The wire itself is exactly the same as that which is wound on spools, the only difference being that the lengths are not continuous. Such wire is known as

Galvanized Wire Shorts

Handy to have about the farm for many purposes. Extensively used by fruit growers, fence builders, for all kinds of repairs, etc. Absolutely new, smooth, clean wire. You save big money in buying your wire in this way.

For the next 30 days, with every wire order Free enough wire staples to put it on with.

GAUGE NO.	APPROXIMATE NO. FT. TO 100 LBS.	PRICE PER 100 LBS.
6	1023	$1.35
8	1436	1.40
9	1724	1.50
11	2617	1.60
12	3424	1.65
14	5917	1.75

Above prices are based on orders for at least 100 lbs. Place your orders promptly as these wrecking prices will soon exhaust our stock.

Samson Fencing

Built so it will not stretch narrow between posts. Wire is hard and springy. 20 inch Samson Hog Fence, per rod, 15c; 26 inch, 20c. Your perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Catalog showing price wrecking bargains on hog, cattle, poultry, field and lawn fencing, lawn gates, poultry netting, etc.

Barbed Wire 100 pounds..... $1.85

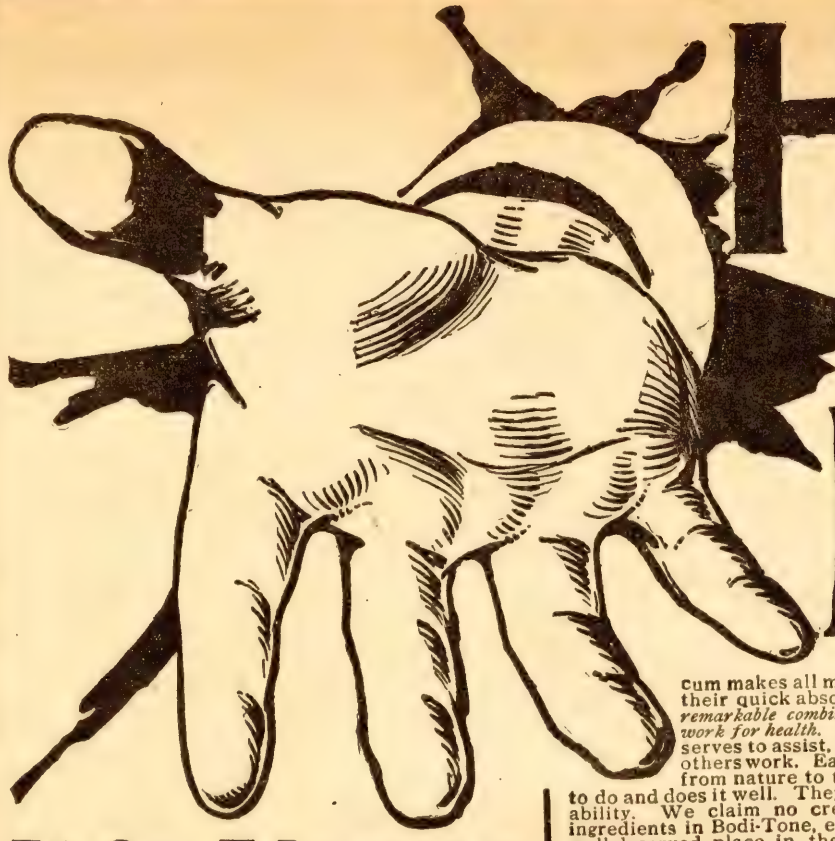
Four point, galvanized new wire slightly shop worn, but in good condition; put up in catch weight coils, wrecking price, 100 pounds, $1.85. Regular, brand new, first class barbed wire, 80 rods to spool, painted, $1.40; galvanized, $1.60.

Cement Coated Wire Nails, Per Keg $1.92

A patent process coats these nails with a cement preparation that lasts forever. Do not rust, drive easily, hold tight. Superior to common kind for every purpose. Sold in full kegs only—not by pound weight. Size 60d to 20d ranging from 1100 to 3100 nails to keg, $1.92 —other sizes equally as cheap.

Write for Wire Catalog No. P.G. 204

Chicago House Wrecking Co., 35th and Iron Sts., Chicago



Hold Out Your Hand

It is Yours

No matter where you are, whether you are a man or woman, twenty years old or seventy, whether you live in the town or country, whether you are rich or poor, all you need do is *hold out your hand for it.* Give us the signal that you want it, say the word, and it will be sent right out to you, without a penny from you. If you need it, if you want to try it and see what it will do, if you are ill, poorly, weak or suffering, hold out your hand and get it, as thousands have done during the past three years. You don't need to write a long letter, don't need to fill out any tiresome blanks, don't need to send references, money or stamps. It is yours to try at our risk, *yours for the asking*, no matter who or where you are, if you will hold out your hand for it, so we will know you want it. We place it right in your hand, and are *glad to do it when you ask for it.*

Clip the coupon, fill in your name and address, and we will send you a dollar box of Bodi-Tone without a penny from you.

This is how a quarter-million people have already tested Bodi-Tone, including hundreds of readers of this very paper, and *this is how we want you to try it.* We know Bodi-Tone, we know how quickly it acts in the body, how it makes its great power felt soon after you begin to use it, how it sends the glow of returning health into every nook and corner, and we want to prove it to you, absolutely at our own risk. If you are entirely satisfied when you see what the trial box of Bodi-Tone does for you, pay a dollar for it. Otherwise, that ends it. *We leave it all to you.*

Bodi-Tone

does just what its name means—*cures disease by toning all the body*, and we want you to try a box at our risk and see what it will do for *your* body. Bodi-Tone is a small, round tablet, that is taken three times every day. Each box contains seventy-five of these tablets, enough for twenty-five days' use, and we send you the full box without a penny in advance, so that you can try this great remedy and learn what it is, so you can learn how it works in the body, how it *cures stubborn diseases* by helping nature to tone every organ of the body. Tone is a little word, but it means a great deal, everything in health. When all the organs are doing their part, when each is acting in a perfectly natural way, when all the functions are healthy and performed with natural vigor, when the energy, strength and power of resistance to disease are all at a natural point, then the body is in proper tone. When disease has attacked any part, when lack of vitality is found and felt, the tone of the entire physical body should be raised to the highest possible point, to make all the body help to cure and restore. This is the power which underlies all of Bodi-Tone's great work for the sick, this is the power it offers you to help you get new health and strength, vigor and vitality.

WHAT IT IS

Bodi-Tone is not a patent medicine, for its ingredients are not a secret. It contains Iron Phosphate, Gentian, Lithia, Chinese Rhubarb, Peruvian Bark, Nux Vomica, Oregon Grape Root, Cascara, Capsicum, Sarsaparilla and Golden Seal. Such ingredients guarantee its merit.

When you use Bodi-Tone you know just what you are using, know it is good and safe and know you are taking the kind of medicine to provide real help for the body. It is a pure remedy that satisfies the most exacting. It contains no narcotics or habit-forming drugs, nothing that your own family doctor will not endorse and say is a good thing. It does not depend on killing pain with cocaine, opium, morphine, or other dangerous drugs. It does not excite the body with alcohol, but it tones the body and cures its disorders with remedies Nature intended to tone and cure the body when that power was given them. Thus, Iron gives life and energy to the Blood, Sarsaparilla drives out its impurities, Phosphate and Nux Vomica create new nerve energy and force, Lithia aids in the Kidneys, Gentian does invaluable work for the Stomach and Digestive forces, Chinese Rhubarb and Oregon Grape Root promote vigorous Liver activity, Peruvian Bark raises the tone of the entire system, Golden Seal soothes the inflamed membrane and checks Catarrhal discharges, Cascara gives the Bowels new life in a natural way, and Capsicum makes all more valuable by bettering their quick absorption into the blood. *A remarkable combination that does wonderful work for health.* Each of these ingredients serves to assist, to help, to build upon the others work. Each adds a needed element from nature to the body. Each has work to do and does it well. They are used because of this ability. We claim no credit for discovering the ingredients in Bodi-Tone, each of which has its own well-deserved place in the medical books of most of the civilized world. We simply claim the credit for the successful formula which we invented, for the way in which these valuable ingredients are combined, for the proportions used, for the curative force which thousands have found in Bodi-Tone, for the cures which make it different from other remedies. Most of these ingredients are as old as civilization itself, for the curative forces which Bodi-Tone ably uses are the forces which have always existed in nature for the restoration of the body's health. Many are regularly prescribed in some form by the medical profession for various diseases and irregular conditions, being used either separately or in combinations with such drugs as each doctor may favor, for there are wide differences of opinion among the doctors of various schools. The *exact combination used in Bodi-Tone* is what gives it the far-reaching and thorough curative and restorative power that makes possible its remarkable cures.

Try it And See

If you are tired of ceaseless doctor bills and wearied of continual dosing without results, *you need Bodi-Tone right now.* If your local doctor has done you no real good, if you have given him a chance to do what he can and the ordinary medicinal combinations he used have failed, give this modern, scientific combination of special remedies a chance to show and prove what it can do for you. Its greatest triumphs have been among men and women with chronic ailments who had tried physicians and specialists at home and elsewhere without lasting benefit, and for this reason all chronic sufferers are invited to *try it at our risk.*

Bodi-Tone offers you its services if you are sick, if you need medicinal help, if your bodily organs are not acting as they should, if your body is not in right and natural tone. That is what Bodi-Tone is for—to restore health, vigor, vitality and strength by restoring tone to the body.

If there is anything wrong with your Kidneys, Bodi-Tone helps to restore tone to the Kidneys, helps to set them right. If there is anything wrong with your Stomach, Bodi-Tone helps to tone the Stomach, helps to set the wrong right. If there is anything wrong with your Nerves, your Blood, your Liver, your Bowels or your General System, the health-making ingredients in Bodi-Tone go right to work and keep on working day after day, exerting always a definite action that produces curative results of the kind sufferers appreciate. If you have Rheumatism, Bodi-Tone helps to eliminate the Uric Acid from the system while it restores tone to the Kidneys, Stomach and Blood, thereby preventing a continuance of Rheumatic poison and putting new activity into muscles, nerves and joints. Bodi-Tone should be used by all women suffering from any Female Ailment, for its toning properties have been found especially valuable in such ailments.

EASY TO GET

Why delay another day, when a trial of this proven medicine is yours for the asking. Why keep on suffering, when by filling in your name and address on the trial coupon and mailing it to us, you can get a full twenty-five days trial treatment of this great remedy which has already restored thousands to health. It just costs a two-cent stamp, and you don't need to pay a single penny unless Bodi-Tone benefits you.

Thousands of cures of Rheumatism, Stomach Trouble, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Ailments, Uric Acid Diseases, Female Troubles, Bowel, Blood and Skin Affections, Dropsy, Piles, Catarrh, Anaemia, Sleeplessness, LaGrippe, Pains, General Weakness and Nervous Breakdown, have fully proven the power and great remedial value of Bodi-Tone in such disorders.

Its history of success has proven beyond a shadow of doubt how the Bodi-Tone plan of *toning all the body* is a right plan that helps to *cure* these and other disorders, that it is *a real aid to nature.* Many who had for years been in poor health and had tried good doctors and most all of the prominent medicines, have found that *one single box of Bodi-Tone* did more good than *all* other treatments combined. Read the reports, showing how Bodi-Tone cures, send for a box on trial at our risk and see if it will not prove the *right thing* for you.

Cured a Year Ago and in Fine Health Since.

Comanche, Okla.—I have suffered almost all my life with Rheumatism, which bothered me since girlhood.



As it became settled in later years it affected my heart, and I would have spells in which I thought I would surely die. I have taken all kinds of medicine and bathed and rubbed with liniments, but nothing that I ever did seemed to do me any good. I saw Bodi-Tone advertised over a year ago and was attracted by the formula printed in the advertisement, which looked to me like a good medicine, and I sent for a trial box. It worked like magic from the start, and showed me that I had gotten the right medicine at last. I am in fine health now, and feel better than at any time within my recollection. I feel that I owe my life to Bodi-Tone's wonderful formula, for I was in a serious condition when I began to use it. I am forty-six years old, MRS. J. E. BOBO.

Missouri Preacher Found New Vital Vigor.

Macomb, Mo.—I want to give a word of testimony for Bodi-Tone. At the age of twenty-three I suffered a sun-stroke, and my health has been bad ever since. My Stomach, Liver and Bowels never seemed right. I was



treated by doctors at various times and have also taken my share of patent medicines, and by the time I learned of Bodi-Tone I was practically resigned to my physical infirmities and had learned to bear with them. I am a preacher, fifty years old, and if my experience will be of value to other sufferers, I would be glad to have you publish same. I have received more permanent good and renewed vital vigor from Bodi-Tone than I could have thought possible before I began its use. It has been of such benefit to me that words fail me in expressing the good I have derived. I find it has taken hold of the entire body, to the betterment of every vital part, and life has become a greater blessing to me. My aged mother, who has been helpless at 81 years, has also been using it and is experiencing great good from it. C. N. FINDLAY.

Was a Wreck With Pain.

Conroe, Tex.—I cannot speak too highly of Bodi-Tone. When I sent for the trial box I was a wreck with pains



from my head to my feet. I had pains of all descriptions, sharp and shooting and dull aching pains, in my back and in my hip. I was so weak, and had no strength to do anything. I could hardly get out and in at the door with my knees. It was a burden to me to try to do anything. I had to hire all of my housework done. Now, since I have taken Bodi-Tone, I can do all my housework and wash and iron, something which I have not been able to do in years. Bodi-Tone did it all, for I have taken nothing else since I sent for the trial box. I am seventy-three years old, and feel better than in thirty years. MRS. E. MCALPINE.

Trial Coupon

Clipped from UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Bodi-Tone Company,
Hoyne and North Aves, Chicago.

I have read your offer of a dollar box of Bodi-Tone on 25 days' trial and ask you to send me a box by return mail, postpaid. I will give it a fair trial and will send you $1.00 promptly when I am sure it has benefited me. If it does not help me I will not pay one penny and will owe you nothing. Neither I nor any member of my family have ever used it.

Name_____

Town_____

State_____

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DOLLAR
PER POUND
BUTTER

made users of SHARPLES TUBULAR Cream Separators rich.

The Darlingtons, of Darling, Pa., got rich making world-famous "dollar-per-pound" butter for people willing to pay for the best. They use only Tubulars. If it's not a SHARPLES, it's not a Tubular—and you are not getting all the profits. That's why 100,000 dairymen in Iowa alone use Tubulars.



$3,000 A YEAR WITH A
SHARPLES

That, and more, is what Mr. Chas. Foss, practical dairyman at Cedarville, Ill., is making—using a Sharples Dairy Tubular Separator on a 56-acre farm. Thousands are doing like good work—but they all use Tubulars.

Rich people, willing to waste money, may not use Tubulars, but those making fortunes at dairying do.

Write Us for Catalog 136

Learn how Dairy Tubulars make more money for you because they contain no disks and have double skimming force.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA.
Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Dallas, Tex.; Toronto, Can.; Winnipeg, Can.

10c or Dead Hogs?

Ten cents may save you a hundred dollars—then some. The

IOWA WORM POWDER

Test Tube will test, to a certainty, whether or not your hogs have worms. It's safe, but sure. No worms—no harm. Won't hurt any hog. A hog often has worms and you don't detect it. **Then you are losing money**—because the hog's system doesn't assimilate the full food value of his feed—**he doesn't fatten to full capacity.** This tube contains enough Worm Powder to test five hogs—**it may save your entire herd.** Full information, no cost. The **test price** of I. W. P. Test Tube is 10c. Put your mind at ease—slip 10c in stamps, or a dime, in an envelope and mail it to us NOW.

IOWA STOCK FOOD CO., Dept. 7 Jefferson, Iowa

$15.95 AND UPWARD
AMERICAN SEPARATOR



SENT ON TRIAL, FULLY GUARANTEED. A new, well made, easy running separator for $15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; heavy or light cream. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a **sanitary marvel, easily cleaned.** Whether dairy is large or small, obtain our handsome free catalog. Address,

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1149 BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.



ABSORBINE

Before After

Cures Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Bolls, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises, Swellings, Lameness, and allays Pain quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and **Book 5 E free.**

ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. For Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Gout. Price $1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered.

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CALVES. Raise Them Without Milk
Booklet Free.
J. W. BARWELL, Waukegan, Ill.

LEARN VETERINARY DENTISTRY

and make **$2000** a year. We teach you at home in three months of your spare time by illustrated lectures and grant diploma with degree. Particulars Free. **Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit, Mich.**

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.

$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. **Ontario Veterinary Correspondence School, London, Can.**

No Scarcity to Make Meat High

OFFICIAL figures from the Department of Agriculture enable us to give the following table of meat stock received annually at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Joseph and St. Paul, since 1900, the figures being the combined receipts at all these places:

Year	Hogs	Cattle	Sheep
1900	19,160,210	7,179,344	7,061,466
1901	20,952,691	7,707,839	7,798,359
1902	17,791,341	8,375,408	9,177,050
1903	17,288,256	8,878,789	9,680,692
1904	19,072,231	8,690,099	9,604,812
1905	20,270,009	9,202,088	10,572,259
1906	19,812,594	9,373,825	10,864,327
1907	20,066,388	9,490,710	9,857,877
1908	23,481,442	8,827,360	9,833,640
1909	19,286,936	9,189,312	10,284,858
1910	15,982,648	9,265,408	12,407,418
1911	21,298,735	8,768,456	13,556,107

It will be observed that the lowest receipt of hogs was in 1910, when the number fell a little short of the next lowest years, 1902 and 1903, but the receipts of last year were higher than any other year except 1908. So there has been no material scarcity of hogs in recent years.

The receipts of cattle have been quite regular during the entire twelve years, never getting as low as 1900 and 1901, when there was no complaint of the high cost of living. Last year dropped a little below the year before, but held well up to the years of highest receipts.

More sheep went to market last year than any other year of the twelve, and prices ruled lower.

These figures show that the claim that the present high price of meats is a result of the scarcity of meat producing stock has no foundation in fact. The farmers are not at all at fault. They have produced enough but not too much, and they have sold at reasonable prices. The high prices of meat are purely arbitrary, the result of a false marketing system.

STOCK ON THE FARM

TENANTS are handicapped so far as stock raising is concerned. It is seldom they can have land enough to afford the necessary pasture, and the owner nearly always reserves more or less control over the land in cultivation. But it is a fact that farms where stock is grown are always in better condition than those where only stock enough is kept to meet the needs of the family. Besides, there is more net value in stock than farmers usually reckon. Much of their pasturage without them would be waste, and pasturing these waste areas is a material benefit to the land and adds much to the thrifty appearance of the farm. And much of the feed upon which the stock grows and thrives would be a practical waste without the stock.

The renter should keep what stock he is permitted to keep, and the land owner should never be content without growing animals. A number of young mules or cattle, or a flock of sheep, always carry with them the suggestion of prosperity.

THE COW AND HER VALUE

THE value of the cow, like that of any other machine, depends upon how well she does the work that she is designed to do. No one will deny that there is a difference in cows. Some give more milk than others, and the milk given by some is more valuable than that given by others. How do you know, and how can you determine? It is easy to measure and test the quantity, and to keep a record as to how long the cow's vacation before calving; but to determine the quality requires special testing, a thing the farmer, whether a dairyman or not, should not hesitate to provide for. An inferior cow requires just as much care in treatment as a superior one; and her keep is just as expensive. The inferior ones, therefore, should be disposed of, and those that have proven themselves good should be kept no matter what prices may be offered for them.

But there is another consideration. Some cows produce better calves than others, and that must be taken into consideration in determining the value of the cow. And speaking of calves brings us to another thought. The farmer that persists in vealing his calves is wronging himself and his family, and he is not working for the best interests of his community. This is specially true concerning heifer calves. There is a need for more beef cattle, and fat steers command, as a rule, a fairly remunerative price, in spite of the packing trust, but there is a still greater need for good milk cows, and producers of good calves. Vealing calves is a bad practice in any community. The price is a temptation, it is true, but it is like the feeling that tempts the boy to pull the green apple rather than wait until it has ripened.

Wanted Them Back

"You used to say," complained the wife, "that a day seemed lost when you did not hear my voice."

"Yes, and many a time have I sighed for those lost days!" he replied.

Something new in fences is sold by the Peerless Wire Fence Co., 229 Mich St., Adrian, Mich. A gate that is self-raising, strongly and handsomely made. Write for prices.

An especially good harrow that it is claimed will do work once over equal to other machines twice over is worth investigating. Send for catalog to Naylor Mfg. Co., Box 252, Plano, Ill.

THE DRAFT MARE

FARMERS need not be afraid of the draft mare as a farm animal may for service and also a raiser of valuable colts. If managed at all wisely, the mare may raise a good colt every year, adding from a hundred to a hundred and fifty dallors to the value of the annual farm product, and lose very little of her time for needed service. No team should be overworked, especially no farm team, and that is about the only point of danger in the treatment of a brood mare. It is better that the mare be worked lightly almost to foaling time. Then she should have two or three weeks rest, to be followed by light work for another week or ten days; after which she is ready for her usual duties, keeping in view, of course, the needs and best interests of the colt.

We have known many successful farmers that kept no horses but a team of brood mares, and these were bred every season, and almost every year a fine colt grew up by the side of each mare. The addition thus made to the farmer's income was material, and when crops and prices failed, he had from two to three hundred dollars worth of colts any way. A team of fine horses is attractive, and useful, and valuable; but a team of fine mares beats them as income bringers by the value of the colts they produce.

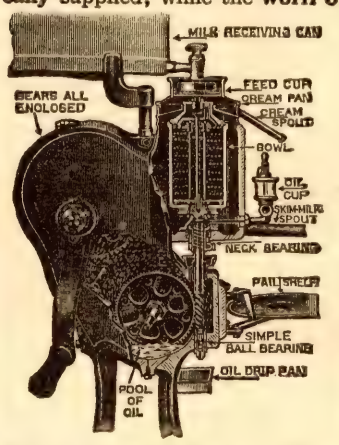
A man in Toledo has a wonderful invention that should be used in every farm home. Agents are making $1,000 apiece or more in introducing it. If you want to make more (and who doesn't) write to Mr. M. Fritter, Sec'y Allen Mfg. Co., 3508 Allen, Bldg., Toledo, O.

"PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS"

Our Competitors Recognize the Superiority of the
INTERLOCKING
United States Cream Separator

by their recent attempted imitation of its long used oiling system.

The automatic lubricating system of the Interlocking U. S. Cream Separator represents the **most advanced ideas** in separator lubrication. Its gears and spindle bearings are **constantly bathed** in a **spray of fresh, clean oil,** automatically supplied; while the **worn out, dirty oil in turn is drained off** through the overflow tube. There is no danger of the bearings running dry. There is no necessity of using the dirty oil over and over after its lubricating qualities are all used up. **All the possible oil value is automatically secured in the most thorough yet economical manner.**



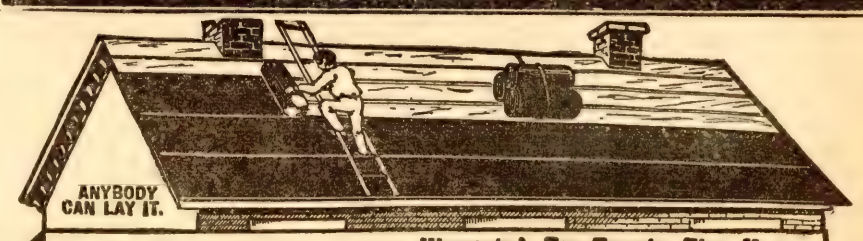
This extraordinary oiling system which is superior to all others—plus **strong accurately made gears** of the very best material and design—**explains why the U. S. Interlocking Cream Separator runs easier and has longer wearing qualities** than any other cream separator made.

If these are the qualities **you would like to have in your cream separator** ask us to give you a free, practical demonstration so that you can see for yourself that our claims are fulfilled in every particular.

To investigate is to be convinced.

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Distributing Warehouses in every dairy section of the country.



Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.
FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, N. Dakota, S. Dakota, Wyoming, Montana. Special prices to these states on request.

ONE-PLY - - - - **Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.**
TWO-PLY - - - **Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.30 per roll.**
THREE-PLY - **Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.**

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

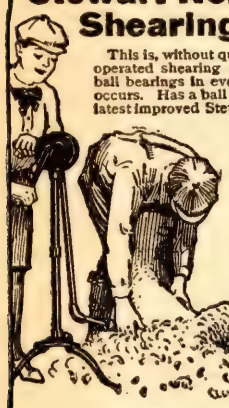
Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.

CENTURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 200, East St. Louis, Ills.

Get More Wool
Get Longer Wool
Get More Money

for your wool by shearing with a Stewart machine because such wool has a longer fibre. Wool buyers pay more for long staple—and you get the longest by shearing with a

Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine



This is, without question, the most perfect hand operated shearing machine ever devised. Has ball bearings in every part where friction or wear occurs. Has a ball bearing shearing head of the latest improved Stewart pattern.

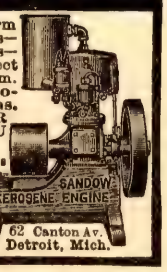
Price of machine, all complete, including 4 combs and 4 cutters of the celebrated Stewart quality is

Only $11.50

Get one from your dealer, or send $2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. Money and transportation charges back if not pleased.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Company
224 Ontario St, Chicago, Ill.
Write for big new catalogue showing the most complete and modern line of Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing Machines on earth.

Sandow $37.50
2½ H.P. Stationary Engine—Complete



Gives ample power for all farm uses. Only three moving parts—no cams, no gears, no valves—can't get out of order. Perfect governor—ideal cooling system. Uses kerosene (coal oil), gasoline, alcohol, distillate or gas. Sold on 15 days' trial. YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED.

5-year ironclad guarantee. Sizes 2½ to 20 H. P., at proportionate prices, in stock, ready to ship. Postal brings full particulars free. Write for proposition on first engine in your locality. (116)

Detroit Motor Car Supply Co., 62 Canton Av. Detroit, Mich.



Stop Buying Sweat Pads!
Use Hameless Adjustable Collars,

and keep your horses in working condition 365 days in the year. No Hames to buy or Pads to bother with. Fits any horse, indestructible, cheapest and best. Ask your dealer—take no other; if he does not keep them, send for our catalog and introductory price. Agents Wanted. Write today.

Johnston-Slocum Co., 858 State St., Caro, Mich.

Don't Wear a Truss

FREE



TRIAL OF PLAPAO

STUART'S PLAS-TR PADS are different from the truss, being medicine applicators made self-adhesive purposely to hold the parts securely in place. No straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pubic bone. The most obstinate cases cured. Thousands have successfully treated themselves at home without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Awarded Gold Medal. Process of recovery is natural, so no further use for truss. We prove what we say by sending you Trial of Plapao absolutely FREE. Write TODAY.

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Pull Stumps! Make Money!

Get this Milne Unbreakable All-Steel Combination Stump Puller. Self or Stump Anchored. Pulls stumps, green trees and hedges *quick, easy.* Raise *crops* next year on land now full of *stumps* Pull *trees* faster than able to *cut* them. Pull 1 to 5 acres without moving. Milne Double, Triple and Quadruple attachment. Also Rotary Power Attachment for sawing, grinding, washing, etc.

MILNE MFG. CO. 835 Ninth St., Monmouth, Ill.



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I will send you my 93-page book "Advice to Stammerers" Free. It explains how I quickly and permanently cured myself. Profit by my experience and write for free book and advice. BENJ. N. BOGUE, 1515 North Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.

REQUEST *ADVERTISERS WANT TO* *Know In what Paper seen. Therefore We* **TO** *their Advertisement was Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* **READERS.**

THE MULE COMPARED WITH OTHER STOCK

THE mule, says a writer, is the most valuable animal on the farm, no matter how he may be compared. In growth and development he beats the horse; in service the mule team beats the horse team; in cheapness of keep he comes out ahead of the horse, and he does also in ability to stand rough care and hard usage.

In average selling price he excels everything on the farm. The average value of the hog on the market is $6.55; that of the sheep is $3.43; that of a beef animal is $17.49; that of a milch cow is $32.36; that of the horse is $98.64, while the mule stands above them all with an average value in this country of $107.84. A team of first-class heavy mules often sells for $500. And it does not cost so much to raise a mule as it does to raise a horse.

Johnson

"I firmly believe Up-to-Date Farming has at last started us on the road to success."

HOG CHOLERA.

In my opinion, this familiar name has been much abused in the last five or six months. During this time there has been more hogs stricken with disease and died, than there has ever been before in this length of time in the history of the country and hog cholera is blamed with the whole loss that farmers have had.

There are other fatal diseases that hogs may have, and that are in no way any kin to hog cholera. One is a disease produced from overworking of the digestive organs. They begin to break down and continue until they get into a chronic state of the disease.

We have seen hundreds of hogs with their liver, spleen, and lungs rotten from a disease that they would take two or three weeks after they had been cured of cholera. There has never been any name given it as we know of, so we have called it Spleen fever.

After the digestive organs break down, then there is no medicine that will do any good for this disease. Starvation is the only remedy. If you begin starving your hogs before all the life is gone out of their digestive organs, then there is a hope for you to rest these digestive organs and give them time to recuperate and gain their normal strength.

This disease does not have any special time to strike a herd. I have known many herds of hogs to take this spleen fever just at the time or possibly before the cholera develops in them. In this case it is very destructive because, we must destroy the cholera in the hog first, and we have to give enough food to get the cholera remedy in him. This food has a tendency to still weaken the digestive organs. Hence, in treating a herd for cholera under these circumstances you must not try to give a full treatment. Before you start it put them on a starvation ration to destroy the spleen fever that is in them. What we would call starvation rations is made of one-half bushel of wheat middlings, a peck of oil meal and fifteen teaspoonsful of the Snoddy remedy. Mix this all together dry, then pour it into your slop or swill barrel and then fill the barrel with water. If you have separator milk and some kitchen slops you may add a little of that to your barrel of slop so they will take it. Then you can let them have almost as much of this as they want twice a day, but never feed them enough of it for them to let lay by. When hogs are handled this way, you can save them, even when they have the cholera and spleen fever together.

It is my opinion, that spleen fever has killed three times as many hogs this past summer and fall, yet it is all charged to cholera and cholera has had but a very small share in the destruction.

The mere cure of hog cholera and swine **plague is a very simple thing.** Any fifteen-year-old boy can cure hog cholera and swine plague, if I give them the instructions about it. Then it does not seem possible that a man will sit down and say that there is no cure for their hogs and let them die.

Dr. J. H. SNODDY, Dept. 24, Alton, Ill.

Sure Trouble

"I do believe Jones is always looking for trouble."

"Then why don't he get married?" asked the crusty old bachelor.

A fine picture of Dan Patch will be sent you free if you write M. W. Savage, Minneapolis, Minn., and tell him you read UP-TO-DATE FARMING and tell him how much stock you have.

How about a new buggy so you can take her out riding? Be up-to-date. For catalog of latest, most popular vehicles write The Wilbur H. Murray Mfg. Co., 639 Fifth avenue, Cincinnati, O. They will save you money.

DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATORS

THEIR GREAT SIMPLICITY

De Laval Cream Separators excel other separators not only in thoroughness of separation, sanitary cleanliness, ease of running and durability—but as well in their great simplicity.

There is nothing about the operation, cleaning, adjustment or repair of a modern De Laval Cream Separator which requires expert knowledge or special tools.

Nor are there any parts of which adjustment is frequently necessary to maintain good running or to conform to varying conditions in the every day use of a cream separator.

There is no need to fit and adjust parts to get them together right. They are so made that they can not help go together right. All bearings and bushings are easy to replace. There are no complicated springs, keys, ball bearings or other fittings, that only an expert can properly adjust.

A person who has never touched a separator before can, if need be, unassemble a modern De Laval machine down to the last part within a few minutes and then re-assemble it again as quickly. This is something which can not be done outside a shop with any other separator.

The only way to properly understand and appreciate De Laval superiority to other separators, is to look over, and better still to try, a 1912 De Laval machine. Every De Laval agent is glad to afford prospective buyers the opportunity to see and try a De Laval Separator.

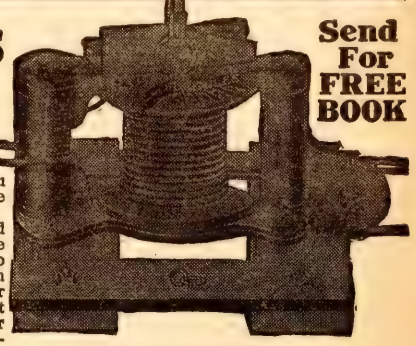
THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

Clear Your Land



Raise Crops Not Stumps



Send For FREE BOOK

EVEN if you never had to pay a cent taxes on stump land you would still be losing big money on profits that you do *not* get on crops that you *could* raise if the land *were free* from stumps.

Do you realize that on a forty acre field you not only lose half the realty value of the land but at least, $750.00 per year in crop profits? Figure out how much actual cash profit the Hercules All Steel Triple Power Stump Puller will make for you the very first year and every year later when, after your own stump land is cleared, you can do contract stump pulling for your neighbors or rent the machine at a nice profit.

Hercules Stump Puller

All-Steel—Triple Power—30 Days Free Trial —3 Year Guarantee—Special Price Offer

Let me tell you about this new plan upon which I am going to sell 5000 machines quickly. Let me tell you the facts about the Hercules. Let me tell you about its all steel features which mean 60% lighter weight, 400% greater strength and the ability to stand the strain of pulling any stump, green tree or hedge row, no matter how big. Let me tell you about this triple power feature, which means the pull of a locomotive. Let me show you letters and photographs to prove that you can easily pull an acre of stumps a day with the Hercules at less cost than by any other known method of clearing your field.

Let me tell you about my 30 days free trial offer and my three year guarantee which means that I will replace any casting that breaks any time within three years, whether it is your fault or the fault of the machine. Read, in my book, about the double ratchets which insure the safety of you and the team—the careful machining and turning that means such light draft. Will you write me now for

My Free Book and Special Price Offer?

I'll tell you about the single, double and triple power feature of the Hercules—its stump or self-anchoring feature—its low down construction and many other advantages. I'll tell you the best crops to raise on virgin soil. Write me—I want you to get in on this saving. Just a postal will do. Address me personally. B. A. FULLER, President,

Hercules Manufacturing Company
260 Seventeenth Street, Centerville, Iowa

Strongest FENCE Made

Made of DOUBLE STRENGTH Coiled Spring Wire. Requires fewer posts. Always tight. Is heavily Galvanized with PURE ZINC.



Will outlast all others. Sixty different styles and heights to choose from. A FENCE for every purpose.

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Be your own merchant and put the Dealer's Profit in your own pocket where it belongs. Prices the lowest ever quoted for a first-class fence.

26-inch Hog Fence, - - 15c. per rod.
47-inch Farm Fence, - - 23-5/10c. per rod.
48-inch Poultry Fence, - 26-9/10c. per rod.

Special Barbed Wire, $1.40 per 80-rod spool.

Biggest values ever offered and sold under our 30-DAYS-FREE-TRIAL-MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE-CONTRACT. Our big Catalogue contains information you ought to know. Write for it today. It's FREE.

COILED SPRING FENCE CO.
Box 88 Winchester, Indiana.

BROWN FENCE

FREE SAMPLE — WE PAY THE FREIGHT

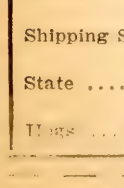
STOUT STRONG — DURABLE CHEAP

BROWN FENCES will outlast any other because of heavier wires and thicker galvanizing. 160 styles for all purposes. Also Lawn Fences and Gates.

Bargain Prices, 13c Per Rod Up delivered at your railway station. Send today for catalog and free sample for test.

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Motormen Wanted Quick
BIG PAY



Also conductors. We fit you at home in your spare time for these good paying positions waiting. Work steady the year round, salaries high. Positions now open waiting for our graduates. This is the school indorsed by Electric Ry. Mgrs. everywhere. Write today for full information.

OFFICIAL RAILWAY SCHOOL
General Office 502 FREEPORT, ILL.

Hogs and Cholera

THE past season was a bad one on the hog crop, as it was over an unusual area of the United States on other crops. Cholera was prevalent over a wide territory, and it was terribly fatal in many places.

As the bulk of the pig crop is expected in the spring, now is the time to think about that terrible scourge and its possible ravages next summer. This is the time to apply preventive remedies. Years of experience have taught us that it is much easier to prevent the disease than to cure it. We are convinced that its coming and its fatality depends to a very great extent upon the feed the hogs get. All growing animals must have protein, and there is not enough of that element in corn. Without protein no animal can increase much in size, and a lack of it must, therefore, weaken the flesh-building machine, and that opens the door to cholera, and other diseases. Hogs should have some corn or grain feed, but they must have something else to supply the protein; and they must have something to correct irregularities and keep the system in good condition. Pigs that have reasonable grain feed and run on clover or alfalfa pasture, do better than pigs that have no pasturage. The little white clover that grows so abundantly in pastures and old fields in much of the Mississippi and Ohio valley states, makes an ideal pig pasture where it is sufficiently abundant. Skim milk is good also to assist the grain in the protein supply, but milk alone, or too much of it, is liable to become an unbalanced ration, and result in a disordered system.

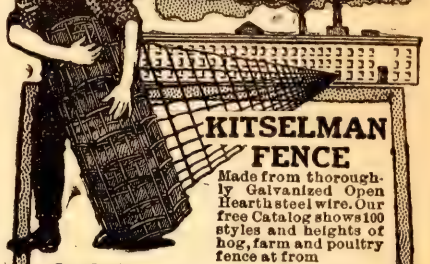
It is true, though, that in seasons of peculiar cholera infection, hogs may have the disease in spite of the greatest care of diet. In many localities, however, there are springs of so-called "hard" water—water impregnated with various minerals, principally iron and salts, that make it undesirable for human use. We have never known hogs affected with cholera that had access in their pastures to one of these springs. In the absence of these springs we have found coal slack to be the best substitute. Charcoal and ashes are also good to keep the system in condition.

GENERAL PROTECTION OF BIRDS

DURING the unusually severe weather of the first two months of this year, we are informed by the Department of Agriculture, many persons, chiefly farmers, scattered feed and provided shelter for quail and other birds. Grain was distributed in suitable places by game wardens, mail carriers, and other public officers. In the District of Columbia more than a thousand quail were fed by the police, while the needs of other birds were supplied by many householders, especially in the suburbs. Virginia spent $200 in this way, and in Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma, Montana and other states, concerted action was taken by the residents of many localities in the distribution of food. The Department says provision should be made early for thus feeding and protecting the birds. Stricter game laws are being adopted in nearly all the states, and farmers are urged to protect the birds as a means of protecting their crops and products from destructive insect pests.

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KITSELMAN FENCE

Made from thoroughly Galvanized Open Hearth steel wire. Our free Catalog shows 100 styles and heights of hog, farm and poultry fence at from

11½ Cents a Rod Up

Sold on 30 days free trial. If not satisfied return it at our expense and we will refund your money. 80-rod spool of Ideal galvanized

BARBED WIRE $1.40

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STRONGEST FENCE MADE
FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO FARM



26-inch Hog Fence,.....15c.
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Many styles and heights. Our large Free Catalog contains fence information you should have.

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TO LEARN THE BARBER TRADE Thousands have become successful shop owners by our method and send to us for barbers. We must supply them. LEARN NOW and ACCEPT A JOB THAT PAYS WELL. Light, clean, inside work. Few weeks qualifies. Tools given. OUR MANUAL IS SPLENDID FOR HOME PREPARATION. Particulars mailed. Write today. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE 46 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

REQUEST *ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know in what Paper seen. Therefore We* **TO** *their Advertisement was Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* **READERS.**

Save One-Fifth of Your Feed

Repeated tests have shown in hundreds of cases that SalTone will surely and safely destroy and carry off the worms and intestinal parasites—tone up the digestion and the blood.

Then your animals will get full nutriment value from their food—will fatten more easily and quickly. Fully one-fifth of your food cost will be saved, and the SalTone you feed will not only pay for itself, but make you good money besides.



SALTONE
TRADE MARK

J. E. Robbins, Pres, The J. E. Robbins Co., Greensburg, Ind. (UF 3112).

Send me a sixty-days' supply of *SalTone*. After 60 days I will report result and pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, the charge against me is to be cancelled.

Name .....

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Hogs ....Sheep ....Cattle .... Horses....

Send No Money--Just the Coupon

SalTone drives out the pests that keep your stock from putting on flesh. It makes healthy, sleek-coated animals that get full nutriment value from the food you feed them. It makes you **more money.**

Make this test: Give half your animals free access to **SalTone**—the other half regular rations, but not **SalTone.** Then let the results decide whether or not **SalTone** will make you more money—**more successful!**

SalTone Frees Your Animals From Worms—

All Animals Like SalTone—They Doctor Themselves

Worm-Free animals use every ounce of food in flesh building. And the farmer must, if he expects to make money, get the utmost in flesh and strength from every mouthful he feeds his stock. But very few animals do get absolutely full value from the food they eat, because of poor digestion or worms. Saltone will prevent or cure this loss by keeping the stomach and intestinal tract in a clean, free, healthy working condition by destroying and carrying off the worms.

Accept this remarkable offer. **Mail the coupon—TODAY.** I'll send you the sixty days' supply. If it fails in any way, then I'll stand the loss—NOT you.

John E. Robbins, President
The John E. Robbins Co.
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Prices 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $5.00; 200 lbs., $9.00; 300 lbs., $13.00.

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before you put them at the spring work. Take off the winter coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt. Clipped horses look better, get more good from their feed, rest better, feel better and do better work.

Clip with this

STEWART BALL BEARING MACHINE

It turns easy, clips fast and stays sharp. Gears are all file hard and cut from the solid steel bar. They are enclosed, protected and run in oil; little friction, little wear. Has 6 feet of new style easy running flexible shaft and the celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head, highest grade. Price **$7.50**

Get one from your dealer or send $8 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.
224 Ontario, Chicago

Write for complete new catalog showing world's largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines.

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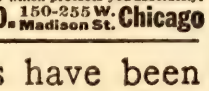
If you intend to paint anything this season, whether your house, barn, fence or out buildings, or if you need paint for your floor, or for the inner wood work of your home, or if you need paint or varnish for any purpose whatever, before you buy, write us and say *"Send me your special paint color sample book,"* and by return mail we will send you our great paint book which contains over one hundred sample colors of paints and varnishes for every purpose. It shows over sixty color samples of our famous high-grade ready mixed

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We guarantee our mixed paints not to crack or peel during 5 years of service. (If it should we will furnish new paint free) and a gallon will positively cover at least 250 square feet of surface with two coats. Don't delay, but sit down right now and write for our great paint book, and see the beautiful colors and marvelously low prices, and read our wonderfully liberal 5 year guarantee which protects you absolutely.

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O. K. Seeds have been standard for more than a quarter of a century.

Join the thousands of successful farmers who plant O. K. Seeds year after year and reap abundant harvests.

Garden, Field and Flower seeds.

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Made entirely of metal. Ball-bearing pulleys. Sold on thirty days' trial. Write for book "Getting the Mail."
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$15 95 and Upward AMERICAN SEPARATOR

FREE TRIAL. FULLY GUARANTEED. Easy running. Easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, obtain our handsome free catalog. Address BOX 1149

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will remove them and leave no blemishes. Cures any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair. Horse can be worked. $2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 6 E free.

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W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

SHEEP IN THE UNITED STATES

MANY of the census figures are quite interesting if we will take the trouble to look them up. For instance, the census of 1910, shows that in April of that year there were in the United States, 39,644,246 sheep of shearing age, and that these were owned on 610,912 farms, the average number to the farm being sixty-five. As many farms have but very few it is evident that on some farms there must be good sized flocks. The census of ten years before showed that 685,912 farms had sheep, or 75,000 more than in 1910, but the number of sheep to the farm then averaged only fifty-two, hence there were more sheep, though on fewer farms, in 1910 than in 1900.

In 1910 the wool production was 289,419,977 pounds, though it is understood that the clip of 1911 was considerably below that. The value of the wool crop of 1910 was $65,472,328, nearly $20,000,000 more than that of the crop of 1900.

These figures indicate that the interest of farmers in sheep raising is slowly on the increase, and that the tendency is to slightly larger flocks. It is to be feared, however, that the low prices of last year for sheep, lambs and wool may give this a backset. We trust those low prices are but temporary. They are made somewhere by somebody, and are a part of the ruinous marketing system that curses the country from ocean to ocean and from lake to gulf. But the sheep is an animal of special value on the farm. The ewe may be relied upon for a hundred per cent. dividend in the lambs she produces and a profitable fleece besides, and the flock itself is valuable as a weed scavenger on the farm, and as a valuable source of fertility.

Your Neighbor—

take it up with him at once; about his subscription to Up-to-Date Farming. He needs it—we need him.

YOUR KIND OF HOGS

HAVE you taken much thought as to the kind of hogs you raise? We do not care so much as to the breed. There are many good breeds that can be grown successfully by any progressive farmer, and made income-builders. As to which of these breeds to choose depends largely upon the taste and experience of the farmer.

But are your hogs of any breed at all? That is the point we are interested in. On a recent trip through a good agricultural region, we made it a point to take special notice of the hogs on the farms.

Well, they were a mongrel lot. There was seldom uniformity in color, make-up or breeding. In the older days we had experience in this conglomerated hog breeding, but in later years our experience has been entirely with thoroughbreds, and almost entirely with unmixed breeds; and our decision is decidedly in favor of thoroughbred males, even though to do so may cost you some money and trouble. It will pay.

A Dangerous Teacher

"I often assure young people that experience is the best teacher," said the neighborhood philosopher.

"Yes," replied the youngster, "but there is danger of going broke while you're getting the experience."

All old hunters recognize Marlin rifles and shot-guns as best. Young hunters who want a good gun should send for the Marlin catalog. The Marlin Firearms Co., 170 Willow street, New Haven, Conn.

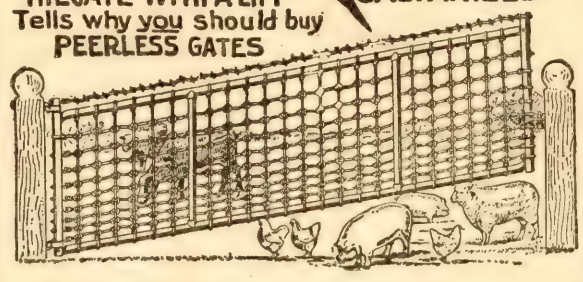
A wonderful fence offer is made UP-TO DATE readers by the Mason Fence Co., Box 71, Leesburg, O. Good fence at a low price and a farm gate you need. Write to them for offer.

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SEND FOR THE FOLDER "THE GATE WITH A LIFT" Tells why you should buy PEERLESS GATES

"THEY'RE GALVANIZED"



The Gates with the RUST-PROOF COAT

Self-raising; automatically spring clear of the ground the moment they are unlatched—swing over all obstructions. No more sagging, dragging Gates.

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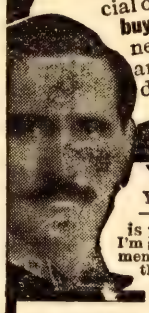
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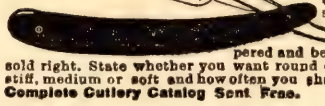
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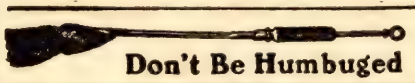
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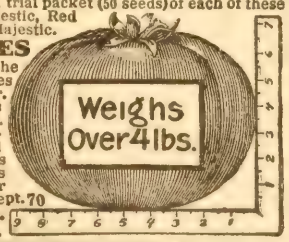
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GARDEN and ORCHARD

The editor of this department will answer inquiries by mail if a stamped envelope be enclosed, and desires all to write him freely. This is your department; use it. Horticultural books and pamphlets will be reviewed if sent in. If you desire to know where any seed, plant, or implement can be had, write me. If obtainable, I will tell you.

BAD PEACH PROSPECT

REPORTS from some of the best peach-growing sections are not favorable to a good crop this year. In some places the intense cold of January and February had a bad effect on the trees, and destroyed all hope of a crop. The trees themselves can scarcely survive a temperature of 23 degrees below zero. But the most serious damage, as it is reported, was from the peculiar weather conditions and temperature of last fall. The extreme heat and drouth of mid-summer and later, hastened the maturity of the buds that became ready for winter earlier than usual. Then came the excessive moisture and warmth of the autumn months. This started the sap to flowing in the trees, and the buds began to grow as in the spring. In some places bloom actually appeared in considerable numbers. These unusual weather conditions were followed by cold in November, and the intense cold of January and February. There could be but one result—the destruction of the swollen and sap-filled buds. Where these conditions prevailed peaches need not be expected, and in many places not even blooms will appear.

CONTROL OF THE PLUM CURCULIO

ASIDE from its direct injury to the fruit this insect is the most important single factor in spreading the brown rot which frequently destroys a large portion of the crop of plums and peaches just as it ripens. This insect lives through the winter only in the adult or beetle stage, finding shelter under leaves, grass and other rubbish, such as may be common in orchards or in woodlands adjoining. They begin to come out of winter quarters by about the time buds start on the peach and become very abundant soon after the trees have past their full bloom. They may feed upon the tender foliage, or as they prefer, upon the buds or young fruit. Most of the attacks occur within six weeks after the blooming time. They breed only in the fruit.

The mother weevil eats out a cavity large enough to receive an egg. After the egg has been deposited she eats a half circle around it, so that the egg is really in about the center of a small flap of the skin of the fruit. This is done to protect the egg from being crushed before it hatches by the expansion of the rapidly growing rfuit.

After from three to five days, according to the temperature conditions, a small white grub hatches from the egg, and begins burrowing into the fruit. The grubs become full grown in from two to three weeks, and then always leave the fruit, and burrow into the ground, where they form earthen cells within which they transform from the grub to the beetle stage.

Spray the Trees Thoroughly

Within ten days after the period of full bloom, spray the trees thoroughly with a solution of two pounds neutral arsenate of lead, with three pounds of freshly slaked lime, in a barrel of water. After about ten or twelve days give a second spraying, this time using two pounds arsenate of lead in each barrel of self-boiled lime-sulphur solution.

The lime-sulphur treatment is used because it is very effective in preventing the brown rot. By using the arsenate of lead and the self-boiled lime-sulphur together in this way one spraying is saved, and unless considerable numbers of the insects come into the orchard from outside sources, no further treatment will usually be needed. If there is evidence of further weevil work, a third spraying may be given in about two weeks, using the same materials as in the second.—W. E. Hinds, Alabama Entomologist.

GARDEN NOTES

A complete fertilizer must contain these three ingredients: Nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash. A well-balanced commercial mixture suitable for average garden purposes should analyze about as follows: Nitrogen, 4 per cent; phosphoric acid, 8 per cent; potash, 10 per cent.

In the kitchen window where the sun shines is a good place to start some tomato and cabbage seeds in shallow boxes. Now is the time.

Stable manure is not a perfectly balanced ration for plants, because it contain rather too much nitrogen and not quite enough of the other essentials. Therefore, it should be balanced by the addition of potash and phosphoric acid.

It takes good tools to tend the garden, the same as it does the field.

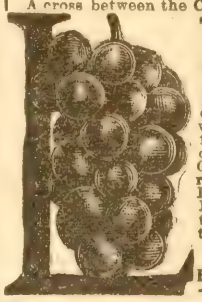
Wrinkled peas will not stand the cold, wet weather so well as the smooth varieties; keep the former for later planting. 'Tis unwise to work soil when it's very wet and soggy. Wait until it dries into crumbly, workable condition.

It is a mistake to plant the same types of vegetables in the same spot year after year; keep them moving to prevent insects and diseases from getting a foothold. And it is a mistake to forget that a garden needs plant food in order to nourish vegetables properly.

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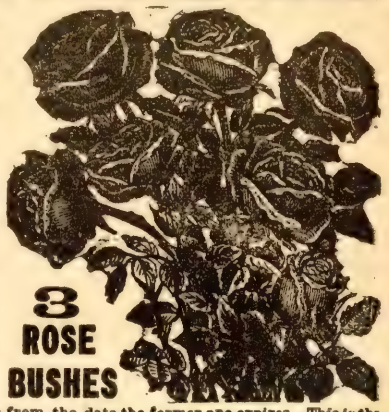
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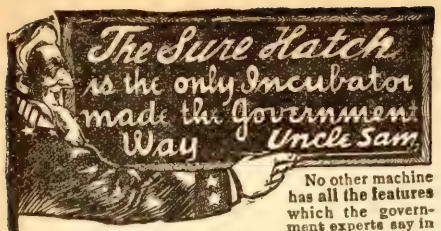
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SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY



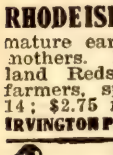
and Almanac for 1912 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about Incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Only 15c.
C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 930, Freeport, Ill.



GREIDER'S FINE CATALOGUE

Book and calendar for 1912 contains 200 pages. 72 varieties pure bred, 62 colored plates. Many other illustrations, descriptions. Incubators and brooders. Low prices on all stock and eggs. How to raise and make hens lay. Get my plans. All say it's great—this book—only 15c. Price list free.
B. H. GREIDER, Box 46, Rheems, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND REDS The ideal farmers' fowls. Good size, mature early. Healthy, good layers, good mothers. Irvington Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds are the kind for up-to-date farmers, special price on eggs: $1.50 for 14; $2.75 for 30.
IRVINGTON POULTRY YARDS, Irvington, Ind



PFILE'S 65 Varieties

LAND and Water Fowls. Farm-raised stock, with eggs in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive Poultry Book for 1912. Write Henry Pfile, Box 615 Freeport, Ill.

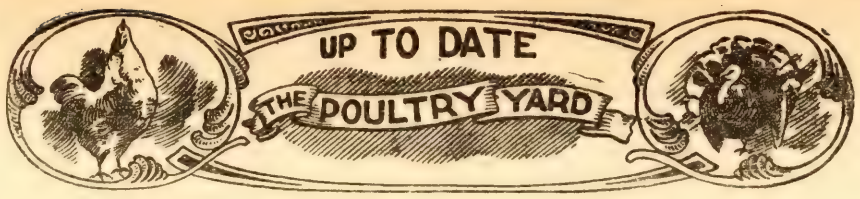


48 BREEDS Fine pure bred chickens ducks, geese and turkeys Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. America's greatest poultry farm. Send 4c for large fine 18th Annual Poultry Book.
R. F. NEUBERT CO., Box 818 Mankato, Minn

Hartman's Poultry Book Free Describes, illustrates, and prices 56 varieties of standard bred land and water fowls also, eggs. Geo. Hartman---Freeport, Ill

43 VARIETIES, poultry, pigeons, geese, turkeys dogs. Incubators, freight paid Cat. 3c. Missouri Squab Co., Dept. A. L., St. Louis, Mo

WE GUARANTEE A SQUARE DEAL
to all who trade here—write our advertisers. See guarantee of advertisers in this issue.



EGGS IN VARIOUS CITIES

THE receipt of eggs in Boston reached a million cases in 1901, and it has never fallen below that since. The highest receipts were in 1906, 1,709,531 cases. Last year's receipts were 1,441,748 cases. Chicago's receipts were 1,508,417 cases as far back as 1891, and reached the two million mark in 1894. Since then it has never been below two million except in 1897, when the receipts were 1,962,134 cases. Chicago reached the three million mark in 1907. The receipts last year were 4,707,335 cases, which was exceeded only in 1907. Cincinnati's highest receipts were last year, 605,131 cases. Milwaukee's highest was in 1908, 207,558 cases. Milwaukee's receipts last year were 170,850 cases. New York was in the million mark in 1891, and reached two million in 1892, three million in 1904, four million in 1907, and five million in 1911, the receipts for 1911 being 5,016,721 cases. St. Louis reached a million cases in 1901, but fell below that in 1902 and 1903, again reaching a million in 1904, to drop a little below in 1905. Since then St. Louis has never fallen below a million cases, the receipts last year being 1,736,803 cases, the largest in its history.

Taking these official figures from the Department of Agriculture, whence comes the high price of eggs to consumers? Not from a lack of supply.

Better and Better!

Subscribers write that this paper is getting better and better and more helpful each issue. THANKS.

FERTILITY AND VITALITY

AFTER giving several breeds a fair trial I finally decided that White Wyandottes afforded me the greatest amount of pleasure and profit. I have stuck to them for ten years. My coop is 40x13 feet, divided into five pens 8x13 feet each with a run 8x30 feet. I have two plum trees in each run to provide shade and fruit.

I keep in each pen fifteen females and one male bird. In that way I not only get good fertility, but I also get a larger per cent of pullets than when I keep fewer females with the male.

The coop is built on an elevation and the floor is the natural soil. By opening one window on pleasant days and with plenty of muslin I keep the pens perfectly dry and sweet during the cold weather.

Some one said if you want to bring up a boy in the way he should go you should begin with his grandfather. The same rule applies to poultry. Be sure and know the lineage of your stock, and then it is up to you to keep them vigorous and healthy. That can be done by proper feeding and care.

By using cockerels from one pen and pullets from another I can get along without introducing much new blood and yet not inbreed.

I try to hatch my chickens in April. I use an incubator and cold air brooders and the Cornell system of feeding the young stock and keep them growing every minute to maturity. At six months I get eggs from the pullets.

I breed my best cockerels to one or two pens of yearling hens and one-year-old cock birds to pullets. I keep my hens during breeding season busy all the time. I feed dry grain in litter, Cornell mash in hoppers, as well as grit, shell and charcoal. I feed sprouted oats or cabbage for green stuff and occasionally green ground bone.

One thing that I wish to emphasize is the water. As the egg is such a large per cent water it is very essential that there be clean water kept before them all the time. I use porcelain-lined galvanized kettles holding about eight quarts. They are convenient, sanitary and easily kept clean. I suspend them from the rafter by a cord with snap on the end just out of reach of the litter.—Fred E. Howard in Farm and Home.

"Hatching Facts" Free

John Rohan, of Racine, Wis., who makes the Belle City complete hatching outfit of both incubator and brooder at a combination price of $11.50, gives one, two or three months test and prepays the freight east of the Rocky Mountains. His 1912 big portfolio folder giving valuable "Hatching Facts" will be sent free to any reader who writes Jim a postal. Belle City incubators cost $7.55 and brooders $4.85, so in the combination price besides saving 90 cents you get all freight prepaid, too. The Belle City is 140-egg capacity and has won in several championship hatching contests. Write Jim Rohan, Box 79, Racine, Wis.

If you want a free $1.00 box of Wilbur Stock Food, send the coupon from Feb. 1 paper, or write the Wilbur Stock Food Co., 474 Huron St., Milwaukee, Wis., for your box and mention UP-TO-DATE.

Renew

You who have read it—isn't this paper worth 25 cents to you?

WINTER FEED.

MUCH can be said in favor of green cut bone as a food for poultry for those who are situated so as to obtain it fresh at a moderate price, writes A. E. Vandervent in Farm and Home. It is the best substitute for the worms, bugs, etc., that the fowls would get on the range, and as a winter egg producer it is highly recommended by those who have given it a thorough trial. It is cheap in price and highly nutritious, easily digested and heartily relished by the fowls.

Fresh meat is a good poultry food, but it is so high in price there is no profit in feeding it. Fresh cut bone admirably takes its place and in many respects surpasses it as an egg producer. There are several reasons for this. It contains in about equal proportions the same elements as the egg. It is stimulating to the egg-producing organs, but more in the way of strengthening than simply inciting to greater activity.

Green cut bone has a food value and imparts strength to the egg organs and furnishes material for the eggs as well. That is why it gives such favorable results as a winter egg producer.

It is as valuable for the breeders as for the laying hens, for it has in it the elements that produce healthy, vigorous growth and as a consequence it has a noticeably favorable effect upon the fertility and hatchability of the eggs and upon the chicks after they are hatched.

Green cut bone is not an exclusive food, however; it must be fed judiciously along with a well-rounded and well-balanced ration of grains, green food, etc. Fed in excess it causes bowel trouble. About one ounce per fowl per day I have found to be about the right amount.

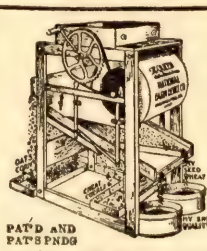
It must be perfectly fresh and free from putrid scraps of meat or fat or

Why Incubator Chicks Die

The book entitled, "The History of White Diarrhoea, or Why Incubator Chicks Die," will be sent absolutely free by return mail to any one sending us the names of 5 to 8 of their friends that use incubators. This book can save you $100 this summer. It describes White Diarrhoea, or bowel trouble, the cause, and tells of a cure.

Book absolutely free for the names

RAISALL REMEDY CO. Blackwell, Okla.



Pedigree Your Crops

By Grading Every Seed You Sow or Plant With the

QUEEN SEED SEPARATOR

A seed and grain cleaner, a seed separator, a corn grader, and the only mill made guaranteed to take Buckhorn out of clover. Four mills in one. Indorsed and used by leading seed men and Endorsed by Agricultural Experiment Stations. Read this from

PURDUE UNIVERSITY

" I feel Perfectly satisfied that this machine is more thorough in its work than any thing I have ever seen, and the perfect work of grading and separating that I have seen it do commend themselves to any one. I believe that it would pay the farmer better than any machine on the market." Prof. A. T. Wiancko, Chief in Soils and Crops GUARANTEED to do all we claim for it. SOLD ON TRIAL. Write to-day.

PAT'D AND PAT'S PNDG

NATIONAL FARM DEVICE CO. Indianapolis, Ind.

DEFORMITIES CURED!



CLUB FEET of any variety, and at any reasonable age, can be made straight, natural and useful. No plaster paris, no severe surgical operations, and the result is assured.

POTTS DISEASE when treated in time should result in no deformity; paralysis can be prevented and the growth not interfered with. Write for information and references.

SPINAL CURVATURE Recent cases usually make complete recoveries and even those of long standing do well. No plaster paris, felt or leather jackets. Write for information and reference.



HIP DISEASE in the painful stage can be relieved and the inflammation permanently arrested. Shortening, deformity and loss of motion can usually be corrected. No surgical operations are confinement.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS We can refer you to many responsible people all over the country, whose children, practically helpless from Infantile Paralysis, were restored at this Sanitarium.



DEFORMED KNEES OR JOINTS yield to our methods of treatment, and if interested you should know about it.



This is the only thoroughly equipped Sanitarium in the country devoted exclusively to the treatment of crippled and paralyzed conditions.

ILLUSTRATED BOOK FREE Write us for illustrated book which will be sent free on request to any address.

L. C. McLAIN SANITARIUM

924 Aubert Avenue ST. LOUIS, MO.

MAKE YOUR HENS PAY

Our two BIG FREE BOOKS tell YOU how. OUR New 1912 Hatcher and Brooders will give you stronger chickens and will save half the cost. Write for FREE BOOKS today and we will tell you how to MAKE your poultry pay better than the rest of the farm.



Cycle Hatcher Company, 90 Lehigh Ave., Elmira, N. Y.

YOUR HENS YOUR FARM YOUR MONEY

The Story of 25 Years with Poultry and Farmers and Fanciers will help many Farmers get more eggs—better prices; make more and save more money; tells things few folks know on making money with hens. Find out about **America's Largest Line of Incubators and Brooders,** and get six poultry chapters written by Robert Essex himself—It's all in our Free Catalog—Write today. Address

Robert Essex Incubator Co., 123 Henry St., Buffalo, N. Y.



200 Egg Incubator $3.00

No freight to pay. Actual hen in Natural Hen Incubator heats, ventilates, controls everything. No lamp, no costly mistakes. Best hatcher in the world. Agents Wanted. Catalog free. **M.H.I.Co., 1349 Constance St., Dept. 70, Los Angeles, Cal.**

Wanted Agents

UP-TO-DATE FARMING wants a man, woman, boy or girl agent in each community. There is about $50 or more in each community for any person who will go out and pick it up.

We can't make you our full proposition in this, but we will tell you in a letter and show you how you can get this money, probably easier than any other money you ever made. Have you a way to use $50, or do you want it to keep?

We want to put this paper in every farm home. You can not do a better thing for yourself or your community. Boys and girls can do the work and earn the money as well as grownups.

A postal card or letter will bring full particulars by return mail.

it will cause bowel disorders of a more or less serious nature. Exercise care in this respect and good judgment in the general feeding of the fowls and green cut bone will give highly satisfactory results. I have found the best way to feed it is in the mash or scattered about over a clean surface so as to insure an even distribution among the flock.

WOMAN AND POULTRY.

IN THOUSANDS of instances the wife makes with poultry more than is made in any other line of farm work.

Women succeed in any calling they may enter if they give it their time and close application, writes Mrs. B. F. Wilcoxon in Farm News. Success means hard work and that is all there is to it. I have for several years been closely connected with the poultry business and met a large number of the successful woman fanciers and breeders of the west. They are all energetic and they know how to push aside the difficulties that arise in the poultry business.

There is no field open to women today that is less crowded than this. None that offers as good returns for one's labors. None that affords so much freedom when taken up as a vocation, and none that makes one so nearly independent of others.

Some of our best-planned poultry farms as well as our best-paying ones, are the outgrowth of woman's skill and ingenuity. Most women show a qualification for neatness about poultry of which men are occasionally void and as cleanliness is an important factor, she often outstrips our "lords of creation," in results obtained. The care of poultry is productive of good health to women engaged therein, giving them sufficient exercises in the open air, and just enough of care and responsibility to make feel their importance. This field for women is almost unlimited and it pays them better profits than they can reasonably expect from most other business ventures.

When all things are considered there is no agricultural industry I know of that furnishes so large a profit on the capital invested and none that require so little hard labor as the poultry industry.

Expired?

Look at the address on the first page of your paper. If your time is up, PLEASE RENEW AT ONCE.

We can not understand why so many farmers and their hired men are so averse to cleaning out the hen house. Almost all now concede that the poultry is an income bringer, but good results can not be expected with accumulations of filth in the house. Clean the house frequently, and then scatter lime and straw all over the floor. Scatter the lime on the perches and walls.

Why not raise pure bred poultry? It's just as expensive to raise the common barnyard variety, and you sell the eggs to the dealer. If you raise pure-bred stock the eggs will sell for a good price for setting. Advertisements in this issue of eggs and stock offer a cheap way to get a start. Send for catalogs.

Would Have Soon Had It

"I refused him because I want a man that has had both trouble and experience."

"If you had accepted him he would very soon have filled your requirements."

Steel shingles last as long as the building. Don't use wood shingles for that new house, barn, or building of any kind. Anyone with hammer and nails can lay steel shingles. Put them on over the old wooden shingles and stop the leaks. Write for full information to Edwards Mfg. Co., 241-291 Lock St., Cincinnati, O.

Thousands Upon Thousands

of Up-to-Date Farming subscriptions are given to others by readers who know this paper—to educate, you know. 25 cents is the price, or 12½ cents in clubs of four or more.



Name Please?

—Send a Postal to JOHNSON

M. M. Johnson, Incubator Man, says to tell you his new book—now ready—tells more on really raising chickens than ever before—hundreds of new actual photographs—every page a poultry sermon.

Old Trusty
10 Years' Guarantee

Makes biggest hatches. Why pay two prices? Get the best under $10 now. All told in



Big Book

Johnson Pays the Freight (East of Rockies) 40 to 90 Days' Trial

Write a postal for the book free and learn why people buy 100,000 Old Trusties every year from Johnson. Address

M. M. Johnson (*Incubator Man*) Clay Center, Neb.
Largest Incubator Factory in the World.

130 EGG Mankato Incubator $7.25



260 EGG ONLY $10. Brooders $2.50 Up.

The high-grade hatcher now down to bedrock price. Well built of best material, has triple walls, top and bottom, A1 lumber, covered with asbestos and galvanized iron, hot water copper tank, self regulator, safety lamp, thermometer, high nursery, high metal legs, etc. **Direct from factory to user** under money back guarantee. None better at any price. It is safe, simple, durable, easy to heat. Saves ⅓ oil. Set up complete. The result of 17 years' with incubators and raising poultry. Write for our big book and catalog.

MANKATO INCUBATOR CO., Box 841 Mankato, Minn.



$7.55 Buys Best 140-Egg Incubator

Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water brooder, $4.85. Both ordered together, $11.50. Freight prepaid (E. of Rockies).

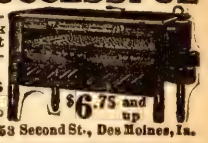


No machines at any price are better. **Satisfaction guaranteed.** Write for book today or send price now and save time.

Belle City Incubator Company, Box 79 Racine, Wisconsin

HURRY UP! To Be Most SUCCESSFUL

Send name on postal for offer of our new Poultry Lessons **free** *to every new customer.* Get Gilcrest's big book FREE and also his facts about his SUCCESSFUL Poultry Lessons given to buyers of



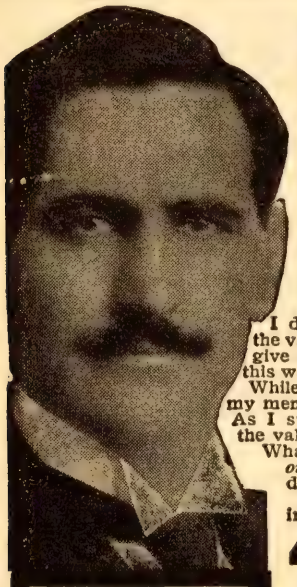
Successful INCUBATORS BROODERS

Start right for biggest profits. Write to

Des Moines Incubator Co., 153 Second St., Des Moines, Ia.

LISTEN! "HOW CAN I MAKE MORE MONEY IN 1912"

That's Just What Confronts You Now. The Question Is—How Can It Be Done? An Intelligent Answer to This Question Is Worth Real Money. I Will Answer That Question and Won't Charge You a Cent Either



I don't know any better way to give you the valuable answer to this question than to give it just as it came to me. It happened this way—

While I was out on my farm one day, one of my men was hauling manure on an alfalfa field. As I stood watching him I got to figuring out the value of manure—

What that strip of land would produce *without* manure and what the land would produce *with* manure.

The figures so startled me that they inspired me to write a new book and christen it **"A Streak of Gold."** Because when I came to figure it out, I found that the extra crop I would get where the manure was spread was a veritable streak of gold, which I could not possibly get at all without the manure.

Now I could not begin to put before you in this advertisement all the facts I have to give you on this question of how to make more money on your farm in 1912. All I want to say is, just drop a postal and I will send you this wonderful book

"A STREAK OF GOLD"

wherein I prove the big money there is in manure—wherein I prove the actual cash value of manure—wherein I show on highest authority, how to best care for manure—and wherein I give you the tried and proven way to cash in on this great value.

In addition to my own experience, this book contains information carefully gathered from all sources and presented in clear, simple form, easily understood.

If you read this book and follow its instructions, you are bound to make more money in 1912. And here's a little proposition I will make you just to back up my confidence in this book. If after you get your copy you don't find that the information is worth real money to you, providing you are a farmer, and have manure to haul, providing you should apply its teachings, I do hereby agree to redeem the book at your request any time, at $1.00 in cash.

You cannot buy a book with equally valuable information at any price today from any publisher that I know of. So much for the book.

Now, I have a proposition to make you, Mr Farmer, that is perhaps entirely different from anything ever offered on manure spreaders.

I could not make it if I did not know exactly what I was talking about, and just how the proposition would work out. You see I have made this proposition before, and I know.

Here it is—I make six different sizes of spreaders in my factory here at Waterloo. They are all new in design—modern in construction—original and different and better in every feature. They are made as good as high class materials, high class labor, and high class machinery can make them. And these are the only three things that *make* **QUALITY.** There is nothing more than these that can add to quality.

After I get the quality I make the price, as you know, by selling a tremendous quantity.

10 OR MORE MEN WANTED

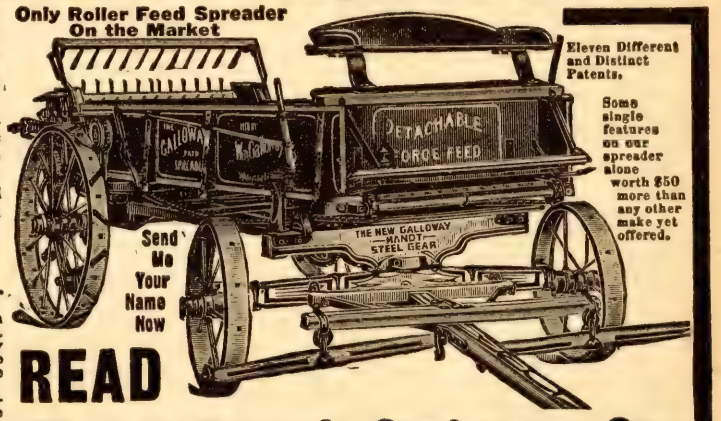
I want 10 or more men in every township to write me quick for a very special proposition that will save them big money. Are you one? Write me a postal at once. Do it NOW.

12 Months Use FREE and Interest on Your Money If This Test Fails

Now here's what I am willing to do. You let me send you one of these spreaders to try on your place with any kind of manure, and under any condition. Try it 30, 60, or 90 days if you choose. Then decide whether or not it is the best spreader for you. Sold on five different liberal selling plans, after you decide whether you want it. Remember your credit is good with me. Remember it is good financing to buy a manure spreader on time if you have to.

Now Listen! The question for you is, how can you make more money? If, at the end of 12 months the spreader I send you has not been a paying investment for you, providing you have as much as 100 loads of manure to haul out, I will, and hereby do agree, to take back the spreader—pay the freight both ways—give you back your money—and pay you interest at 6 per cent from the time you sent me the price of the spreader. Can you beat it? And could I make the offer if I did not have something better than the other fellows' "best?" Just drop me a postal now and say: "Send me your proposition and new book, **"A Streak of Gold;"** also your spreader catalog, and all other particulars about this unusual offer that nobody else has ever made." And I believe after you get them you will agree that I have answered the question, how to make more money on your farm in 1912. Just write me right now.

Only Roller Feed Spreader On the Market



Eleven Different and Distinct Patents.

Some single features on our spreader alone worth $50 more than any other make yet offered.

Send Me Your Name Now

READ

What Galloway's Customers Say



A. E. LYMAN, Chardon, Ohio:—The Galloway Manure Spreader is all right—it works fine and is away ahead of the old way. I spread some manure on a piece of meadow last winter and the hay was as heavy again as on the other part.

HENRY KUHLMANN, SR., Chester, Neb.:—I cannot speak highly enough about the Galloway Spreader. It is the best friend I have on the farm and the easiest thing to make money with, as most any farmer can afford to have one at such a reasonable price. Everybody that sees it agrees that it is the only profitable spreader made.

PAGE WHITAKER, Calhoun, Ill.:—The spreader we bought of you last winter is giving satisfaction. Our corn where we put seven loads (about 1,500 pounds to load) of manure to the acre made (as near as we could estimate) fifteen bushels more per acre than exactly the same land without manure.

PAUL MOUSER, Harpster, O.:—I have one of your spreaders and think it the whole thing in that line and I am talking it up right. It will pay for itself this year on twelve acres; six of wheat and six of corn. I've had mine a year now and it never gave me the least trouble. If anyone wants to see the Galloway at work, or rather at play, mine is on exhibition any or all the time.

Wm. Galloway, President, THE WILLIAM GALLOWAY COMPANY, 509 A G Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

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We Will Make

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By our improved method of weaving, we make beautiful rugs totally different from any other rugs woven from old carpets. Read our guarantee. Ours is the oldest and largest factory of its kind in America. Established 38 years.

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Beautiful designs to your taste—Plain, Fancy, Oriental—fit for any parlor. Every rug guaranteed to wear ten years. Grand Prizes at three World's Fairs.

We Pay Freight

Your old carpets are worth money no matter how badly worn; don't throw them away.

FREE Write today for book of designs—in colors, prices and full information.

OLSON RUG CO., Dept. 102 40 Laflin St., Chicago

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

Save $ 8.00 to $22.00 on



HOOSIER RANGES AND HEATERS

Why not buy the best when you can buy them at such low, unheard-of Factory Prices? THIRTY DAYS FREE TRIAL BEFORE YOU BUY. Our new improvements absolutely surpass anything ever produced. SEND POSTAL TODAY FOR OUR FREE CATALOG AND PRICES.

Hoosier Steel

HOOSIER STOVE FACTORY 161 State St. Marion, Ind.

HEISKELL'S

One application soothes and heals a rough, pimply skin, and, when repeated, quickly effects a cure. Eczema, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ulcers and all skin diseases yield to its curative properties.

50c a box. At all Druggists.

Send for free sample and book, "Health and Beauty."

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 631 Commerce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

OINTMENT

HOUSE DRESS FREE!



4650

This pretty new house dress is the most practical and attractive house dress that can be worn this season. Six sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure, requires 6½ yards material. Gingham, chambray, percale and lawn are excellent materials for house wear; use soft silk and light-weight woolen for street wear. To quickly introduce our big home magazine of fancy work, household hints, good stories and many other special features, we make this liberal offer good only 20 days: Send 10 cts. for trial 3-months' subscription and enclose names of five housekeepers and we will send you this popular dress pattern free. Be sure to give size, also say you want dress pattern No. 4650. Address at once,

HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Pattern Dept. 72, Topeka, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL SUGAR SHELL FREE

Extra heavy quadruple silver plate, handsomely engraved and embossed in beautiful Narcissus design, finished in the popular French gray style, guaranteed for 10 years, no better silverware made. Sent prepaid for only 10 cents. This special introductory advertising offer good only 10 days.

Household Silverware Co., Dept 42 Topeka, Kas.

10,000 SILK REMNANTS



To be sold at once. We have on hand a big lot of fancy Silk Remnants we will dispose of at a big sacrifice. Just the thing for Patching Crazy Quilts, Sofa Cushions, Pin Pads etc. Large pieces; small stingy pieces thrown out. All colors; sure to please.

FOR 12 CENTS we will send prepaid a big package of these Silks; 3 packages 30c; 6 for 50c.

J. COOK & CO., Dept. S, CHICAGO, ILL.



GOLD WEDDING RING FREE

Send for 12 packages of our beautiful high grade gold embossed post cards to distribute at 10c pkg. Return us the $1.20 when collected and we will send you by return mail this very fine 14K gold filled heavy band ring, not the cheap kind. Address R.F. MOSER, 332 Household Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

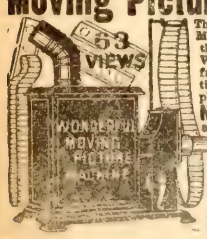


PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

IMMORTALITY CERTAIN, Swedenborg's great work on life after death, 400 pages, postaid 15c Pastor Landenberger, Windsor P. St. Louis.

Moving Picture Machine Free



This MARVELOUS MOVING PICTURE Machine shows pictures in motion the same as the very expensive machines used in theatres. With this machine you can entertain your friends and even make money giving exhibitions. We give this wonderful machine complete with films, 63 Views, for selling only 24

NEW MOTTO PICTURES

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LIFE AS WE MAKE IT

EVERY day brings a round of duties, whether in the house, or among the stock, or in the fields, and those duties fall upon men and boys, and women and girls alike—not the same duties, but equally pressing. The men are up early attending to the chores that they may get into the fields in time to do a good day's work, and get back in time for the evening chores and to bed in a tired hour for all the rest they can scarcely dare to claim.

The women get up early and hurry about the morning meal so as to meet the requirements of the field workers. Then the morning work is to do—the cleaning up, the care of the children, the arrangement for the noon meal and its preparation, all to be at a definite time, again to meet the needs of the men in the fields. Then come the duties of the afternoon, and getting ready the evening meal. Not done yet. There is now the final household arrangement and preparation for the night's rest.

And this routine of duties comes every day on the farm—every day of the work season. We do not mention them as a matter of discouragement, but to urge system. Do not let them drag along to make the hours dull, and do not allow them to become needlessly oppressive. See that all are done so as to prevent confusing accumulations, and be sure that no jobs are to be done over again. And take up no work that is unnecessary. Do nothing to add to the work necessary to be done. Much of the most fatiguing labor, both in the house and in the fields, grows out of other jobs that were not well done, or that were done in such a way as to require increase of future effort.

What we are aiming at is to so arrange the work as to get intervals of rest between. Unlike city people, farmers and their wives and families do not need to plan for exercise but they do need recreation and those duties so carefully enumerated above, must permit it. There must be occasions for sociability. Four walls however tastefully decorated, lose their charm if no others are seen, and the ear becomes weary if no voices are heard but those of the household. There must be neighborhood gatherings, and there must be jollity and fun. What all work and no play did for the boy Jack, it will do for the man and woman. Arrange to mingle your lives and the lives of your children with those of your neighbors, and make both yourselves and them happy.

The farm life, in spite of its arduous labor, ought to be the freest and happiest life on earth. What a potent factor to this end a well conducted local union could be!

MUTUALITY IN THE HOME

THERE is a mutuality in the home on the farm that can not be found anywhere else. If properly understood, every one's interest there is the same. If a horse is sick every one feels the need of his recovery. If there is a young calf or a colt, everyone feels that something has been added to the family possessions, and all take interest in its living and doing well. It would be a strange farm boy or girl that would say: "I don't care; it is nothing to me!"

When planting time comes all feel that the important thing is a good crop, and all are mutually concerned, and feel and show it. Good preparation, good seed, proper planting, the required cultivation, timely harvesting and profitable marketing—not one in the farm home but feels an interest in all these, and is willing, within the limits of their sphere, to contribute thereto.

The last named, profitable marketing, but recently came to be a matter of family consideration and mutual concern. But it is now rapidly taking first place in these things, and the mutuality in the home takes it up. Of this we are glad. It speaks in unmistakable tones for better and more successful farming. The food and provisions largely come of the crops that grow, but the financial success depends entirely upon the marketing, and we rejoice that it is becoming a matter of family interest. Mutuality in the home makes us love farm life.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HOME

THAT can be done to make the home and its surroundings prettier? Of all homes on earth, the home on the farm ought to be the most beautiful. Nature there joins hands with the occupants to add new beauties to every place almost every hour; and we want the homes of Our Up-to-Date People to be the prettiest homes in all the country.

We have now reached the time of year for laying plans to beautify the home. We refer mainly to the home's surroundings. Inside decoration can be done any time, and they play a conspicuous part in the beauty of the home; but when spring comes the mind goes out after the exterior and the surroundings.

If painting is needed now is the time to do it, waiting only until the weather conditions are favorable. The cleaning up also comes in now. We have known nice homes that one or two hours' work in cleaning up and removing things that would better be somewhere else, would add greatly to the beauty of the home.

We are also approaching the planting season—in some places they are in the midst of it. At what particular points would plants and flowers add to the general beauty? Variety both of plants and their distinctive beauty is so inexhaustible that every place may be made to smile in nature's loveliest forms. For permanency and continuous effect, and simplicity of culture, a petunia bed is hard to beat. If the home grounds are enclosed, a narrow bed of petunias all around it, interspersed here and there with more pretentious plants and larger flowers, gives the home the appearance of being set in a modest but more or less brilliant border.

But in the arrangement of plants, take care of the lawn. The lawn effect is often seriously injured by interspersing shrubs or even annuals, more or less, all over it. The lawn proper should be left open, so as to give good play to the machine; for unless the lawn can be kept smoothly cut its beauty is destroyed. And the cutting is what makes the lawn. Weeds will come, but the close cutting lawn mower holds them back, and gives the grass the advantage. The effect the cutting has on the grass is to thicken it up, strengthen its roots, and give it the carpet appearance.

Marshall

"It is helping farmers to see the light."

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

My Wife and I

Want to Tell You

How She Stopped Me From Drinking

For over twenty years I was a very hard drinker. I loved liquor. I cared for nothing else. Every cent I could get hold of I spent for beer and whiskey. My work was neglected. Our home was in sore straights. My case was about as hopeless as a man's could be. My wife was constantly begging and pleading with me, but I loved liquor too well. I couldn't stop.

Many women would have despaired and given up all hope, but my wife didn't. She kept trying. Finally, about ten years ago, she gave me a simple remedy, hoping against hope that it would have some effect upon my drinking. Much to her surprise, *it stopped my drinking entirely!* It took away every desire I ever had for alcoholic liquor. I have not touched a drop since.



Can you imagine her delight—her great happiness? Really, it seemed to make a new woman of ner. And what a change it made in me! Our friends and neighbors hardly knew me as the same man. To most of them it seemed a miracle. But it wasn't. It was simply the little home remedy that my wife gave me. We know it was for she later gave it to her brother and several of our neighbors who were heavy drinkers and it stopped every one of them from drinking. This proved that it was not mere luck in my case.

And now, we want others to try it. We want every man and woman who suffers because of a dear one's intemperance to know what this remedy is that my wife gave me. We want you to know our story for we believe you will be helped by it. And we will be more than glad to tell it if you will send us your name and address.

Wife is the letter writer of our family and she will gladly answer every letter that is written to her. She will tell in her own way, much better than I can, what she used, how she happened to try it and how it worked. She will give this information with a glad heart so do not hesitate to write. She wants you to feel that she is your friend and that it is a pleasure to do this service.

In the ten years that have elapsed since I was cured many folks have written and asked her how it was done and she gladly answered all letters. And to show that her service has been appreciated we would like to have you read extracts from a few of the letters which she afterward received from some of these people.

Dear Madam: I feel very grateful to you for letting me know how I could cure my husband of drunkenness. He was cured completely. *Mrs. P. W. Cowell, Athens, Penna.* Dear Friend: I was benefitted by your letter for my husband was a hard drinker and now he does not drink. *Mrs. W. D. Blue, Perry, Fla.* My Dear Friend: It cured him of drunkenness. He is in better health than ever before and is a different man altogether. It has saved us many dollars and we now live in peace and happiness. *Mrs. Ann Mitchell, Valliant, Okla.* Dear Madam: Your advice was taken at once and my son was cured in a short time. *Mrs. Martha Day, Roanoke, Va.*

Such letters as these certainly do make my wife happy for she feels that her efforts have not been in vain and she says that she wants you to address your letter to her personally so that she can answer it herself. She also wants me to say that the remedy can be given secretly if desired and that it is very easy to use.

My wife's answer will come in a sealed envelope so there will be no publicity in your affairs. There is one other thing. We have nothing to sell, so please do not send money. Simply write with all confidence to Mrs. Margaret Anderson, 195 Park Ave., Hillburn, N. Y., taking care to write your name and full address plainly. We would suggest that you tell others who need this information, about my wife's offer, for we often wish that the whole world knew it.

X-RAY KATHODOSCOPE. Latest pocket curiosity Everybody wants it; tells the time on watch through cloth. Apparently see your fellow, best girl or any object through cloth wood or stone, any distance, all climates; lasts lifetime; always ready for use. Price, 25c. stamps or silver Alden & Co., 2008 Hoyt Ave., Indianapolis

ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED

No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms. Whetzel system of treatment approved by best U. S. medical authorities as the only system known to permanently cure the disease.

FREE TEST TREATMENT

including medicines, prepared for any one giving a full description of the case and sending names of 2 asthmatic sufferers. Address *FRANK WHETZEL, M. D.* Dept. C, American Express Building, Chicago.

HEART DISEASE. $2.50 Trial FREE

Dr. Miles, the great specialist, will give a 2 pound Special Treatment to those having Enlarged, Valvular, Rheumatic, Dropsy, Weak, Fatty or Nervous Hearts; Short Breath, Palpitation, Smothering, Irregular Pulse, Pain, Swollen Ankles, etc. Wonderful success. Many, so-called "incurable," cured after 8 to 15 doctors failed. 30 years experience. 76 assistants. Write now for Free Trial, Book and Remarkable Cures from your state. Address, DR. FRANKLIN MILES, Dept. M, Elkhart, Indiana. 108 to 118 Main Street.

Up-to-Date Patterns

Without Cost



5546—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST. Cut in 6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches, bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material.

5523—LADIES' HOUSE DRESS CLOSED AT LEFT SIDE OF FRONT AND WITH SEVEN GORED SKIRT. Cut in 7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 5⅛ yards of 36-inch goods without up and down.

5693—LADIES' WAIST, TO BE WORN WITH EMPIRE SKIRT. Cut in 6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches, bust measure. Size 36 requires 1⅞ yards 36-inch material with ⅜ yard of 36-inch mull; ⅝ yard 18-inch all-over.

5710—GIRLS' GUIMPE, WITH HIGH OR LOW, ROUND OR SQUARE NECK. Cut in 5 sizes, 4 to 12 years. Age 8 requires 1⅜ yards 36-inch material, with ⅝ yard 18-inch all-over, if desired.

5527—LADIES' SEVEN GORED SKIRT WITH INVERTED PLAIT OR HABIT BACK. Cut in 6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Size 24 measures 3 yards around lower edge and requires 4 yards of 50-inch material.

3866—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST, 9 sizes, 32 to 48 inches bust measure. For 36 bust it requires 3¼ yards 27 inches wide.

5699—LADIES' EMPIRE DRESS, WITH BODY AND UPPER PART OF SLEEVES IN ONE AND TWO-PIECE SKIRT. Cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches, bust measure. Size 36 measures 2⅝ yards around lower edge and requires 5 yards 44-inch material, ⅝ yard 18-inch all-over.

4616—BOYS' RUSSIAN DRESS, 3 sizes, 1, 2 and 3 years. For 2 years it requires 2¼ yards 27 inches wide.

5705—LADIES' FOUR GORED SKIRT, CLOSED AT LEFT SIDE BACK. Cut in 5 sizes, 22 to 30 inches, waist measure. Size 24 measures 3¼ yards around lower edge and requires, with panel, 4⅝ yards 44-inch, or without panel 4 yards 44-inch material.

5696—GIRLS' DRESS BLOUSE, WITH SAILOR COLLAR AND SKIRT PLAITED OR GATHERED. Cut in 4 sizes, 6 to 12 years. Age 8 requires 3½ yards 36-inch, or 3 yards 44-inch material, 2⅜ yards of braid.

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For every new three months' trial subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING at 10 cents each we will send one pattern; two patterns for two subscriptions, etc. The paper and patterns will be sent to different addresses if desired. Send your order at once to

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YOU NEED NO MONEY. We Trust You with Our Goods.

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To every lady who distributes only a few pounds of our Belle Baking Powder, we will give ABSOLUTELY FREE this beautifully embossed,

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on everything to your nearest Railroad Station, allowing plenty of time to examine and deliver before paying us. *Write at once for our FREE SAMPLE OUTFIT* and other things. If after receiving them, you decide not to get up an order, you may keep everything we send you FREE of charge for the trouble in answering this advertisement. WE ALSO GIVE ELEGANT PRESENTS FOR APPOINTING ONE OR MORE AGENTS TO WORK FOR US. Remember, the Special Premium and Sample Outfit are both absolutely free. Write today.



THE PURE FOOD CO.
923 W. Pearl St., CINCINNATI, O.

We can safely recommend The Pure Food Co. as being a thoroughly reliable and responsible firm.—EDITOR.

PONIES! PONIES! Shetland PONIES

5000 Prizes



This is "COLONEL JOE"

Beautiful, Genuine Shetland Ponies Given to Boys and Girls FREE

I am the First and Original Pony Man. I Gave Away the First Shetland Pony Ever Given Free to Boys and Girls. I Can Prove It.

My New and Original Easy Plan For You

Do you want a Pony like this one? I gave this pony free to Miss Williams. See her smile! See how pleased she is! Wouldn't you be pleased, too? Well here is **your** chance. The best you'll ever have. I'll give you one too,—**Pony, Wagon, Saddle, Bridle and the Whole Outfit.** I'll give you money to help keep the pony! My plan is new, original and easy. My plan is to allow you **"Pony Votes;"** the one who gets enough votes gets a pony, carriage, harness, saddle and bridle and cash, all free. I even pay the shipping charges so as not to cost you a penny. The votes are easy to get. My plan will do that. I'll show you how to get a pony, just as sure as the sun shines. My plan is entirely different from all others. Just the answering of this advertisement may be the means of your getting a pony outfit free. Will you do it? Do so and see what I have to say to you.

The ponies I give away are all young and beautiful. Broken perfectly so any child may ride or drive them. They are real little pets that's what they are. Some of them have been taught to do tricks just like they do at the circus. The carriages, saddles and bridles are the best that money can buy. The very highest quality and the prettiest. I wish you were here to see them for yourself, then you would really know what I tell you is true and more than true. Remember you get the entire outfit, the pony,

Carriage, Saddle, Bridle—All Free

About three years ago I gave a Pony to Brandt Crogan, a little boy in Kentucky. I had a letter a short time ago from his father wanting the pedigree of the pony saying that stockmen in Kentucky pronounced him one of the finest specimens of the Shetland Pony ever seen in that state. Mr. Crogan intended to exhibit him at the fair. I can prove to you in a dozen ways that I positively give away the finest ponies in existence. I can show you many letters to prove this. I can make you the happiest boy or girl in the United States if you will send me your name and say you want a pony. I'll do all in my power to aid you.

Send Me Your Name To Day, I'll Give You 1000 Pony Votes Free

I will positively give each boy or girl who answers this advertisement **one Thousand Pony Votes Free** towards a **Pony.** That will be a fine start for you. Think of getting a thousand votes free to start with! Then I'll show you how to get another 5000 free that will make six thousand Pony votes right off. Think what this plan means to you. So easy for you to get a Pony! I'll help you if you will only send me your name and do it quickly. I want you to do it right away then it will be so much easier for you to get a **pony.** I mean every word I **say** to you here and will prove it to you if you only let me know your name and address. I'll send you Pony pictures. Names of dozens of boys and girls to whom I have given ponies. I have so much to say to you and so many things to send you, when I get your name, I can hardly wait, because its all new and I want a chance to tell it. Now please hurry and send me your name. Just say, **"I want a pony"**—a postal will do. Address

Matt Young, 143 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

Send for a Dozen of These Teaspoons Free



Illustration shows exact size of this dainty tea spoon. You should have a dozen or more. They are free for a favor. These spoons are made of a solid white metal called silveroid. Looks and wears like silver. Highly finished.

OUR FREE OFFER We will give a **full** dozen of these spoons free to anyone sending us two one-year subscriptions at 25 cents each; or for one two-year subscription at 50 cents. Send your subscription today and get the spoons. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Up-to-Date Farming Indianapolis, Indian

2 GOLD PICTURES FREE

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Send us 2 cents to pay postage and we will mail you free, two of our newest pictures-12x16 inches, in 10 beautiful colors, solid gold backgrounds with illuminated mottoes and texts. We do this to introduce our fine line of Art Pictures. A special prize also given to the first person in each neighborhood who answers this advertisement. Address at once.

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25c Takes pictures 1⅛x1⅛. Our "Little Beauty." Leatherette covered Camera and Complete Outfit of plates, paper, chemicals, &c., with complete instructions so that even a **Boy or Girl can take Good Pictures** of landscapes, buildings, friends, &c.

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DO NOT BUY *a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price* until you receive our latest art catalog illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous new offers.*

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TIRES, Coaster-Brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries at *half usual prices.*

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10 Easter Cards FREE

Beautiful Embossed Gold

We have just bought a tremendous number of Easter Post Cards. Hundreds of varieties. All choice, high grade cards. The very finest cards skill and labor can produce. Angels, rabbits, chickens, Easter-eggs, little boys and girls, crosses, Easter lilies and all kinds of flowers are worked out in beautiful designs on these cards. Send us 10 cents at once for a full membership in the National Post Card Exchange and your name will be printed in a special list ad, sent to post card collectors all over the country, who will mail you post cards from their town. You will get a *deluge of Souvenir Post Cards from other collectors.* If you reply to this notice within ten days we will make you a present of ten beautiful Easter Post Cards, that will make you open your eyes. We have a SURPRISE for everyone that answers this ad, so don't forget to ask about the surprise. Join the exchange today and watch your mail grow. Ask your friends to join, too.

National Post Card Exchange,
716 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

20 Beautiful Post Cards 10c
Very Choicest Gold Embossed



Our prize collection of 20 most beautiful Souvenir Post Cards, in lovely colors and exquisite gold embossed designs, all different, extra fine quality, and the prettiest collection ever offered; to introduce our cards quickly we send these cards and latest catalogue prepaid for only 10cts; 6 pkgs 50cts.
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10 BEAUTIFUL Extra Quality **POST CARDS** Mailed for 10c
Easter Letters Printed on superior paper with envelope to match mailed for 10c
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Send only 2c stamp and receive 5 very finest Gold Embossed Cards FREE, to introduce post card offer.
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For a 2c stamp we will send you 5 handsome post cards and explain how you can get 50 others FREE.
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LEAP YEAR POST CARDS FREE
Send 2c for postage & receive 5 humorous-entertaining cards.
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CARDS Send 2c Stamp for large Sample Album of Hidden Name, Silk Fringe, Envelope, Friendship, Joker's, Lover's and all other Kinds of Cards, Post Cards and Premiums. Star Beau Catcher and list of 3000 Songs given Free. **OHIO CARD CO., B 10 Cadiz, Ohio.**

25 BEAUTIFUL POST CARDS FLOWERS, LANDSCAPE,
Birthday, etc., with outfit of envelopes and Hidden Name Cards, premium Catalogue. All for 10c. RAY PTG. CO., North Haven, Conn.

125 CARDS-10 CENTS, Easter, Birthday, Flowers, Airships, Scenery, Bathing Girls, Love Scenes, Flirtation and Fun Cards, in rich colors, Some fancy gold. STAR CARD CO., Chicago.

For That Algone Feeling --Constipation, Indigestion, Headaches, Weariness. Be convinced my remedy cures. Send 6c for liberal sample. M. G. Sands 1805 Madison, Chicago

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POST CARDS five for 2c to introduce offer.
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DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing our advertisers

CADETS of EQUITY

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of Our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is printed in the paper becomes a CADET of Equity, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—30 cents—will be made a PIONEER of Equity and sent a collection of twenty (20) beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address, CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

TODAY we begin another springtime season. About the homes of some of our Cadets the flowers are already blooming, but where others live the faintest green has not yet appeared. This is a wonderful world in which we live. So different are the conditions, hopes, aspirations, habits and surroundings of the people. But all have a mission. All have duties. All have a part to play in life. Let it be our greatest happiness to cultivate the good that is in us, that we may constantly move upward, be more helpful to others, and assist in making the world a better and happier place to live in.

DEAR CADETS: I am 18 years old, and a subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think it is an excellent paper. I have been living in the state of Oregon for 10 years, and I like it pretty well. We raise all kinds of fruits and vegetables, oats, wheat and corn. I live four miles from the Mt. Hood railroad, and 20 miles from Mt. Hood. It is covered with snow all the year. My birthday is March 2. Will answer all cards or letters from the Cadets.—Arthur Caven, Bull Run, Oregon.

DEAR CADETS: I am 15 years old, and am strong and healthy, but I ought to be for I walk nearly two miles to school. We have 60 pupils, 34 upstairs, where I belong, in the 8th grade. My teacher is Miss Julia Jaitner, and Hazel Laisy is my best friend. She and I have good times together. I live on a small farm of 80 acres, 40 in cultivation and 40 in woods, and pasture. My brother, who is 13 years old, and I do all the farm work except mowing the hay and reaping the grain; and we have done so for three summers, as my papa died four years ago. I can do anything in the line of work, and I like it, too. And I can cook or bake anything. I want to be a nurse when I get old enough. My friend Hazel and I will take up a course at the same time. I want all the Cadets and young folks to write and exchange post cards with me, because I like to receive cards, and am very fond of writing letters. To those who write me I will tell more about my life and ways.—Murriel Hanes, Chief, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: My brother is a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I think the letters are fine. I am a country girl, a sweet sixteener, and live on a farm of 240 acres. I would like to hear from all Cadets, and will return a card for all received.—Nellie House, Bradford, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am an Illinois boy, 16 years old, and would like to join you. I live on a farm of 200 acres, and the principal crops are corn and oats. We have 8 horses and 6 cows. We raised over 4,000 bushels of corn this year. We have had some good skating this winter. I have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for nearly a year, and enjoy reading it very much. I will answer all letters and cards I receive.—John Heppe, Buckley, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I live in the great state of New York, and I like it very much. I am 17 years old, and have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for nearly a year. I think it a very good paper. I would like to correspond with boys and girls near my age.—Pearl Exby, Jamestown, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS: I enjoy reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING, especially the Cadet page, and when my time is out I am going to renew, for I could not do without this interesting paper. I am a young man of 24 years, and live on a farm of 300 acres, where we raise tobacco, corn, wheat and blue grass. There is an artificial lake near our farm and I go there frequently to boat ride, which I very much enjoy. We also have a debating school to which I belong. I think it is nice to brighten a young person's mind. I will answer all letters or cards I receive.—F. A. Hickerson, Wallingford, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: Only recently, through the courtesy of a friend, I was so fortunate as to secure a copy of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the Cadet page appealed to me immediately. I've only lived in Idaho two years, coming here from Wisconsin; but in that time I have traveled pretty nearly all over the state. Idaho presents great diversities of climate, conditions and typography. In many ways it is a peculiarly situated state. The southern part is practically devoid of mountains, and is devoted principally to the growing of sheep and cattle and the production of fruits, alfalfa, potatoes, etc.; while in the northern part mixed farming is practiced more extensively. Northern Idaho has the greatest fascination for me. Here, among the snow capped mountains and undulating hills, there is a chasm that is difficult to describe. I heartily agree with Alonzo McDuffie as to education for young people. With the splendid opportunities for the development of the faculties that are sleeping in us, it is appalling how few there are, considering our population, that attend school after they leave their teens. I believe in the higher education of both sexes, though I do not think a college education absolutely essential to success in life. I am 21 years old, and at present attending the agricultural college of the University of Idaho. Would be pleased to hear from boys and girls, and will answer all.—Richard A. Newman, Moscow, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Nebraska boy of 18, living on a farm with my folks. I have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for two years, and have not yet missed a copy. I stopped school when I was 14 years old, but UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the best teacher I ever had. I love to break colts and have broken quite a few. Westerns are the best ones to be broken to work. I am writing in January and the weather is as warm as spring, but the birds are not singing yet. We raise corn, oats, rye, wheat, barley, speltz and flax, and some fruits. My father owns 320 acres of land, and I own a team of colts, a plow, wagon, some hogs, four cows and about 16 chickens. I am the only one at home to do the farm work; my brother works for himself. But I never get lonesome, for I always have something to do. My best playmates are the colts and cows. I will answer all the letters or cards from the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.—Johnny Kubista, Pierce, Neb.

DEAR CADETS: I am 19 years old, and live on an 80-acre farm, 15 miles from Traverse City, the queen city of Michigan. We have 4 horses, 3 cows, 5 head of young stock, 3 hogs and 35 chickens. This is a beautiful country. I have been reading UP-TO-DATE for 5 years, and think it is a fine paper. I would like to receive cards from the Cadets and will answer all I get. —William Wedow, Kingsley, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I am not living on a farm, having spent the last 3 years in the city. Nearly all the rest of my life I spent in the country. My father has taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for several years, and I certainly enjoy reading the Cadet letters. Reading has a population of about 97,000, and one of the prettiest city parks in this part of the country. In it are two skating rinks built of concrete over the reservoirs, and we have great sport there, for I enjoy skating. They are cleared every morning by the park keepers. We are at the foot of two mountains, Mt. Penn on the east and Neversink on the southeast, with summer resorts on each. The grandest view can be had of the city and country for miles around. To the west of us is the Schuykill river, on which much boating is done in summer. This is a very nice place to live, though I like the country very much. I am 23 years old, and would like to receive cards, letters or pictures from all the Cadets and readers, and will answer one and all.—Elsie Spees, 1221 Green street, Reading, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I have been a subscriber for 3 years, and am a club raiser. I like UP-TO-DATE very much. We have a small farm of 20 acres, and have two mules, 4 cows, 11 hogs, 200 chickens and guineas. I am 15 years old, and would be glad to exchange cards or letters with other girls and boys of the Cadet family.—Cloyd H. Noel, Littleston, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I am 18 years of age, and live on a farm of 300 acres. We work 4 horses. I like farming fine. My brother takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I like to read it. I have 3 brothers but no sister. I am taking music lessons now, and have an organ on which I can play right well. We have 36 chickens, 22 geese, 5 cows and 10 hogs. I would like to exchange cards or letters, and will try to answer all I receive.—Ida Tucker, Wadesboro, N. C.

DEAR CADETS: I live in Lena, a very modern town of 1,168 population, and said to be one of the prettiest towns in northern Illinois, or southern Wisconsin. It is surrounded by a splendid farming country, and the farmers, mostly German, raise everything, from cabbage to corn, and from chickens to children; and, as a rule, are very successful. They seem to prove that farm life is the most useful and independent life there is. I have not long been acquainted with UP-TO-DATE FARMING, having become a subscriber with the New Year's number, but I read nearly every article, and I consuder this page just as much a part of the paper as any other. I certainly enjoy the letters from the Cadets living in so many different parts of the country, and I can't imagine how the letters, generally speaking, could be more interesting than they are. Well, I must be going now. I may never call again, but if any of you Cadets would like to exchange cards or letters with me during my absence you will find me at the other end of the line ready to respond.—Frank De Graff, Lena, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: My father has been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for some time, and we like it real well. We raise celery,

FREE WATCH RING & CHAIN

We positively give to BOYS and GIRLS a BEAUTIFUL American-Made stem-wind stem-set watch with handsomely designed case, proper size. GUARANTEED 5 YRS. Also dainty ring, set with three sparkling stones, for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry today. When sold send $2 and we will send watch, ring and chain. We Guarantee Satisfaction.

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A BEAUTIFUL Table Set, Wild Rose design—one large Centerpiece with 4 dollies to match. All stamped on Fine Quality Art Linen half a yard long. We will send this beautiful set free, also copy of our latest fancy work and stencil catalogue, to all who send only 10c to pay for a 3-month subscription to our big family magazine. Address **Household E. S. Co., Dept. 13, Topeka, Kan.**

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To quickly introduce our new and up-to-date line of Cards, we will for the next 20 days send absolutely free our prize assortment of 5 Artistic Cards, including Birthday, Christmas, Roses and Flowers, Best Wishes and Good Luck, if you answer this ad immediately and send 2c stamp for postage. These lovely Art Post Cards in beautiful colors and exquisite gold embossed designs, comprise the prettiest and most attractive collection ever offered. With each set we include our special plan for getting a big Post Card Album and 40 additional extra fine cards of your own selection FREE.

ART POST CARD CLUB, 988 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

sugar beets, and some grain. Most every farmer has a little garden for his own use. I will be 12 next June, and I am papa's young housekeeper. Since the 23d of September I have been without a mother, and since November 27 I have had one friend less. I feel sorry for those that have lost dear ones, but I think the departed are happier where they are now. I live about two miles from the grand Pacific ocean, and about 12 miles from the county seat. I have read the Cadet letters for a long time, but could not pick up courage to write till now.—Hattie Schronle, Huntington Beach, Cal.

DEAR CADETS: I subscribed for UP-TO DATE through the Indianapolis Star, and I think it is a great paper. I live in the central part of the state, and we Hoosiers think it the garden spot of the earth. My father owns a small farm of 84 acres, and as I am the only child at home I am manager of my father's farm, as he is an invalid. We have a dairy and grain farm. We milk a few cows and expect to milk more in a short time. We also keep 3 head of horses. We sell sweet cream the year around, and it brings good money. This with other products keeps us busy. I am 22 years old, and have lived on a farm all my life. I will exchange cards or letters with all the Cadets.—A Greenlund, Orleans, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: My father is a farmer and has taken UP-TO-DATE for 3 or 4 years. I live with my father and mother, brothers and sisters, on a farm of 160 acres. We have 16 head of cattle and 9 horses. Our principal crops are corn, wheat, oats, speltz, barley, millet and hay. I am 15 years old. I often wonder if Tom Gaston, of Willard, New Mexico, got the land. I would like to exchange cards or letters with any of the Cadets, and will answer all.—Anna Whitford, Kennebec, S. D.

LETTERS CROWDED OUT

Clide Fox, Crickmer, W. Va.	16
Hazel Laisy, Chief, Mich	14
Eliza Bruce, Owensburg, Ind.	14
Neal Bruce, Owensburg, Ind.	19
C. L. Lofton, Tygh Valley, Ore.	
Daniel McBeth, Pauline, Neb.	19
Helen Severson, Arcadia, Wis.	10
Irene Levin, Chief, Mich	13
J. B. Thalmar, Dunlap, N. Mex.	
Flora Standridge, Abbeville, Ga.	16
Alma Brown, Alberville, Ga.	15
Effa Cassa Soshure, Montpelier, Ind.	15
Peter Jorgensen, Curtis, Neb.	21
June Le Barron, Blair, Neb.	10
Artiff A. Bibby, Covington, Va.	19
Albert Ogle, Billings, Mont.	24
Bertha A. Bess, Thayer, Ind.	15
Zelline M. Beucler, Mowrystown, O.	21
Louisa Severson, Arcadia, Wis.	13
Arthur Caven, Bull Run, Ore.	

CADET ACCOMPLISHMENT

THE older readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, particularly the Cadets of Equity, remember the little crippled Cadet, Nellie Tipton, of Maryville, Tenn. She is now, we believe, about fourteen years of age, and six years ago she became paralyzed in her lower limbs, so that she can not walk a step, or use her lower limbs in any way. She possesses unusual



MARTHA E. HARMON

musical talent, and plays any instrument that does not require motion of the feet. This barred her from the organ, as she could not work the pedals. In a cheerful Cadet letter she stated these facts, and Miss Martha Elizabeth Harmon, of Lashmeet, W. Va., a young school teacher, took the case up, and proposed that the Cadets of Equity raise a fund to buy a piano for Nellie. This laudable undertaking has now been accomplished, and Nellie Tipton has her piano. She kept a careful record of all contributions and contributors, and would be glad for us to publish them, but we could not possibly make room for them, as there are many hundreds of them. Nellie's letter of acknowledgement and gratitude follows:

DEAR CADETS: Here I come again, but this time I come to tell you how happy I am that I have got my piano. Oh, I am so glad that I wrote to the Cadets, for it resulted in my having a piano that I am so proud of. I thank you all very much, and I specially thank Miss Harmon for starting the fund and UP-TO-DATE FARMING for printing my letters and hers. I can play by ear anything I know, but I am going to take lessons and become a teacher of music, and then I can make my living, even if I never get the use of my lower



NELLIE TIPTON

limbs. I am no better than when I was first paralyzed.

I have had 1,560 letters and cards from the Cadets, and I do enjoy them very much. Thanks to all for writing me, and their sweet words of encouragement. I have named my piano UP-TO-DATE. It cost $300, and three friends, who do not wish their names mentioned, made up what the Cadet contributions lacked. Again please accept my most heartfelt thanks and gratitude.—Nellie Tipton, Maryville, Tenn.

Nellie is not only a Cadet, but she was the first Pioneer of Equity.



THE EPITOMIST CROQUET SET

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Consists of 8 Balls, 8 Mallets, 9 Wickets, 2 End Stakes, turned from thoroughly seasoned hard Maple, well finished, beautifully striped and varnished. Packed in strong dove-tailed wooden box. All parts made and adjusted with greatest care and each set guaranteed satisfactory.

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Every Marlin repeating shotgun has the Marlin solid top, side ejector and closed-in breech. It can't freeze up with rain, snow or sleet; rain can't run into the action and swell the shells in magazine; dirt, leaves, twigs and sand are also excluded from the action. Simple, strong mechanism; one-third less parts than any other repeater. The double extractors pull any shell. Handles rapidly, guaranteed in shooting ability—and the automatic recoil safety lock makes it the safest breech loading gun built. Be sure you get a Marlin.

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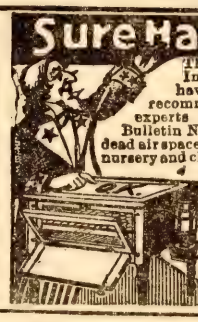
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SEND NO MONEY— JUST YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS—A POSTAL CARD WILL DO

It Shoots 350 Times at One Loading With Remarkable Force and Accuracy—Not a Toy, But a Real Gun Built for Business

Boys, did you know that air, when compressed in a gun under great pressure, had as much power to kill as any of the guns that use powder and ball! Well, that is the principle upon which this gun in made. Most of the air rifles are really no more than spring guns, which soon get out of order and have no power to kill anything. This air rifle is a real man's weapon, built for business; has powerful force, handsome in appearance and overcomes past imperfections and objections to air rifles. Note the lever action. You don't have to break the barrel to reload; all you have to do is to work the lever as you would in some repeating rifles. Also note its perfect lines, easy action, magazine loaded in an automatic shot retainer that is positive in its action and used only on this gun; walnut stock, dull finish, nickel plated, stays bright; accurate, durable, attractive and can not get out of order. Shoots 350 times without reloading.

This gun is going to revolutionize the air rifles of today. It is made for the boy who likes to hunt in the woods. It is also a very fine rifle for target practice and with it the boy gets healthful, out-of-door pleasure and lots of it for little money, as shots cost about 10 cents per 1,000. Every boy should learn to handle a rifle. It makes boys grow to be manly, self-reliant men. It shoots with remarkable accuracy. It will last for years and every wide-awake boy would be happy to get this rifle. No wonder every boy should want one. We are glad to help every boy to get one without having to pay one cent for it. Each rifle is sighted and tested before leaving the factory, and it is the most gun-like and fascinating air rifle ever put on the market. Does not cut the shot and can not become clogged. These rifles are made for use in one of the largest factories of its kind in the world and are absolutely guaranteed.

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Send no money. Send us your name and address and we will tell you what to do. Not one cent of your money is required. Nothing for you to pay now or later.

Extra Prize There is an extra prize for boys who send promptly. Send in now. Gun is sent you prepaid. We pay the expressage. You should not hesitate now to send in your name at once.

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Indianapolis, Ind.



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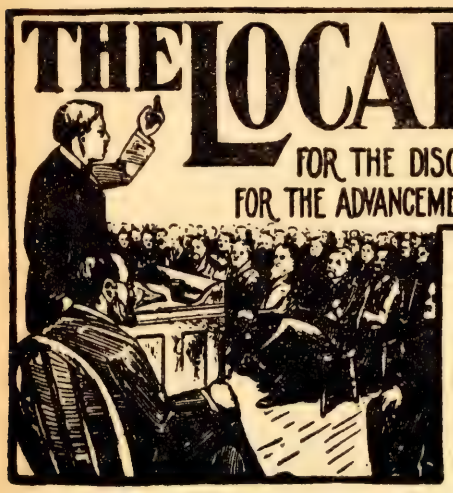
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ACT QUICK AND GET EXTRA PRIZE

Farmers Society of Equity Department



THE FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is a farmers' organization, incorporated, headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. Its first and greatest object is *"To obtain Profitable Prices for all the Products of the Farm, Orchard and Garden."* The unit of organization is the local union.

The Membership

Shall consist of farmers and be limited to farmers. The wives of members and their minor sons and daughters may become *special members* on the majority vote of all *regular* and *special* members of the union. They may be charged a fee, or not, as the union may decide. If a fee is charged it shall be placed in the local union treasury.

The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the Society. In it must be shaped the plans and work that will revolutionize American agriculture and usher in the time when the tiller of the soil shall no longer be a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for others, but when he shall be a more important and more independent member of society.

How to Organize a Local Union of the F. S. E.

Whenever a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING reaches that condition of mind that he believes the farmers of his community should do more of their own business of selling and buying, instead of paying an enormous price to have it done by middlemen, he should take steps to organize a local union of the Farmers Society of Equity. A local union is wanted at every market town and city. This is a *business* organization and the local union headquarters must be where the business is done, not at school houses.

The first step will be to interest nine or more of your neighbors with you (ten is the least number that may organize a local union). When you have ten or more names write to headquarters—Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.—for full instructions, blanks, etc. But don't stop canvassing for names of *charter members*. Get all you can. Numbers inspire confidence and the benefits you will get from your union will largely be in proportion to the number of members.

When you get instructions from headquarters you can call the meeting and organize any time. This is done by electing the officers—a president, a vice-president and a secretary treasurer—and giving the first degree—"Lesson on Co-Operation"—which is not secret, but may be given in a public meeting of the members. But this will be explained in the instructions.

The Membership Fee

is $2.00, which must be apportioned as follows: Where the organization is effected without the assistance of an organizer, put 20 cents in the local union treasury for general expenses, and 30 cents more for extending the organization—total 50 cents. The balance, $1.50, shall be sent to headquarters and is apportioned as follows: 25 cents pays for the official paper one year; 25 cents to meet general expenses and $1.00 for organization—to extend the society.

The new organization must be reported to the National Union by the secretary, or organizer. Members may be admitted at any meeting and reported by the secretary. Reports must be clear and explicit, giving name and number of union, name and address of members, etc. (Headquarters will supply necessary blanks.)

The Emblem



of the Farmers Society of Equity is shown here. It is a demand for profitable prices for farm crops and a pledge of justice and equity to all. Every farmer should wear a button with this emblem which identifies him as a member of the Farmers Society of Equity, the best and most helpful union he ever had an opportunity to connect with.

THE TEST.

The test of a man is the fight he makes,
The grit that he daily shows,
The way he stands on his feet and takes
Fate's numerous bumps and blows.
A coward can smile when there's naught to fear,
When nothing his progress bars,
But it takes a man to stand up and cheer
While some other fellow stars.

It isn't the victory, after all,
But the fight that a brother makes,
The man who, driven against the wall,
Still stands up erect and takes
The blows of fate with his head held high,
Bleeding and bruised and pale,
Is the man who'll win in the by and by,
For he isn't afraid to fail.

It's the bumps you get and jolts you get
And the shocks that your courage stands,
The hours of sorrow and vain regret,
The price that escapes our hands,
That test your mettle and prove your worth.
It isn't the blows you deal,
But the blows you take on the good old earth,
That show if your stuff is real.

We hold this to be absolutely true:

—o—

1. If farmers would put a price on their wheat, or hogs, or cotton, or eggs, or any other crop, and not let it go for less, the betting on future prices in Chicago and elsewhere would stop, because the gamblers would know they could not settle their bets except on terms made by the farmers.

—o—

2. And if farmers would control what is their own and which the world must get, instead of dumping it for others to hold it there would be no speculation in farm crops.

—o—

3. And, no man can buy until some other man will sell. Therefore, if the farmers would not sell until their price would be paid they would surely get it. The farmers can "corner" the supply much easier than any set of Chicago gamblers simply by holding on to what is their own until the price is paid.

—o—

These are axiomatic truths. We want farmers to learn them and keep them always in their minds. On the understanding of these truths and the application of the principles back of them depends whether farmers will be free or slaves.

—o—

If enough farmers will follow only things implied in these paragraphs they will drive every drone out of the hive of industry, where they have always been eating the honey that the workers carried to the hive and which should have accumulated and be stored there for the "rainy" days or the winter time, and for old age, when work cannot be done in the fields.

—o—

If enough farmers will follow only the simple rules laid down by these three paragraphs they will kill the octopus (the middle system) that has a tentacle reaching out to every field, garden and orchard in the country, and is sucking the life blood of agriculture and the country.

—o—

And the same octopus has another set of tentacles that reaches to every kitchen in the country to suck up the wage earners' reward. The step that farmers must take to free themselves will also go very far toward freeing the consumers of their products from the same greedy system.

—o—

So the great questions before you are: How much control must there be to "corner" the crops on the farms, or in the farmers, storage? How many farmers will be required to exert the control? And how will we know the price to ask?

We have answered all of these questions before, but we will do it again:

Our estimate was that 500,000 farmers will be enough. That is, if 500,000 farmers will know the prices, which can always be found in this paper, enough of them will ask them and hold for them to prevent large visible supplies and their prices will be paid.

—o—

And the power of control will not be limited to the 500,000. These will tell others and there is nothing more natural than for every farmer to want to get profitable prices. Therefore, others will hold for the prices, too, until millions will be holding for a common price and exerting their combined power to a common end.

—o—

This is not a fancy picture or an improbable hope. We have known it to work out exactly this way for some crops already. What we seek now is to compel the farmers' own prices to be paid for all of the 1912 crops. If the farmers' organization was completed it would only be necessary to send out the prices and the control would follow. But it is slower to organize than to extend the circulation of this paper. Therefore, this plan to get 500,000 subscribers and let the organization follow, as it is doing and increasing faster every week.

—o—

Understand us, and this we have stated before and reiterated it many times, all of any crop does not need to be controlled. There is an enormous demand which requires enormous supplies each day. The important thing is to know the price, and ask it, and sell only when it will be paid. (Read the third paragraph.) Then as much demand will come and the supply will go out only as the real demand is expressed. Such marketing is not dumping, and another result will be that the drones cannot get any stuff to store up and make the visible supply.

—o—

Isn't this plain enough?

—o—

Every farmer is vitally interested in this, therefore he is vitally interested in the circulation of this paper, which is the only one from which he can get the prices and advice about marketing. And don't think that this is a matter for the poor farmers (financially poor) alone. Even though you feel that over a term of years your profits are great enough—keep in mind the average farmers, that great majority who are responsible for the average yields, and below them. They are not making any money. They need your help.

—o—

We don't want to make a few farmers rich, but we want to make conditions better for all of them. But regardless of any conditions that may have made your farming profitable would you not rather be independent in naming prices for what you sell than to take prices decided by a gambling board of trade?

—o—

Turn to the subscription offers in this paper and embrace the one that pleases you most. If your subscription is paid in advance send a friend's name in and have the premium go to you. Or send as large a club as you can at only 12½ cents a year for four or more. These must all be new subscribers.

—o—

If you want to make sure that you will get a fair profit from a season's arduous toil don't neglect this matter. Don't put it off an hour or until tomorrow, but get your club now. All of the names you send in will be in line to become members of a local union at your town. This will come along after they are converted. Reading this paper will convert them.

—o—

Don't you know this:

—o—

The grain gamblers are now selling your wheat which you may not have put the seed in the ground yet, but which you will sow, at 95 1-4 cents for August and 93 7-8 cents for September, delivered Chicago. That means about 75 or 80 cents out in Kansas and the Dakotas. In other words, they have sold all the wheat you will produce this year several times over at these prices and their bet is that they are going to buy it from you at such low prices that they can fill their contracts. What do you think of that?

—o—

So we want you to beat their game. The only way you can do it for this crop is the way we have explained. Will you get busy now?

—o—

And it is the same way with other grain and cotton and potatoes and meat and vegetables and fruit and eggs, etc. You don't need to submit a year longer than you want to, because those people don't grow any stuff and they must get every bit from you to fill their contracts.

—o—

So it all settles down to this question: Will they fill their contracts at their prices for your property, or at your prices for your own property?



DO YOU WANT A GOOD Position as a Traveling Salesman or Saleswoman

Where You Can Earn From $1,000 to $5,000 a Year and Your Expenses?

We will teach you to be an expert Salesman or Saleswoman by mail in six to eight weeks and our **Free Employment Bureau will assist you to secure a good position where you can earn good wages while you learn.** We cannot begin to supply the demand of leading business houses in all parts of America for our students. If you want to enter the best paid, most independent profession in the world, **write today for our handsome free catalog, "A Knight of the Grip,"** also testimonial letters from hundreds of students we have recently placed in good positions; list of positions now open, and full particulars of the special offer we are now making new students. Address our nearest office. Dept. 186

National Salesmen's Training Ass'n
Chicago New York Kansas City Seattle
New Orleans Toronto

AGENTS-GET BUSY



Here's what they all want. Liquors made at home with "ZANOL" Concentrated Extracts **saves 50 per cent** dealers price, something new. Agents coining money! Beers sold 600 first week, made $60. Hausjanzen 200 in two days. Others make $6, $12, $20 daily. STRICTLY LEGITIMATE. NO LIQUOR LICENSE REQUIRED. Makes the genuine article—Used by liquor dealers for years—New to consumer—Sells in either wet or dry territory. Enormous demand, quick sales, large profits. Act quick. Territory going fast. A postal brings free booklet "SECRETS OF MAKING LIQUORS at HOME" and agents selling plans.
UNIVERSAL IMPORT CO.
Dept. 3564. **Cincinnati, Ohio.**

AGENTS $3 a Day



NEW PATENTED AUTOMATIC CURRY COMB
Made of best cold rolled steel. Horsemen delighted. Takes just half the time to clean a horse. Keeps the teeth always clean; no clogging with hair and dirt. A. R. Pett says: "It's a dandy. Sold 14 last night to my neighbors." Easy seller. Big profits. Going fast. Write quick. Free sample to workers.
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AGENTS—$45.00 A WEEK MENDETS
Don't Throw It Away
Mend all leaks instantly in graniteware, hot water bags, tin, copper, cooking utensils, etc. No heat, solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them. Fit any surface. Smooth. Sample box, 10c. Complete box, assted. sizes, 25c, postpaid. Wonderful opportunity for live agents. Write today. **Collette Mfg. Co., Box 183, Amsterdam, N.Y.**

BIG MONEY FOR YOU
Selling the Speedy Stitcher. The latest, the best ever invented. Sews like a machine. Mends anything. Retail price $1.00



Guaranteed. Special price to agents on sample. Wholesale prices lowest ever offered. over 200 per cent profit. Send for circular. Don't delay.
Automatic Awl Co., 21 Gardner Terrace, Worcester, Mass.

We Pay $36 A WEEK and expenses to men with rigs to introduce Poultry Compound year's contract. **Imperial Mf'g. Dept. 57, Parsons, Kan**



Metal Hame Fastener
Does away with straps. Every farmer and teamster delighted. Outwear harness. Fasten instantly with gloves on. **AGENTS 140%** profit. Indispensible when once used. FERRY'S HANDY HAME FASTENERS bonanza for agents. Many sell dozen an hour. Sample 25c, doz $2.75 Circular and wholesale price free.
COONER & FORTUNE CO. Dept. A INDIANAPOLIS, IND

OKLAHOMA STATE MEETING

At the regular annual meeting of the State union of Oklahoma, on January 30, 1912, the following officers were elected for 1912:

President, P. N. Thomas; Vice-President, Z. M. Minter, Secretary-Treasurer, J. A. Harman.

In the revision of the constitution it was provided that in Oklahoma ladies will be admitted to special membership without the payment of any dues.

It was agreed to continue the headquarters office in Shawnee for another year and that the next regular meeting shall be held on the last Tuesday in January, 1913.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolutions of the Farmers' State Society of Equity, as adopted at their annual meeting, held at Shawnee, Okla., on the 30th day of January, 1912:

1. Be it resolved, that we, the Committee on Resolutions, heartily indorse the action taken by the State officials on the work of the State organization, for the short time which it has been in operation.
2. We further urge the farmers of the State of Oklahoma to study the "System" of the Farmers' Society of Equity, and get into the order and held to carry on work and thus receive the full benefit of the market on all farm products.
3. Be it resolved, that we extend to the Chamber of Commerce a vote of thanks for their courtesy in furnishing us with free office room since the Society was organized in the State.
4. Whereas, We appreciate the service rendered the Society by our State Secretary, J. A. Harman. We realize the fact that he has devoted his entire time to the work since the Society was organized in the State. Therefore, be it resolved, that we pledge him our support and hearty cooperation in solving the poblem and making the organization what it should be this year.
5. Be it further resolved, that we extend to our State President, P. H. Thomas, a vote of thanks for his earnest efforts in working to increase the membership, and place the organization on a firm foundation, so that its members will feel that they belong to a society that has only one aim in view, and that is to be a benefactor to the human race.—J. A. HARMAN, State Secretary, Farmers Society of Equity.

CHALLANGE TO TO SOCIALISTS

In a clipping received at headquarters was the following challenge issued by one of the organizers of the F. S. E.:

Will some good, sound Socialist, who is made in the image of his God, and not a descendant of the monkeys, neither afraid that he would hazard his prospects for office, meet me, or one of the three hundred Equity organizers now in the field, and debate this question with us, and let the people be the judges? Who comes first?

The question is: That in the Farmers Society of Equity and the Equity System of marketing the laborer will get his full reward without owning shops, mills, mines, forests, or transportation.



This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered dependable.

QUESTION: *We are new beginners here and we produce fine fruit, such as peaches, and apples. What we want to know is:*

1. *Will the Farmers Society of Equity handle our crops of fruit in season? We have a Fruit Association here but we producers do the work and it gets the profit. If the Farmers Society of Equity can help us in marketing, I will do all that I can to have a local union organized here before our fruit is ready to go on the market.*
2. *Let us know the average price that peaches sell for in Chicago, also in New York.*
3. *Let us know what the freight will be.*

—Perry Curtis, Springville, Utah.

ANSWER: 1. Yes, the Farmers Society of Equity can assist you in marketing your crops. It does not, as a Society, handle any crops, but it directs its members to the best market.

2. The price will depend very much on the quantity and the quality of the crop.
3. A few weeks before your peaches are ready to market, let us know and will decide on the best market and quote freight rates to such markets. You should have a local union to get the most benefit.

Q. ***I have over 500 cords of 16-inch beech and maple wood, slightly sap rot. It has been killed by forest fire. And I also have about 200 cords of sound, green beech and maple. Please help me to find a market***



A Shower of
Beautiful Easter Post Cards

All Lithographed in Twelve Bright Colors, Gold and Silver, and Embossed—each with an Easter Greeting

RABBITTS, CHILDREN, FLOWERS, EASTER EGGS, CROSSES, CROWNS IN GREAT PROFUSION

To one member of each family where UP-TO-DATE FARMING goes we make these great offers. Every family uses Easter post cards. We want to supply them free, as a present with our paper.

It is the custom to remember one's friends at Easter time with a greeting of the joyous Easter spirit. My cards are the finest of the engravers' and embossers' arts. They outshine all others. You will be delighted with them.

Send a new or renewal year's subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING at 25c and I will send you 20 of the loveliest Easter post cards you ever saw. The 25c coupon below covers this offer.

Or send 50c for a two years' subscription and I will send free and postpaid 50 lovely Easter Greeting post cards, all different. The paper may be sent to two addresses one year each.

I want 10,000 readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING to take advantage of these offers. If you are not delighted with the cards they may be returned and I will refund every cent of your money and the return postage. I know you will be surprised and well pleased with the fine cards.

Do not delay until it is too late to send. Better get the cards right now and you will have them ready. Easter is not far off. Send your quarter or half dollar today and you will be delighted.

EASTER WILL SOON BE HERE—SEND A JOYOUS GREETING TO YOUR FRIENDS

J. A. Everitt, Editor **UP-TO-DATE FARMING** **Indianapolis, Ind.**

25c Coupon for 20 25c
Easter Post Cards and 1 Yr. Subscription

Mr. J. A. Everitt, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.
Enclosed find 25c for UP-TO-DATE FARMING one year and 20 beautiful Easter post cards.

My Name .....

Address .....

State if a new or old subscriber ..... *If paper and cards are to go to separate addresses give instructions in a letter.*

50c Coupon for 50 50c
Easter Post Cards and 2 Yrs. Subscription

Mr. J. A. Everitt, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.
Enclosed find 50c for UP-TO-DATE FARMING two years and 50 beautiful Easter post cards.

My Name .....

Address .....

State if a new or old subscriber ..... *If paper is for two persons one year each, give both names in a letter with instructions.*



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Brandt's patented Automatic Razor Stropper. Automatically puts a perfect edge on any razor, old style or safety. Big seller. Every man wants one. Write quick for terms, prices and territory.

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Woman's Home Companion	1 year, 12 copies	$1.50
To-Day's Magazine	1 year, 24 copies	.50
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Regular Price	48 copies	$2.50

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1 Yr. to People's Home Jnl	send 30c extra
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1 Yr. to Mother's Magazine	send 50c extra
1 Yr. to Uncle Remus' Mag.	send 50c extra
1 Yr. to Farm and Fireside	send 25c extra
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Remit by Post Office or Express Money Order, and write your name and address ulainly, not forgetting to mention the magazines in the club wanted.

Canadian or Foreign Subscriptions Not Accepted.

Address Clubbing Dept. A,

Today's Magazine, Canton Ohio

for it.—Anton Kurlinski, Lake City, Mich, Butterfield Route.

A. Parties wanting wood please write.

QUESTION: *Creek County, Oklahoma, farmers want seed corn, seed potatoes and grain to feed. We want to buy these in quantities. Anyone that has these to sell or can tell us where they can be poocured, please address Charles E. Helphrey, County Secretary, F. S. of E., Bristow, Okla.*

Q. A meeting of our Board of Directors will be held soon to plan for the incorporation of our local union, for the purpose of building a cannery to take care of some of our surplus fruit. We wish to ask you if you have anything that will help us in such business.

2. We will ship a carload of fine potatoes to the Equity System at Los Angeles, Cal., this week. We find the quotations made us by dealers on this coast are very low compared with what the consumers are paying in the same localities. Some of our members think that the only way to get satisfaction in the Western markets is to have a trusted man on the spot to make sales to consumers and to retailers who supply the consumers. Can you enlighten us as to how this can be worked out?—A. B. Lyman, Secretary Multonomah County, Oregon.

ANSWER: We sent a proof of constitution and by-laws and recommendations for incorporating a local or county union of the Farmers' Society of Equity.

2. The best that we can recommend now is to ship through the Equity System and get the co-operation of the representatives on the various markets. They have promised to co-operate with the members of the Farmers' Society of Equity to get the best prices the market affords. It is to their interest to make satisfactory returns, so that the business of the members of the Society will increase. Now that your county is organized the amount of produce that will be marketed from there will be enormous; therefore, the representatives that you select to receive your shipments will have a very personal interest in giving you satisfactory returns.

As readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING know, we have devised a plan for marketing direct from producer to consumer with the intervention of only a few middle men. This plan is now in process of being established in Indianapolis. Watch this paper for reports. If it is successful in Indianapolis it can be applied in other cities.

Q. Being a subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *I take the liberty of seeking its assistance.*

We had a failure of crops for the past two years and our Homesteaders' Association is in need of seed grain.

1. Does the Farmers' Society of Equity sell direct to farmers not belonging to the Society?

2. If you know of any people who have feed, such as hay, oats and corn. Also seed corn, oats and millet for sale, where freight rates to Sturgis, S. Dak., would not be too high, please send their addresses to me. Also would like to have quotations.—Walter Smith, Vice President Homesteaders' Association, Box 27, Eleanor, S. Dak.

A. Members of Farmers' Society of Equity and readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING who have the commodities to offer, please correspond with Mr. Smith.

Q. Our members want to buy sugar. The order now amounts to 5,000 pounds of granulated sugar. Please help us to connect with the best place to buy.—Ole Hansen, Secretary Brown County, Wisconsin.

A. Write Dahlman & Inbusch Co., corner East Water and Detroit streets, Milwaukee, and MacVeagh, Franklin & Co., Wabash avenue and Lake street, Chicago.

Riggs

"I take three other farm papers, but Up-to-Date Farming has the right ring."

The Jolly Farmer Lad

By E. D. Gee

This is suitable for a recitation in a local union meeting by a boy.

Come, lads and lassies, one and all,
And listen to my ditty,
For if you lose a single word,
I think 'twill be a pity.

I'll tell you how I used to live
When but a little codger,
And how I often got outside
Of pumpkin sass and dodger.

And how, for falling in the fire,
I got a dozen lashes,
Because I landed square upon
The hoecake in the ashes.

And how my pants was pulled so soon
That I could hardly wear 'em.
But every time I stooped a bit
I was sure to rip or tear 'em.

And how the bosom of my pants
Looked like they needed patches,
And every one that saw my legs
Said, "Bub, you've got the scratches."

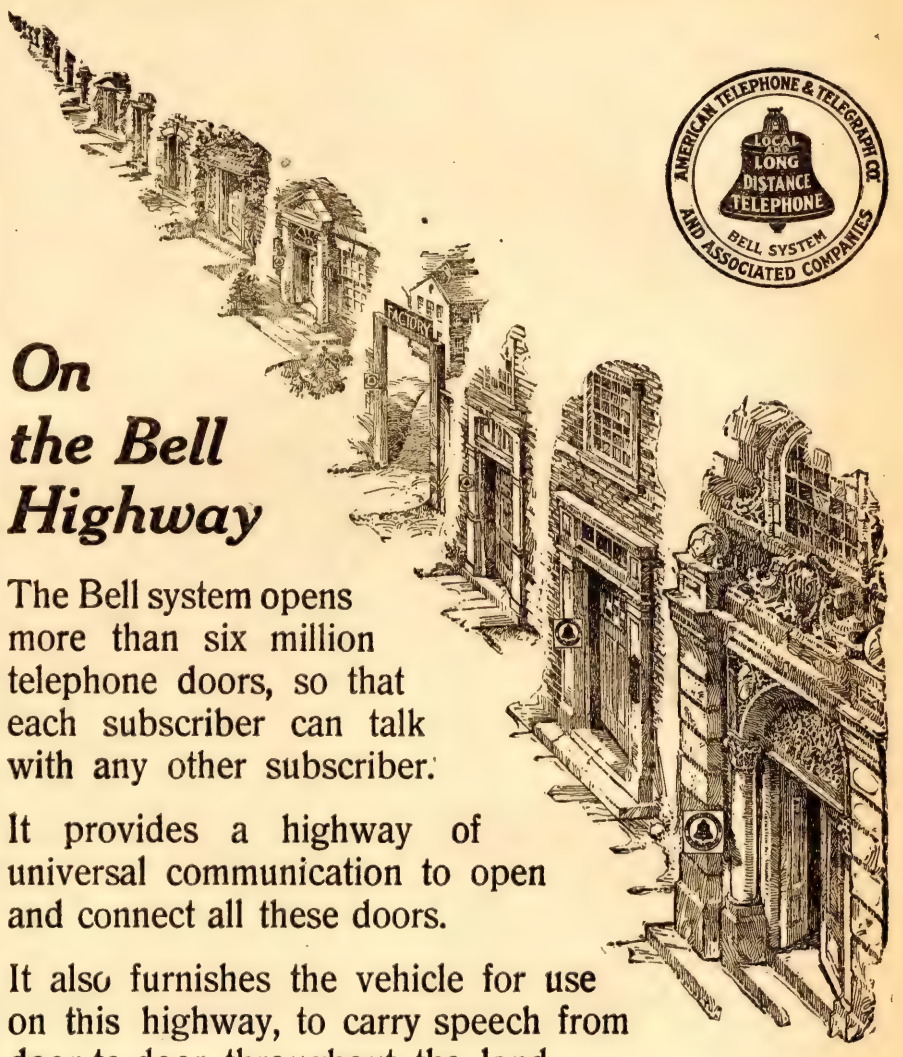
But since my dad joined the F. S. E.
I'm fed on balanced rations.
I can dress as well as any kid
That follows out the fashions.

I've got a bran new chopping axe
I tell you it's a dandy—
And money in my trouserloons
To buy my girl some candy.

I've got a dandy riding horse
That never gives me trouble,
For when I meet my girl a-foot
I make him carry double.

You'll rarely find a jollier pair
If you hunt the wide world over,
And if you ever come to our house
You'll find us all in clover.

The Open Doors



On the Bell Highway

The Bell system opens more than six million telephone doors, so that each subscriber can talk with any other subscriber.

It provides a highway of universal communication to open and connect all these doors.

It also furnishes the vehicle for use on this highway, to carry speech from door to door throughout the land.

The Bell highway is used daily by more than twenty million people—all telephone neighbors—by means of universal service.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

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FRUIT
VEGETABLE
POULTRY
EGG And
BUTTER
PRODUCERS

Farmers lose immense sums of money every year when selling their crops. This will continue as long as they patronize the gambling boards of trade and produce exchange system. In the past there was no alternative. But it is different now. There is a new system. Farmers can have a new deal **The EQUITY SYSTEM** of marketing is in successful operation. It is established in all the large markets of the country. **It gets more money for crops.**

If you produce crops to sell and if you want to market them to get the most possible money, use **The EQUITY SYSTEM.** If you don't have its help it is your own fault. You better investigate this at once. Address

Farmers Society of Equity
INDIANAPOLIS :: :: INDIANA



Do You Appreciate—
what this paper is trying to do for every farmer in our country? Will you help us? Then please mention

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

when you write advertisers. And if you see the announcement in more than one paper mention this one sure.

THE FIELD

UP-TO-DATE FARMING will print in this department short letters from its subscribers on any subject of general interest and calculated to further the mission of the paper.

HOW "NIGGER" JOE FELT WHEN HE WAS CONVERTED

MR EDITOR UP-TO-DATE:

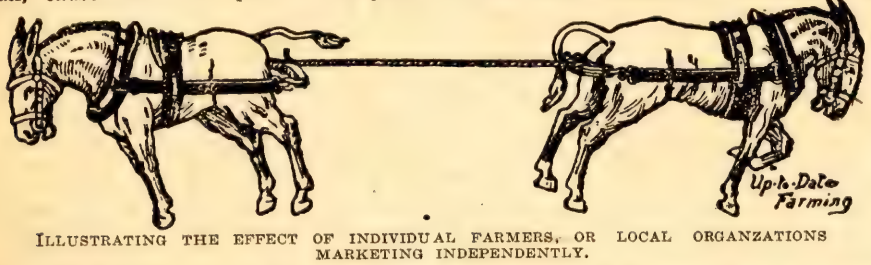
When I seen dat pictah of dat apple tree in yoh papah dat 'em buzzards was a-settin' on, an dem farmahs a-diggin' an' a-toilin', an' a-sweatin' so hard dat dey can't look up and see dem buzzardhs in dat tree a-pluckin' an' a-pickin' de best fruit what de farmah had raised, an dat laddah a-standin' up agin dat tree dat was so high up dat it reached dem buzzardhs, an' ebery roun' so good an' so strong dat ebery farmah kin go up an' hab a lick at dem buzzards, an' yo' said in yo' papah dat dem am de fellahs dat's been a a pricin' de farmah's stu: dat he done raised so long dat he got used to it an' didn't know no bettah, an' when a million farmah's clum up dat laddah an' hab a lick at 'em buzzardhs an' done knocked 'em off, den de farmah gwine to price his own stuff what he done raised, so's he can save dat fruit dat dem fellahs been a-pickin' all de time, so's he kin fix up his fahm an' had a bettah house an' a bettah bahn; so he can buy moh bone meal an' raise moh stuff, 'cause den he can put his own price on it and git moh money an' pay off de mor'gage.

When I read all dis in yo' papah it makes me feel so glorus an' hallelugis dat I fergit dat I'se a hayseed niggah, an' feel like dis whole earth was my pastuah field. An' I says, I'm gwine to crawl right up on dat 'ciety laddah an' go right up onto de top roun' an' hab a lick at dem fellahs myself. I neyah know what a farmah was wo'th till dat "Equity" ring in my soul; den I say, "God bress Mr. Everitt; he tell de trufe an 'nuffin' but de trufe." I sum up de 'ciety in a few words: "Eberythin' 'pends on one man, an' dat man am me.

Now you see if all de farmahs feel dat way de job am done. I begs yo' pa'don, but dis is de way it makes me feel. I wants to do my paht in dis good wuk, so's I won't be shamed when dis 'Ciety of of Equity gwine to rule de country. 'Spose I do yo' work, en what good dat gwine to do? I tell yo' how much—none; dat's how much. An' who's gwine to do my work while I's doin' you's? Dat's de 'portant p'int. An' anoder 'portant p'int is to 'press on de 'vidual an' to git ebery farmah to feel wid his heart an' know wid his min' an' see wid his eyes dat all 'pends on him. Den dar be no sluggards an' no oberworked farmahs, fo' each one feel like he will lose his birthright if he sets down an' 'specks anoder to do his work. Work is 'lotted to man 'cordin' to what he can do. An' if dis is so (an I can't see how yo' can 'spute it), den if my work am done yo' had to do it. Den if yo' want yo' work done, Mistah Farmah, yo' betteh git at it, or yo' might fin' yo'self a-dying' some day wid a whole lot ob work on yo' han's. Den what's yo' gwine to do?

What's de need ob a farmah's organization? So's yoh can act in harmony, dat's why. Harmony is de mos' beautiful; harmony is de sweetes' melody; harmony is poetry what rhymes de best. All nature am harmony. When a million men ast like one man dey act in harmony. When a million men climb up dat 'ciety laddah an' hab a lick at dem fellahs up dar, dey act in harmony. When one act dis way an one dat way and one another way, den yo' all af'inst yo'selves. An' when yo' act in harmony yo' is all for yo'selves.

I know dem fellahs up dat tree
Is as smaht as smaht can be,
But when a million farmahs spies 'em,
Den Equity say "yo' got to let dat fruit be;"
An' when dey all up dat laddah go,
It won't be 'sprisin' if dey haf to get out an' hoe.



ILLUSTRATING THE EFFECT OF INDIVIDUAL FARMERS, OR LOCAL ORGANZATIONS MARKETING INDEPENDENTLY.

Parcels Post Law

DEAR EDITOR:

It seems to me that if any one thing can be done to bring about closer relations between producer and consumer, that that one thing must be the passage of a liberal parcels post law. At present every farmer who makes any pretense at gardening raises usually, more than he needs for home consumption. As the quantity is usually not sufficient to warrant a trip to town to deliver it, it, of course, goes to waste. Now, in the rural mail carrier, we already have the delivery boy, but owing to somebody's idiotic blunder, the postage rate on merchandise was fixed at a rate that for most things is absolutely prohibitive.

The junior senator from Nebraska says parcels post will ruin the local merchants, but it appears to me that if the merchants must be "protected" at the farmers' expense, the sooner they are kicked from off the earth the better, for protection of one class at the expense of another can not be justified on any grounds. Some people also seem to be worried lest we overload the poor rural mail-carrier. We pay him now about $3.00 a day for delivering less than thirty pounds of mail. The cost of delivery is thus well above ten cents a pound, but suppose we did load him down, say to the extent of two hundred pounds, the cost of delivery drops to one and one-half cents a pound. It does seem to me that the rural delivery service might soon become self-supporting, if the carriers were given more to do instead of being the expensive feature as it is now. As an illustration:

Could a groceryman hire a boy to deliver toothpicks and make his customers call at the store for everything else? That is just the shabby way Uncle Sam treats a good many of his best customers. Don't you think farmers are entitled to the service, and especially since we already have the delivery man hired, and he draws his wages?—R. Rinker, Adams Co., Neb.

(UP-TO-DATE FARMING is in favor of a parcels post if it is properly safe-guarded, so that the express companies do not take the short hauls at as low or even a lower rate, and leave only the long hauls to the government. We are sure that this can be provided for. We hope to eventually see both the producing and the consuming ends organized, so that the supply can go directly where the demand has expressed itself from the ultimate consumer. We have issued a pamphlet covering this feature of marketing that we will be pleased to send any person inquiring, on receipt of five cents postage.—Ed.)

He Is Thankful

J. A. EVERITT, President.
Farmers Society of Equity.

I want to say a word personal to you and thank you for all the years and ability you have devoted to us farmers and our interests. I want to thank you particularly for the grand fight you made against the attempt to rob us through the Canadian reciprocity scheme. I cut every item from UP-TO-DATE FARMING, bearing on the reciprocity deal, and sent them to different senators, who I knew were fighting with us against the measure, and always gave your papers the credit.

I want to call your attention to the flax seed trust, or the flax seed section of the Standard Oil trust, whichever it is.

A year ago last October flax seed was selling locally at $2.50 up. It remained high until after seeding time last spring. Then it gradually went down on the prospects of a big crop from the big acreage that was sown. In some localities the flax crop was good in 1911, and fine No. 1 flax was raised. That kind is now worth around $1.80, while the late stuff is now being threshed when days are frosty. When the stuff is stored in bins, it has to be chopped out and looks more like a pile of manure than flax, yet it sells locally for $1.50. The late flax is usually the biggest yielder. You see, when the season was at hand to put out the crop, the price was run up to encourage a large acreage, then when the crop is ready to sell, the price is put down. When we were seeding last spring, farmers sent to St. Paul and Duluth, and paid over $3.00 per bushel for the seed. The farmer who thinks about these matters gets very little encouragement to continue trying to raise flax, and what is true of flax is true of a good many other crops.—Edward Murphy, Devils Lake, N. D.

Do Most of the Complaining

DEAR EDITOR:

I herewith send my renewal and also a club of eight new subscribers. I will take this opportunity to thank you for the many good articles in behalf of the farmers in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It is gratifying to see how you stand for the rights of farmers all the time, in spite of the fact that there are so many indifferent ones who apparently don't care to help make their condition any better, but they do the most of the complaining against the prevailing order of things. That class of people always expect others to bring about the reforms without any trouble or expense on their part, but they are very free to avail themselves of the improved conditions when they come. As for me, I sincerely hope that you will continue on the way you have proceeded, and prosecute our good cause to completion. You can depend upon my support and co-operation.—K. A. Asplund, Kirk, Neb.

Let the Few Acres You Buy be the Making of a Real Farm



Start Right

Soil Expert Thorpe Whose Book You MUST Read

I MEAN by this that a real farm is a combination of BIG and LITTLE advantages.

It is the little Hidden advantages of a farm place that count in the long run, but it is just these little points that many land buyers overlook. All they can see, or care to see, is the Big Money Promise, the pretty landscapes and the beautiful sunshine.

DEAL WITH A PRACTICAL FARMER

As a practical farmer I look into these small details closely and handle nothing that is not superior in all respects. So, in a sense, with my initial care in selection, I ensure the success of all my customers.

Now I offer you my latest and best proposition—THE LAMPTON LANDS, MISSISSIPPI—the biggest bargain of my 14 years' successful career.

This land has all the natural advantages peculiar to the Gulf Coast section, 12 growing months, a splendid climate, perfect health conditions, abundant sunshine, plenty of rain, beautiful surroundings, etc., and in addition many features that you will find it hard to duplicate, search as you may

MY BIGGEST BARGAIN.

For instance, you secure a clear transfer from the real owners, of carefully surveyed land, meaning no title or boundary trouble later on; location on a high tableland traversed by clear streams, which insures good drainage without ditching, freedom from sour land, and absolute immunity from mosquitoes and malaria; a nearby market that buys for cash; easy distance to Mobile, and live towns round about; fine roads; and a soil that can be worked after any rain. This means no loss of time when cultivation should be done—a big advantage. On the other hand this same soil is highly resistant to drought, which indicates the subsoil is really impervious—a vital point—and the top loam with humus, the essence of fertility. Here, too, you can raise cattle and hogs at a ridiculously low cost and thus materially increase your income, comfort and permanent welfare. Finally, your efforts to succeed will be powerfully re-inforced by one of the wealthiest firms in the south, who intend to force the prosperity of this section.

WONDER AT THESE TERMS AND PRICES

Manage them properly, and on 10 acres of Lampton Lands you CAN make $5,000 a year. You can raise here almost everything—corn, cane, cotton, forage, fine vegetables, figs, paper-shell pecans, walnuts, grapes and oranges. And yet I sell them—while they last—at $10 to $35 an acre—on terms that appeal to earnest men. I have no petty $1.00 a month scheme to hamper you at a time when you need your funds for development, but offer you a straight, businesslike arrangement that will cause you no inconvenience or hardship.

SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS

But write for my new free book and get the facts in detail. Read it for important information before you buy land anywhere. Send for your copy today. Don't wait—for this Lampton Tract is going fast.

Samuel S. Thorpe, Sales Mgr., Lampton Realty Co.
Dept. 16, 1627 First National Bank Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

TAPE-WORM EXPELLED WITH HEAD. FREE BOOKLET. BYRON FIELD & CO. 120 So. STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

$3.50 Recipe Free for Weak Kidneys

Relieves Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling Etc.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

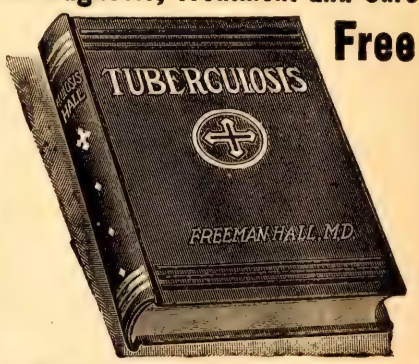
Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a *quick recovery*, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you $3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K1867, Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

Consumption

Its Diagnosis, Treatment and Cure Free



NEW TREATISE ON TUBERCULOSIS

By FREEMAN HALL, M. D.

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, it will instruct you how others, with its aid, cured themselves after all remedies tried had failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

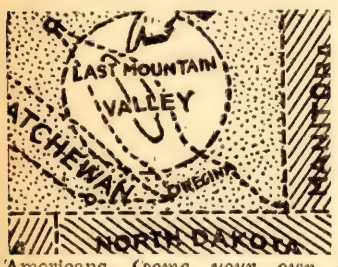
Write at once to The Yonkerman Co., 5259 Water St., Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will gladly send you the book by return mail Free and also a generous supply of the New Treatment absolutely Free, for they want you to have this wonderful remedy before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

Come to Canada ---and Fortune!

Two Big Land Openings—Last Mountain Valley of Golden Saskatchewan

Canada calls for more men. To redblooded men she offers great rewards—the same big opportunity your dad had in Ohio, Illinois and Iowa 50 years ago. She makes it easy to own your own *home*, your own *business*, your own *time*. She will soon make you *independent for life*.

Never before have so many town people moved onto farms as in the past 5 years. 150,000 Americans came to Canada in 1911. Over 200,000 more will come this year. Thousands of Americans (*some your own neighbors*) who now live in Golden Saskatchewan were struggling along five years ago "back home"—as you are now doing. Many were *renters*—worked for *somebody else*. *Today they could buy out the richest farmer in your county!*



Come to Last Mountain Valley

Join the "Back to the Land" movement. Come to the Last Mountain Valley in golden Saskatchewan. Where a single crop pays for land—where $30 land grows 40 bu. wheat—where crop failures are unknown—where "good health is catching"—in the heart of a great railroad building and town building district—on a fresh water, navigable lake.

We own 210,000 acres of fine, unbroken wheat land near towns and on railroads in Last Mountain Valley. Will soon put on two big land openings—one at Raymore, on the main line of the New Grand Trunk Pacific—finest wheat land in the world.

Near Last Mountain Valley lies the rich Touchwood Hills Country. Also to be opened up. Great land for mixed farming—stock raising—wheat, oats, flax, barley, grasses.

We have land bargains such as were never before known. Our prices are absolutely lowest. No other company can hope to meet our terms and prices, because none can buy land now in such enormous tracts. We positively save you money.

Come on Our Fast Special

We take so many people to Last Mountain Valley that we have our own Special Trains. Excellent board and room for $1.50 per day both on trains and after arrival. Railroad fares refunded to buyers.

Land Books Free

Write on postal, "Send Canada Land Books." You will get by return mail the most complete, authoritative set of Canada land booklets ever published. All free. Full reports of Crops, Climate, Soil, Schools, Churches, Towns, Maps, Prices and Description of Land, etc. *Our special list of Land Bargains and all information about our "Canada Special" train will be included.* Address our Minneapolis office, NOT OUR CANADIAN OFFICE.

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Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable Book and full particulars FREE. Write today.

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PROFITABLE TRUCKING

Raising Fruits and Vegetables. From the Peanut Fields of VIRGINIA To the Orange Groves of FLORIDA

The 6 Sou. States traversed by S. A. L. Ry. offers special inducements. Land cheap. Ideal climate, water plentiful. Quick transportation to big markets. In Land of Manatee on West Coast of Florida, raise 2 to 3 crops a year—net $500 to $1000 per acre.

J. A. PRIDE, Gen. Ind. Agt., Seaboard Air Line Railway, Suite 624, Norfolk, Va.

Business Opportunities

Wanted Responsible Representatives

In each community to sell our rich, Southern, Mississippi Valley Delta farm lands on liberal commission. W. D. Kilpatrick, 110 Madison Bldg. Memphis, Tenn.

Organizers

THE Farmers Society of Equity wants an organizer in each community. A local union must be organized at each market town and city or shipping station. We have an exceptionally good proposition for the right person. The right person is any man who stands well among his neighbors and wants a better marketing system established, as well as the ability to buy everything at wholesale prices.

Hundreds of organizers who succeed locally will be given a larger field. If you want to employ part, or all of your time profitably, write for our terms. But more than the pay for the work will be the benefits gained through co-operative selling and buying by every farmer.

A post card or letter will bring full particulars by return mail. Don't delay. Every field should be occupied.

Farmers Society of Equity
Indianapolis, Ind.

Subscription Will Follow

DEAR EDITOR:

I have received two copies of your UP-TO-DATE FARMING and really it sure reads just like I would write it myself, if I knew how. If you will send me a few copies I want to give them to all my neighbors and get them all to subscribe for the paper.

I have just finished reading a three-column article in one of the newspapers on what great benefits the farmers, or as they call them, "ruralites," are to be helped if you please, by the kindness of a greatly underpaid commission which the government should appoint to investigate the rural conditions and how to relieve them. They don't exactly say so, but they hint at it that the people living in the country don't know anything about what they ought to have.

Your efforts to obtain equitable prices for farm produce, if carried out, would solve this question without the aid of politicians. The trouble is like this: I stood in a grocery store the other day and a woman sold some eggs, for which they paid her 25c per dozen in trade. While I stood there a man going home from work in a sawmill came in and asked a clerk to give him a dozen eggs. The clerk put the eggs in a paper bag and charged him 35c for them. I saw a farmer sell pumpkins at $15.00 a ton in trade, which was the equivalent of one-half cent a pound cash, or not quite so much. While they were being weighed they sold about half of them, it being just before the holidays, at 2c a pound cash. Now the farmer owns his ground, fertilizes it, plows it, plants it, hoes it, and many other things, any one of which takes as long as it does the grocer to sell it, and he is lucky if he can sell for enough to exist on until he raises another crop.

Now about improving conditions on the farm. Just arrange things so the farmer will have enough profit on his produce to pay his taxes and a little more and the country people will take care of themselves. Most country people once lived in towns. At least the majority are just as humane as people are elsewhere and their appreciation of refined conditions are just as acute as any politically appointed investigation committee which may be appointed to look after them.

Thanking you for the able way, and I want to add, original style of your paper. There is only one improvement I thought of, and that is in the name. Your paper is really "Up to Now."

Subscriptions will follow.

J. G. GRAINGER.

Centralia, Wash.

Fills a Place Not Filled by Others

DEAR EDITOR:

I like UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It is different from all other journals. Of course, you can't please every one in everything, but I do admire your editorials, as they fill a place that is not filled by any other paper. Most of the dailies are controlled by the trusts and they do not care to have the farmers enlightened on some things. I think I am right when I say that I do not think there will be much better times for the farmers and the consumers, as long as we elect lawyers and heads of trusts to make laws for us. They make the laws to suit big business. I can't distinguish much difference in the two old parties in this respect. Neither one of them apparently is trying to do much for the farmers now. I do not recommend that you try to make a political paper out of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, but I do think that while you are educating the farmers and helping them to establish a better marketing system that you should open his eyes by exposing the graft in our government and big steals about Wall street. We farmers want the recall and the referendum. Just last week I read an article to the effect that the big factories made a net profit of 100 per cent and that the automobile manufacturers made from 100 to 500 per cent., yet all we can get for our beets is $6 a ton and sometimes a dock comes off of that. The farmer and consumer can regulate all of these things at the ballot box when they once get their eyes open.

I like your market reports, too, and I would not want the "Cadets" left out, as it is interesting to young people, and to many of us older folks.—U. E. Loy, Wood Co., Ohio.

The Condition in S. E. Oklahoma

DEAR EDITOR:

I am in interested reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and believe that through it, quicker than in any other way, the farmers will ultimately get relief. I wish it was possible for you to know just the condition of farming in this country. The land in southeastern Oklahoma is mostly Indian allotments and there is a set of men who lease and buy all they can get of it. As a consequence most of the land is in the hands of a few men, some having several hundred thousand acres. This land is leased out on one-year contracts. Lots of the tenants are poor southern cotton raisers who don't want to, or can't, take papers and read, nor will they go to meetings of any kind.

We have had three dry seasons, but last year was the worst of them all. Corn, oats and garden truck failed entirely. Broom corn didn't pay rent, except a few late prices. Cotton wasn't much good, about one-fourth bale to the acre, and the price, except early picking, will not pay rent and picking. There is lots of cotton in the fields yet because of bad weather, and the gins are now charging about one-third the value for ginning. The cotton oil mills have the country divided amongst themselves. They own the gins and buy the cotton at their own price, now about seven cents for middling cotton. There is hardly a farmer but has lost money, and we are practically all of us in debt and can't see out. We are told to hold our cotton off the market and force the price up. We can't, because the landlords and the banks tell us we must not, we must sell as soon as possible to get their money for them. Again we can't, because the rent and pickings must be paid and the price not being that much, we can't borrow on it.

We are hoping for a better seson this year, and I hope that within twelve months I can send a better report.—J. D. N., Wallville, Okla.

What a Boy Thinks

DEAR EDITOR:

In sending you the report enclosed I will embrace this opportunity to say that if the farmers over the country would follow the advice of UP-TO-DATE FARMING it would do them more good than all the rest of the farm papers combined. I am but a boy, just starting in farming, and I wish very much that there was a local union of the Farmers' Society of Equity here. I oo not have very much to sell yet, but it would help other farmers. I hope your paper will soon have one million subscribers.—Lem Spencer, Benton County, Arksansas.

Frenzied Farming

We have often wished that the census bureau would compile data giving the number of city bred weaklings editing farm papers, also, the number of our Agricultural Department know-it-alls, that hoe "taters." These witless editors and the learned but unthinking professors heap our measure (and the mails) with their tinselled visions of health, wealth and prosperity for the farmers just as soon as they can educate us up to be intelligent and energetic beings, that will double the bushels and bales that we now grow on an acre. They presume we are very ignorant; hence, our deplorable condition. So they preach learnedly, of sanitation, conservation and fertilization.

Why double our yield when it would double our labor, increase our expense and lessen our income? Huh?

The following figures are from the government crop report for 1912.

CORN, Bushels

1911 Production	1910
2,531,489,000	2,886,260,000
TOTAL VALUE	
$1,565,258,000	$1,384,817,000

POTATOES, Bushels

1911 Production	1910
292,737,000	349,032,000
TOTAL VALUE	
$233,778,000	$194,566,000

Under present conditions Homeopathic doses from the soil is our only remedy. The government reports are ample proof that we are not under producing.

Frenzied expenditures of public moneys from Panama to rural roads, bonds for palatial county and state buildings; states striving to outdo, or keep up with the procession of extravagence in universities and normals, pride in the magnificence of state institutions is crippling the education of the masses, who are financially unable to attend these places of learning.

Who pays the enormous sums to meet interest and sinking fund, county, school and road levies. Other occupations can unload not only their taxes, but their freight and their insurance also, by adding it to what we buy, and deducting it from what we sell, this is the item that bulges our staggering load. Our only chance of success under the present conditions is individual big yields, when there is a general shortage. Why; back to the farm? Huh.—Ila J. Marsh, Montrose, Mo.

Why Rent a Farm

and be compelled to pay to your landlord most of your hard-earned profits? Own your own farm. Secure a Free Homestead in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, or purchase land in one of these districts and bank a profit from $10.00 to $12.00 an acre every year.

Land purchased three years ago at $10.00 an acre has recently changed hands at $25.00 an acre. The crops grown on these lands warrant the advance. You can



Become Rich

by cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in Western Canada.

Free homestead and pre-emption areas, as well as land held by railway and land companies, will provide homes for millions.

Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches and good railways.

For settlers' rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Gov't Agent.

Geo. W. Aird
2d Floor Terminal Traction Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FARM BARGAINS

Splendid opportunity to secure farms at low prices. Photograph of these farms in natural colors with description free or request. Write mentioning this paper, to

THE EV. LUTH. COLONIZATION CO.
1003 Main St., Merrill, Wis.

GO SOUTH

Homeseekers and Investors

The great, Mississippi Valley Delta farm lands in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana are the richest lands in the world. Thousands of acres of farm, timber and cut-over lands for sale cheap on easy tearms. No cold Winters or torrid Summers. Address—
W. D. Kilpatrick, 110 Madison, Ave. Memphis, Tenn.

FREE! FREE!

5 HIMALAYA BERRY BUSHES 5

These Berries will soon be grown more extensively than Raspberries or Strawberries. Growers are planting acres of them—wonderful profits can be made. $31 worth of Berries picked in 1908 from two stalks planted in 1907. Complete description and how to plant and grow them and how to get them FREE will be sent you. Write us today. Address Dept. D, Journal of Agriculture, Suite 448, Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

MULTIPLY YOUR ACREAGE BY THREE

TO NORTHERN, EASTERN, WESTERN FARMERS:

You can make more money and live more comfortably, in Louisiana than on any Northern, Eastern or Western farm. The opportunities of a Northern farmer with progressive methods are wonderful in this section. I have improved farms ready to go onto and commence money making operations. I consider this the greatest farming opportunity in the U. S. There are no exceptions.

My farms are as rich as the famous soil along the Nile; level; good roads; good water; good fencing. Adjoining thriving towns, with schools, churches and all conveniences.

There is one objection to what I offer, I admit. It is too cheap in price. You won't believe you can buy what I have for so little money. But I ask you to see it.

Go down and look it over. If what I tell you about my Louisiana farms is not true I will pay all your expenses and a fair price for your time. That is fair. I am responsible.

Now, Mr. Farmer, you can sell your Northern farm and buy two acres for one, or three for one, or, maybe, four for one, in my Louisiana section. And every acre will produce more than your present farm. Besides, you have no long, cold, hard winter; no hot, oppressive summer.

Think it over. Write me about how much you would care to invest, or what size place you want. I will do the rest, and it costs you nothing.

C. H. LEE, Lands, Indianapolis, Ind.

With the Organizers and Local Unions

Kenwood, Fla., local union meets every week and takes in new members at nearly every meeting. Among the topics discussed recently are: "Uses of lime on new land;" "Relative values of different brands of fertilizers and seeds;" "Fertilizers and their component parts," address by Brother Bots, "The value of cotton seed meal as a fertilizer;" "Lime, its action on soil and its benefits;" "the merits of sulphuric acid for removing stumps;" "What to plant;" "Drainage." The secretary is negotiating for seeds, fertilizers, fencing and drain tile. Five tons of fertilizers, $250 worth of fencing orders and orders for seed potatoes were in the secretary's hands when last meeting was reported.—James Middleton, secretary, Kenwood, Fla.

Dan R. Koch, Tremont, Ill., a member-at-large, sent $1.50, his annual dues and wrote: "I will pay my dues as long as there is another member, besides me." Your obligation, Mr. Koch, surely binds you for life, as the F. S. E. has come to stay as long as farming is a business.

Organizer A. B. Stryker, of Montana reports a new union at Stevensville and additional members for Victor, and says: "I now have this county organized except at two shipping points. These are held back by the fruit growers. The Woodside fruit gowers are trying to hold us out of all membership at that point. We will win out, I think."

(It is a very shortsighted policy for any group of producers to stand alone. Every effort should tend to unification and federation, so all marketing can be directed through one central head. Only in this way can producers in nearby communities, or in different states co-operate and not compete with each other for the markets.——Ed.)

H. G. Morris, organizer of Oakley, Idaho, wrote Feb. 9 as follows: "I addressed the farmers in the town hall for about an hour. After my address we had an open discussion, in which I answered all questions so far as able. Upon presenting the charter member list we got twenty-one signatures. We will meet again on the 13th, at which time we will organize and elect officers. We expect to take in at least ten more members then. The whole valley here is on fire with prospects for local unions of the F. S. E. The Third Power is a most wonderful book. I began to read it as soon as it came and never stopped for the chores."

Later, on Feb. 16, Mr. Morris reported further as follows: "We had our meeting as announced and now have twenty-seven members, and organized. It was agreed to hold the charter list open one more meeting, when it will be closed. Sentiment for the F. S. E. is cristalizing rapidly and much enthusiasm prevails. This is a Mormon section and the plan was announced in the church meetings and all farmers were advised to join the Society. I commend the ideas and ideals of our Society and love the work."

J. E. Evans, of Sistersville, Va., sends his dues for 1912 and reminds us that he has supported the Equity idea of organizing since 1903, which was almost from the day that the new doctrine was taught. Mr. Evans now asked for a commission to organize, and says: "I wish we could have Mr. Everett or the National Organizer in this State a while. It would be a great help, but I will do all I can."

W. J. White, secretary of Jennings (Okla.) local union, sent for supplies and volunteered this information: "We are shipping our cotton through the Equity System and we make $10 to $15 more on a bale than we can get here. How's that? We are doing all of our business that we can through the Society. We are preparing to ship all of our eggs.

"Yours for a stronger organization and more business."

C. C. Parker, Garlington, Okla., sends his membership and writes: "We have been working along the same lines as the F. S. E. plan. We pool our crops and ship. We raise for sale chiefly broomcorn, Kaffir corn and maize. We have shipped broom corn to Chicago but we think it is overstocked now as sales are slow. We realize that it is a bad proposition to ship on a glutted market. Now, if you can demonstrate that you can furnish us better markets I assure you that between now and next fall we can establish a union here. We need a marketing system and a demonstration.

(The F. S. E. plan is to control marketing until the demand seeks the supply. As long as the supply overwhelms the demand prices will be low. We can't do miracles. We can't find good markets when dumpers have glutted them. It is wrong for you to wait for a "demonstration" before you organize. Organize now! Our advice is to hold your broom corn until around planting time. The price will most likely be higher then, to induce a big acreage put out. There is half of the year yet before a new crop comes, one-half of the demand comes in that period. Have you half of the 1911 crop? Let all growers who have broomcorn hold a while.—Ed.)

Summerdale, Ala., local union, A. E. Foster, Secretary, has sent the name of W. S. Shure, Summerdale, for County Organizer. He also said: "Our shipments through the Equity System have been highly satisfactory so far this year. We are planning to do big things this season in Local 6270, and have started an ad in last week's Packer."

N. E. Quickman, of Ruskin, Fla., sends his membership and says: "I am becoming a member with the object of marketing cucumbers, beans, tomatoes and melons through the Equity System."

D. A. Hovey, secretary of Chehalem Center, Ore., local, reports six new members and says at their last meeting he was ordered to buy a carload of mill stuff and sell a carload of potatoes. He said further: "Our organization has a good foothold now and we are looking forward to a large and prosperous union."

Consumers' Low Cost of Living League

The Consumers' Low Cost of Living League is being organized along lines recommended by the Editor of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. *Its object is to enable consumers, whether in cities, towns or country, to buy the necessities of life cheaper. It proposes to accomplish this by simplifying the middle or distributing system, having about one distributing store where now there are twelve to twenty to maintain. Also to produce conditions in every market where the farmers can send their produce direct to the consumers' own receiving stations, with the intervention of transportation companies only. Farmers are very much interested in this movement because it will provide just one place in each city where the DEMAND will be expressed and where the SUPPLY can meet it, instead of hundreds of places, as by the old system, which could only be reached over a road obstructed by many toll gates. Farmers can solve THEIR marketing problem alone, but with the co-operation of the consumers, in such a league, it will be much easier.*

INDIANAPOLIS LEAGUE ORGANIZED

The Indianapolis Low Cost of Living League was organized at a largely attended meeting of members on Friday night, February 23. Temporary officers were elected as follows:

President, Charles H. Lee; vice-president, J. A. Everitt; directors, H. E. Kinney, C. A. McKenzie, A. C. Wilson and W. T. Littell.

These officers and directors were constituted an executive board to employ a secretary and buyer for the league, prepare constitution and by-laws, select and start league stores, complete the canvass for members and do every other thing for the welfare of the consumers of Indianapolis as relates to reducing the cost of living.

Another meeting will be held in a short time to incorporate the league and elect permanent officers.

What is of particular interest to our readers is the fact that the league is now ready to receive offers of farm produce. All offers should be addressed to Consumers Low Cost of Living League, Indianapolis, Ind. We suggest that the quality of the produce (which may be grain, fruit or vegetables) should be stated; also the price wanted. It is hoped that producers and consumers can now deal direct and that, with the middlemen's profit nearly eliminated, both will be satisfied.

"DOC" PETERS, D. D.

Reverend Madison Peters has gained considerable notoriety by starting a direct-from-producer-to-consumer store in New York. His activities provoked the following poetry from an anonymous source:

You have no doubt, read old "Doc Peters,"
The "Sky Pilot" who says "Down with the cheater."
And likewise down with the cost of eats to all eaters.
Now Doc in his spirit of great emulation
Of "Shank of Indianapolis" to prevent starvation.
And consign the middleman to eternal damnation,
Has hied himself forth and made a location,
In a room on an uptown street,
Where on certain days stated,
His goods will be slated, at figures where both ends can meet.
A splendid incentive, but a d—— poor preventive
For the so-called abuse of the "eats."
Doc sees large "mazuma"
Twixt farmer and consumer, and is worrying no little about that.
But when this is diminished,
Dear Doc will be finished,
And like "Tom Watson," won't know where he is at.

THIRTY-FIVE-CENT EGGS

From a Cleveland paper we learn that a number of residents of Cleveland have formed a thirty-five-cent egg club and are fighting for a fair price for eggs.

Another paper gave this advice:

People who think that eggs are too high are advised to start raising poultry on their own account. Many of those who complain that eggs are too high at 30c, 35c or 40c would very soon change their minds if they performed the labor and bought the feed necessary to produce the eggs. The price of eggs is regulated by the law of supply and demand and not by any other influence that we know of. Blaming high prices to cold storage is very much wrong. If it were not for cold storage the price of eggs instead of being 30c to 40c per dozen during the winter would be nearer 75c to $1.00.

Supply and demand is blamed again. But how about the people who control the supply? They are clearly responsible for the operation of the law as it relates to winter eggs. Now suppose another class of people would control the supply—the consumers for instance. The Consumers Low Cost of Living League plan contemplates that the members of the league, consumers, make their wants for winter known in the spring and have the eggs bought from the farmers at such prices as they cau be obtained and stored for their account. Then the consumers themselves become the storers, and they own the supply. Need we ask whether they will run the price up on themselves to thirty-five cents, forty cents or fifty cents a dozen in the winter? The price under such a condition will be the first cost, about fifteen cents, plus transportation and storage and interest on money and delivery to their kitchens; perhaps ten cents a dozen, total, twenty-five cents, the winter price. By this plan the consumers do not buy the eggs until they need them for consumption, neither do they furnish the money to buy and store them.

THE FARMERS CAN SAVE BILLIONS

B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the Frisco lines, has been telling things again. This time he said that the farmers could get $2,000,000,000 more for their crops through a system providing more direct dealing with the consumers.

The value of all farm crops is around $9,000,000,000 annually.

"This is the one great item of our national resources," Mr. Yoakum said. He continued: "In connection with this great wealth producing business it is certainly conservative, figuring from any standpoint, to say that the producers can receive two billion dollars more than they are now receiving.

"The $2,000,000,000 the farmers can make by going more direct from the farm to the kitchen nearly equals the factory value of all steel, lumber, oil, sugar and tobacco sold in the United States last year. It is more than the combined revenue of France, Italy and Germany. It is more than double the yearly cost of our own government. It means to the farmers a dividend of more than $2.00 for every minute that has passed since the birth of Christ."

So much for what the farmer could make, and we suppose he ought to make his price fair, equitable and profitable all around. But only one side of the picture has been presented. Through direct, or as direct as possible, marketing from the farms to the table the consumers would save as much or more than the farmers would make. And it would all come off of a middle class of people who produce nothing but handle and manipulate what others produce by the hardest kind of work. The whole country should take an interest in guaranteeing fair rewards to those who do the work and to see that more than the combs, with the honey extracted, are guaranteed to the consumers.

NEW YORK JUDGE OPENS INQUIRY INTO H. C. OF L.

New York, Feb. 20.—The broadest court investigation ever undertaken in this city and one fraught with intimate consequences to the ultimate consumer was started before Magistrate Murphy this afternoon.

Sitting as a committing magistrate, Murphy began an inquiry into the high cost of the necessaries of life, and it was announced that as the result of his probe the district attorney hoped to be able to bring criminal proceedings against a majority of the speculators in butter and eggs, vegetables, meats and market prod-

DRUNKENNESS



The steady or periodical (spree) drinker **can be saved in 3 days** with his knowledge. Or secretly. My remedy is guaranteed. **Gentle, pleasant,** perfectly harmless. It does not matter how many years. This is the **genuine home Treatment,** medically endorsed and proved by a legion of testimonials. Book and particulars, **free,** postpaid. Address:
EDW. J. WOODS, 534 Sixth Ave.,434-J NewYork,N.Y.

PIMPLES Vanish forever. Send for free sample. No Cure. —No Pay. **J. L. Brennan, Dept. A-24 Marshall, Mich.**

FAT is Dangerous

It is Unsightly, Uncomfortable, Spoils the Figure, Causing Wrinkles, Flabbiness and Loss of Vigor.

Let me send you my Proof Treatment absolutely Free; I Have Safely Reduced Many of Excess Fat, a Pound a Day.



Note what my treatment has done for others; let me reduce your weight.

Lost 51 Pounds. Mrs. W. D. Smith, Box 34, Abbott, Me., writes: **"I have lost 51 pounds** by your treatment. I used to have heart trouble and shortness of breath; now I am well and can walk and work with ease."

Permanent. M. E. King, 5634 Spaulding Ave., Chicago, writes: "By the Dr. Bradford Method **I reduced 55 lbs.** eight years ago; haven't gained an ounce since. Rheumatism also cured."

Lost 112 Pounds. W. C. Newburn, Contact, Nev., writes: "I have lost 112 lbs., am **wonderfully benefited** in heart and general vigor. Can climb mountains easily now."

Lost 98 Pounds. Mrs. J. H. Wooldridge, Galena, Mo., writes: "My figure and appearance have been wonderfully improved; have lost 98 lbs. **Friends amazed."**

Many other testimonials from well known persons will be mailed with **FREE PROOF TREATMENT.**

I could fill every page of this journal with testimonials from grateful patients.

It is dangerous, unsightly, uncomfortable, and embarassing to be too fat. Excess fat weakens the heart. The liver, lungs, stomach and kidneys become diseased, the breathing becomes difficult and the end may come in **HEART FAILURE** and sudden death. You may save yourself from these **DANGERS.**

I want to prove to you that my treatment has positively reduced legions of persons to normal, no matter where the excess fat was located, stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck. Weight is quickly and safely reduced without tedious exercise or starving. Eat what you like. **Your figure will be beautified; wrinkles disappear.** Rheumatism, asthma, shortness of breath, kidney and heart troubles usually leave as the fat goes away. I will send you without a cent of charge to you my PROOF TREATMENT FREE.

FREE

Don't miss this offer. My PROOF TREATMENT is FREE. It should make you feel better at once. I will also send you **Free** my **new book of advice,** together with testimonials from many well known people. **Write to-day. DR. H. C. BRADFORD,**
918 Bradford Building, 20 East 22d St., New York

NOTE.—Dr. Bradford is a diplomated, practising physician, licensed and registered by the State of New York; famous many years as a specialist in reducing fat and improving health by scientific, gentle, home treatment.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 6c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first few words will be set in capital letters without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than through this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we can not investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Agents Wanted

AGENTS—New hand machine makes rope any length or thickness. Use binder or waste twine. Costs little or nothing to make. Stronger than factory rope. Thomas Mfg. Co., 1882 Third St., Dayton, Ohio.

AGENTS BUY DIRECT! 100 per cent profits. 500 new household specialties; catalog free. Bowbeer Manufacturing Co., 734 Monadnock, Chicago.

AGENTS—$24 a week. New automatic curry comb; cleans horses in half the time, no clogging; big demand; big profits; free sample. Thomas Comb Co., 1682 Third St., Dayton, O.

TRUSTWORTHY MEN OR WOMEN—Wanted as local representatives of responsible manufacturer. High class merchandise and clean selling methods. $12 per week guaranteed on easy conditions; with possibility of $30 and advance. Experience not necessary. Manufacturer, Box CA-278, Philadelphia.

Auctioneer School

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, largest in world, Trenton, Mo., Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma, Okla.

Automobiles for Sale

FOR SALE—New White Steamer, received direct from factory and has never been used. Ideal farmer's car. Special price for quick sale. J. B. Fentony, Indianapolis, Ind.

Farm Lands For Sale

500 IMPROVED FARMS, southwestern Minnesota. Lowest prices, best terms. Write Morehart & Atchison, Mankato, Minn.

FRUIT, Grain and Stock Farms in Oceano County, Michigan, any size, easy terms. Write C. W. Morgan, Shelby, Mich, for lists.

FOR SALE—Good farms; best section; central, southern, western Michigan. Just as represented. Catalogue free. Kouw & Co., Holland, Mich.

FOR SALE—160 acres 7 miles from Thief River Falls, Minn.; 100 acres cultivated, 40 fenced, 10 meadow, 5 grove, fine slope; 6-room house, 2 barns; daily mail, telephone. Price $38 per acre. Oscar Trytten, Reynolds, N. D.

WHY PAY RENT? Own a farm. Any size. Willamette Valley, Oregon. Mild climate, no frost, pure water, rich soil, rainfall same as Mississippi Valley. Excellent for fruit, dairy or grain. $2.00 per acre cash. Balance ten years, 6 per cent. Forest Hill Investment Co., Box E, Lebanon, Ore.

Farms for Rent

CORN FARM, RICHEST, BEST—160 acres with buildings, share rent to best farmer. Owner, A. Rogers, Sullivan, Ind.

Farms Wanted

FARM WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commission. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6. Lincoln, Neb.

Ferrets

FERRETS FOR SALE—Write for price list and catalog, it's free. DE KLEINE BROS, Jamestown, Mich.

For Sale—Tobacco

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. R. No. 5.

For the Home

SAVE MONEY—Make your own liniament. Reliable formula, 50c. Thos. H. White, R. 8, Connersville, Ind.

Help Wanted—Male

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, care of Up-to-Date Farming.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-839. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L511 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Railway mail clerks. Average $90 month. Every second week off with full pay. Examinations everywhere, May 4. Write for free sample questions. Franklin Institute, Dept. T-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Farmer

IF YOU HAVE clover seed which is unsalable on account of too much buckhorn, address Box 20, care UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis.

Patent Attorneys

IDEAS WANTED—Mfrs. are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Personal services. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen bldg., Washington, D. C.

"PROTECTIVE PATENTS," and our other book, "Letters of Patent Success," sent on request to inventors. Wide experience. Personal service. Trade-Marks registered. Write today. Beeler & Robb, Patent Specialists, 205 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

Rice for Sale

GENUINE UNPOLISHED TABLE RICE and pure Ribbon Cane Syrup—50 pounds of correctly milled whole grain rice, with all the heart left on, and 6 one-gallon cans pure ribbon cane syrup with all the sugar left in, preserved in sanitary cans so as to retain the fine flavor of the cane, delivered freight prepaid to your railroad station; $7.00, postoffice or express money order. J. E. Cabaniss, Rice Farmer, Box 25, Katy, Tex.

RICE, NEW CROP—100 lbs., freight prepaid your station (east of Rockies) $4.00 and up. Free samples. Beaumont Rice Exchange, Dept. O., Beaumont, Tex.

Seeds and Nursery Stock

GINSENG PLANTS for sale. Delivery April 1st. Reasonable prices. John B. Hooker, Flycreek, N. Y.

Thoroughbred Live Stock

FARMERS—$2,200 SAVING—Horse breeders from Percheron district and Belgium wish to retire from business; are anxious to sell their prize-winners at exceptionally low prices. By our system we guarantee $2,200 profit first year on your investment for three pure bred draft horses. Send one dollar for valuable, brand new European horse secrets and our special offer, together with pictures, pedigrees of horses and explanations as to shipping insurance, etc. Money back if not satisfied. Interpreters' Agency, 169 West 99th, New York City.

Tobacco Cure

BROTHER—Accidentally discovered [illegible] will cure tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. R. T. Stokes, Mohawk, Fla.

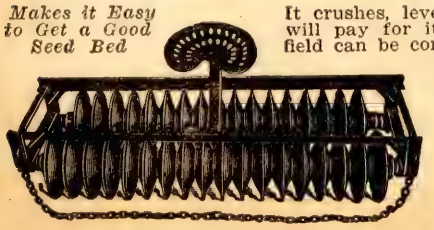
Miscellaneous

NO MORE MOLES—One trial receipt for 10c. Albert Hafer, Westfield, Texas.

"PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS"

An Implement Every Farmer Should Have

Makes it Easy to Get a Good Seed Bed



It crushes, levels, rolls the ground all in one operation. It will pay for itself in a single season's use. The cloddiest field can be converted into a good seed bed with

Our Imperial Pulverizer

It not only pulverizes the soil, but also packs it just right to retain the moisture and promote rapid growth. All sizes and styles carried in stock. An ideal implement for both corn and small grain ground. Write us today for circular telling what it has done for those who have used it and what it will do for you. No implement on the farm is a more desirable investment. Try it this year. Address.

PETERSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, KENT, OHIO

ucts generally. The inquiry will last more than a month.

Today's proceedings were devoted entirely to the butter and egg phase of the high cost of living. There are 150 possible defendants, but Assistant District Attorney De Ford announced that he intended to call a number of these individuals to prove his case.

The prosecutor told Magistrate Murphy that he expected to prove that the New York Mercantile Exchange fixed arbitrary prices for butter and eggs sold in this city; that the law of supply and demand was violated by the members; that when there was an overabundance of the product offered for sale it was bought up by the exchange leaders, who fixed the prices, and sent into cold storage to be brought out in small lots when it could be marketed without breaking prices.

They may investigate and convict and fine and imprison as much as they please, and they may break up the present manipulators, but as long as the producers despise their goods to the extent that they will not hold them themselves; and as long as the consumers will not avail themselves of the low prices in harvest times by storing for their own account between seasons the problem will not be solved.

COST OF LIVING PROBLEM AGAIN

The Indianapolis News refers to the proposed commission to investigate the cost of living in these words:

Again the demand is being made in Washington for one commission to make an exhaustive investigation of the high cost of living, and for another to investigate the "labor problem." Are we not running pretty strongly to commissions? Do we not, after all, know enough about the cost of living problem, and are we not getting sufficient data from already organized sources to guide us in an effort to deal with it? The secretary of agriculture has just made an extensive investigation of the cost of living, and a congressional committee has also gone into the subject in an official way. But are we using that information? And would a report of an exhaustive investigation by a commission published probably five years from now, be effective?

After all, is not all of this the old game of beating around the bush? Almost everybody knows what are the principal unjust increases in the cost of living. They are not all national by any means, or to be reached by national commissions. We know that the people who absorb the $7,000,000,000 between the $6,000,000,000 which the producers get for our food and the $13,000,000,000 that we pay for it, take too high a toll. Would such an investigation point out much more clearly the obvious fact that the consumer and producer must be brought more closely together? We know that local combinations raise the prices of food even by creating famines in times of plenty. Do we need a long national commission investigation to point to the thing that we must do *locally*, sooner or later?

If the people at Washington, and we at home in our several communities, should take the great wealth of information already in hand and act on it, we should accomplish a great deal more than any national commission could accomplish. We need action rather than reports now. *We know what is the matter.*

"A bushel of wheat rarely brings the farmer a dollar. When made into bread it makes 60 to 100 loaves that sell to the consumers at 5 cents each. There is too much interior gearing to the bread-producing machine."—C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kas.

CO-OPERATIVE STORE PLAN FAILED

About a year ago the Farmers Market Association was organized at Pittsburg, Pa. January 26, 1912, it failed with liabilities of $6,941 and assets of $475, according to reports. The plan was to open a chain of stores around Pittsburg. The producers who supplied the stores were charged $1.00 each and the customers of the store were also charged $1.00 each. The benefits were to come through better prices paid to producers and lower prices charged the consumers.

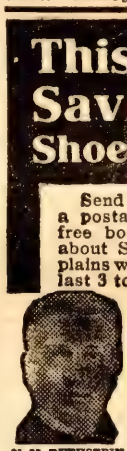
The weak element in the plan was that the benefits were promised from the profits of the business with all of the association [illegible] ones, and not too numerous, the result might have been different. This would have been the case if all, or a majority of the families would have dealt at the association stores. Then the other stores would not have had any alternative but to retire. The Consumers Low Cost of Living League is to first get a majority of the families in any district pledged to deal at the league store. There is no practical way to solve the problem but to take the support away from the unnenessary stores and concentrate the trade at the store or stores that the consumers want to maintain.

It Is the Only Way

DEAR EDITOR:

I think UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the best farm paper in the world. I think that every farmer in the whole country should take and read every word in this paper. I want to do all that I can to extend its circulation, so please send your terms, etc. I will work for you for three and a half months getting subscriptions and I will also try to organize some local unions of the Farmers' Society of Equity. I know that the plan that you are teaching is the only way that we farmers can ever get our dues.—Harry T. Smith, Cess, Kans.

This Free Book Saves You $20 Shoe Money



The Sole of Steel

Send me your name on a postal card and get this free book which tells all about Steel Shoes. It explains why one pair will outlast 3 to 6 pairs of best all-leather shoes—how they are now being sold by the million, all because of their economy, comfort and health-protection. Tells how the soles are made from light, thin, rust-resisting steel. Shows the different styles, from 6-inch to 16-inch high.

This book has saved the public millions of dollars in shoe money.

N. M. RUTHSTEIN
The Steel Shoe Man

Steel Shoes

These celebrated working shoes keep the feet warm, dry and comfortable in coldest weather or when working in mud, slush or snow. As waterproof as rubber boots. The soft hair-cushion insoles are fine for the feet. Wear Steel Shoes and you will not have corns, bunions, blisters, swollen, aching feet.

No stiff joints, colds or rheumatism—no doctors' bills.

My 1912 Model STEEL SHOES are even better, finer fitting, more comfortable—better than the best shoes I made last year. You can try a pair at my risk. Write today for my free book, which will tell you how to take care of your feet and save $20. Address



(80)

RUTHSTEIN
The Steel Shoe Man
227A 7th St., Racine, Wis.



I.W.P. Test Tube

Wormy Once—Healthy Now

Keep your hogs healthy—rid their intestines of those destructive WORMS. They kill their power of digestion; kill their power of assimilation—absolutely deteriorate their insides so that they can't take on full weight. That is what WORMS do to your hogs. If you could see the intestines of the most of your hogs then you would know why you lose them.

IOWA WORM POWDER

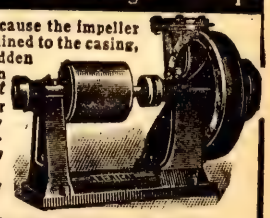
In our "Test Tube" tests five hogs. It's a safe, sure WORM destroyer. Quick and effective. Absolutely harmless in any event. Don't worry a minute longer over those hogs. Save them NOW! Get "Test Tube" TODAY. It's 10c—that's all.

10c

IOWA STOCK FOOD CO., Dept. 7, JEFFERSON, IOWA

1/3 More Water raised and delivered by the "American" Centrifugal Pump

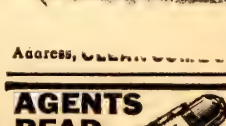
than by others because the impeller is accurately machined to the casing, preventing any sudden change in direction of the water. *Not an ounce* of power is wasted. Every "American" Centrifugal absolutely *guaranteed.*



Write for new *catalog.*

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS
Office and Works, Aurora, Ill.
First National Bank Building, CHICAGO

Agents, $2.40 per Hour



cannot be made without hustle. No article "sells itself" but some men sell Automatic **"Clean"** Curry Combs at the rate of a dozen per hour. Sell at 40 cents [illegible]

Address, [illegible]

AGENTS READ THIS — EARN MORE MONEY



Sell Photo Decorated Knives, Razors, Shears. All blades forged and Scientifically Tempered. **$20 to $75 per week Easily Earned.** Quality Guaranteed with each knife. Name, address, photos, lodge emblems, etc. under transparent handles. Sell on sight. Write quick for terms and territory.

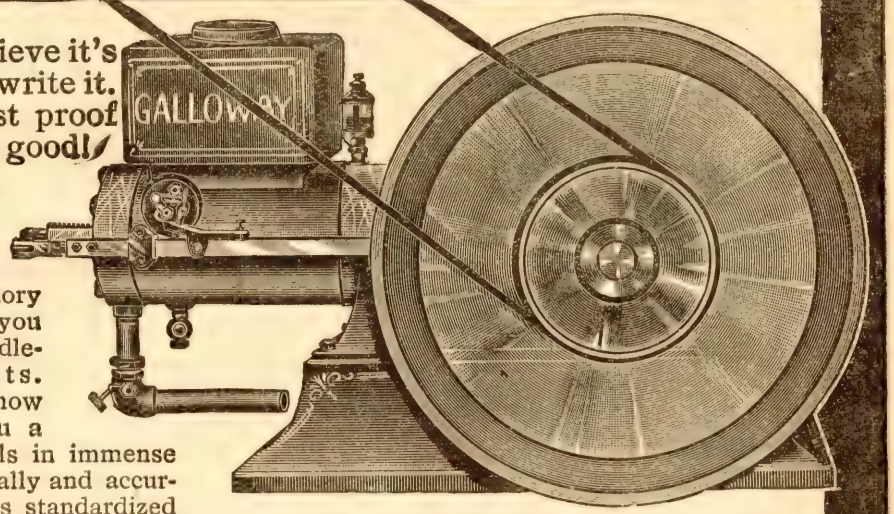
Canton Cutlery Co., Dept. D Canton, O.

When writing to Advertisers don't fail to mention Up-to-Date Farming.

GALLOWAY'S BEST Engine Advertisement ! Written By His Customers



I LIKE this advertisement. I believe it's the best I ever used. I did not write it. My *customers* did. It's the best proof that Galloway's pudding tastes good!



I've told you many times that I can and do save you $50 to $300 on the price of an engine, depending on the size. I've told you many times about Galloway's quality. I've explained how my direct-from-factory plan saves you all the middlemen's profits. I've told you how we make you a further saving by buying raw materials in immense quantities—by manufacturing economically and accurately on automatic machinery, all parts standardized and interchangeable—by taking a *small profit* on each engine because we sell so *many*. And I've offered you my Galloway on 30 days' free trial, backed by my 5-year guarantee and $25,000 Legal Guarantee Bond.

Now, I'm going to let my customers tell you some facts. What they say tells the true story better than if I were to personally write you 10 pages right here. They've tried my engine under almost every condition and in every way.

CAUTION—Look Out! There are three kinds of engines offered on the market today. First, the too cheap kind which you don't want at any price—they won't and can't last—have light fly wheels and when in operation jump all over the floor. Such engines are offered by merchants and jobbers, some of whom go under the name of manufacturers, but who have no factories at all. Second, the too high priced kind which have got to come down, because the value simply isn't there. Third, the just right kind, like the Galloway, which has all the quality of the too high priced kind and on accouut of being sold direct, all sizes from the smallest up to 15 H. P. are sold at very low prices.

YOUR BROTHER FARMERS SAY!

Saving On Price

Gustave Grosz, Willa, N. D. The Galloway is the best engine I ever saw and I have had five different ones. My 10-year old boy starts it in half a minute in cold weather. It has more power than you recommend.

A. C. Anderson, Spencer, Iowa. The Galloway engine has given good satisfaction and is so simple in operation and is never getting out of order. I would rather have it than some other engine costing over $125 more.

S. R. Harman, Napoleon, Ohio. My big Galloway engine cost me $287 less than the ———people ask.

Fred Carpenter, Alcester, S. D. It is as good as the $350 engines here.

Jos. Blizard, Perth, N. D. The Galloway is as good as other makes that cost about one-third more and a great deal simpler.

Alex McLacklan, Argyle, Mich. It's a dandy. Some of my neighbors got bit on other engines by paying $400 for a 9 H. P; and $460 for a 10 H. P. I like your machine dandy.

C. R. Munsell, Wilburn, Ia. Anyone wanting a gasoline engine can't go wrong in trying a Galloway—is my advice to any inquiries I have here at home.

C. A. Ostrade, Pekins, Okla. I made a careful study of gasoline engines for some time before buying and at last decided on the Galloway 5 H. P. because it is best and the price is right.

How Much for Repairs?

E. F. Ritz, Washta, Ia. I have used the Galloway 5 H. P: engine since March 1, 1909. Have used it almost every day. I have not yet paid a cent for repairs.

H. M. Shelstad, Brandt. S. D. The engine has paid for itself. It has not cost me one penny for repairs and it is as good as the day it was new. I would not sell it at any price if I could not get another Galloway, They are the best I have seen, to my notion and I will have a good engine, as long as I need one. I saved about $200 by buying of you.

A. P. Wilsen, Fort Lupton, Colo. I have not had any trouble with my Galloway since I started it last March. Has never cost me one penny for repairs.

Is the Galloway Simple—Reliable—Economical?

E. L. Plummer, Converse, Ind. The Galloway engine paid for itself the first year. The engine has not cost one cent for repairs and seems to be as good as new.

Chas. H. Faris, Lerna, Ill. Concerning the 5 H. P. Galloway engine bought of you some time ago, will say that it is all you claim for it and has not been found wanting in any respect whatever. It is simple, has plenty of power, and is very practical in every respect and I cannot understand why any person that is competent to run a wagon on the farm would not be competent to run this engine to do any work that it would be able to do. I set this engine up at my place and started it going and it has not cost me one penny for repairs yet.

Henry Foltz, Deiterich, Ill. I installed one of your 5 H. P. engines in my shop last spring and must say that I am more than pleased with it. It is a smooth runner and puller and has never refused to run. Have not had any expenses—not a penny for repairs. There are several different makes of engines in our town, but the Galloway beats all.

Henry H. Olsen, Hancock, Ia. In regard to the 5 H. P. Galloway engine I purchased of you a year ago last fall, I am more than pleased with it. Everyone who sees it at work says it is a dandy. Has not cost me a cent for repairs.

Fred Ruthardt, Mt. Vernon, S. D. I must say the engine is alright. I saved about $100 in buying from you.

Jno. Higginbotham, Miami, Okla. When it comes to talking about gasoline engines, there is no other engine made that comes up with the Galloway. I never had a minute's trouble with my engine and have now run it about six months.

Will Weigel, Flandreau, S. D. I am well pleased with the Galloway engine. Have had no trouble whatever with it.

Julius Tufte, Fergus Falls, Minn. I am using it every day and have not had any trouble with it. I am more than pleased with it. Could never have gotten a better one.

W. A. Paul, San Angelo, Tex. My engine has given perfect satisfaction. In fact, I consider it the best engine in the country. It is so simple to run.

Roy T. Evans, Elgin, Minn. I wish to tell you that I think the 5 H. P. Galloway engine is a dandy. It is the simplest and smoothest running engine I ever saw.

John Hermacek, Blender, Wis. I have seen quite a few gasoline engines, but the Galloway starts the easiest of all that I have seen.

C. H. Klingsporn, Pine Island, Minn. The Galloway is easy to start and operate. It is the easiest starting engine in cold weather that I have seen.

W. A. Hopper, Toronto, Kas. I think the Galloway engine is the best and simplest engine made. I have been running ours for nine months and I think I ought to know.

SPECIAL NOTE: There are hundreds of other letters like these in my Big Free Engine Catalog. Don't you want to read what men like yourself have to say about Galloway? Mail coupon or just a postal—now!



Just a Word About My Special, Offer To You and 9 Other Men or More in Every Township.

All I ask is that you be fair to yourself. You want the best engine for the least money. Don't let any dealer influence you. They're all knocking Galloway because he lets the farmers *keep* the Dealers' and Agents' and Middlemen's profit. We can't blame them for being sore, but you can't afford to pay $50 to $300 more for your engine just to please them. That money is as good to you as anyone else. Now listen. I want to place 10 or more Galloway engines in every township in this country. To do this I'm making a special offer—cutting my price to the bone. I can afford to do this because one Galloway engine itself always sells another one and in many cases from 6 to a dozen. Their high quality and low price appeal to everybody.

Don't you want my great engine book and special engine proposition? Don't you want to compare the Galloway with others before you buy? You owe this much at least to yourself. Just a two-cent stamp sends me the coupon—or one cent for a postal—and my book and offer come by return mail. And if you buy a Galloway you'll save from $50 to $300, according to size of equal quality. Is it worth while? I'll also send, without any further effort on your part, my new, handsome and original catalog on the Galloway General Line. Write me today without fail.

WM. GALLOWAY, President

The Wm. Galloway Company

505AD Galloway Station **Waterloo, Iowa**

Wm. Galloway, President,

The Wm. Galloway Co.

505AD Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Ia.

Please send me—absolutely free—the following:

1—Galloway's Magnificent New 64-page Engine Book in Four Colors, and Special Offer to 10 men or more in every township.

2—Also your new 1912 different and original, 3 color General Line Catalog.

3—Galloways's Special New Folder, giving "Inside Facts" showing what dealers pay for engines and what they sell for.

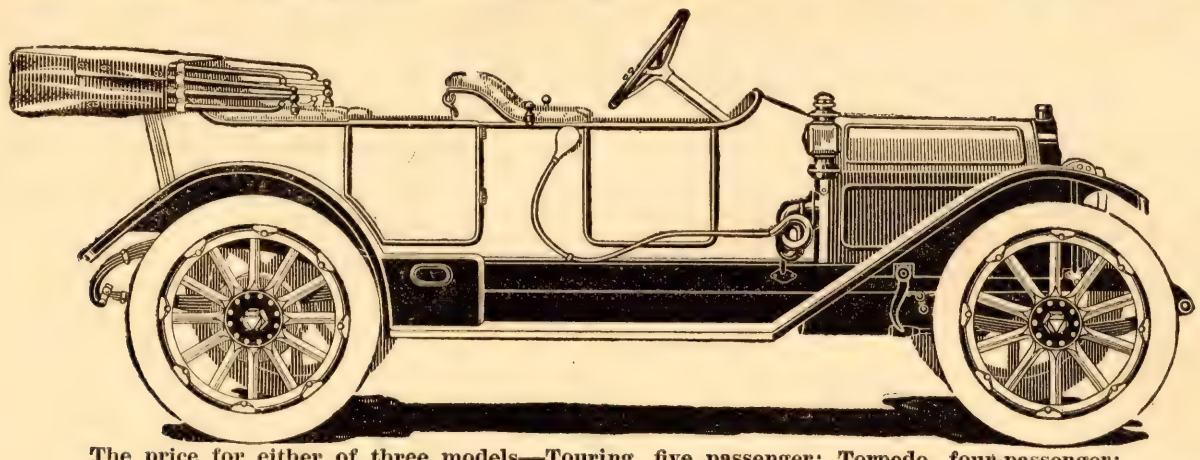
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Compare with Any Other Automobile for Simplicity, Quietness, Beauty, Value



The price for either of three models—Touring, five passenger; Torpedo, four-passenger; or Roadster, two-passenger—is $1600. Not a cent more is needed to equip either car before it is ready for use for top, Disco Self-Starter, Demountable rims, BIG tires, windshield, large gas tank, magneto—dual ignition system—and all things usually listed as extras are included. Write for illustration showing how the New Self-Starting HUDSON "33" is simpler than any other car.

The New Self-Starting **HUDSON** "33" is distinctive in so many easily understood features that you will have no difficulty in appreciating its superiority over other cars at even $1000 above its price.

Below is given some of the features in which you can easily see this greater value.

In addition to these advantages there is still another important convincing reason for your choosing the New Self-Starting **HUDSON** "33."

It is because it is **Howard E. Coffin's** greatest automobile.

The *New* Self-Starting HUDSON "33"

Simplicity

Clean design is now the aim of all automobile builders.

It is the one item which reduces manufacturing cost. It reduces maintenance cost and it adds to the length of the car's service.

Every year some advancement is made in that direction. Every engineer is doing his utmost to reduce the number of parts of his car.

But none have succeeded so well in this respect as has Howard E. Coffin in the *New* Self-Starting Hudson "33."

It is his sixth great car. Each new model has shown how he has been able to eliminate parts. The HUDSON "33," his latest car, has approximately 1,000 fewer parts than are used on the average automobile.

You need not be told the advantage this means to you.

Just note by reference to illustrations in catalogs, or better still, by a personal examination of all cars you think well of, which automobile is simplest.

Quietness

You need not be an experienced automobilist to detect which car is the quieter.

The development of practically all machinery has been marked by its quietness.

Recall for an instant the cars of two or three years ago. How they did chug, and grind and make a noise that sounded their approach a block away.

Hardly any car is that bad today, but most of them are so noisy they are still annoying to their passengers, when compared with the almost silent Self-Starting HUDSON "33."

Accept the first opportunity to compare the HUDSON "33" with any other car, regardless of its cost. When the motor is running idle, its operation can scarcely be heard even though you stand by its side. Passengers in the front seat while the car is spinning along at 35 to 40 miles an hour, can scarcely hear the motor. Such quietness also adds to your motoring pleasure.

Quietness is the result of perfect design and particular workmanship.

Beauty

Much of the satisfaction one gets from an automobile, is in the realization of its superior beauty.

As you compare the long graceful straight lines of either model of the *New* Self-Starting HUDSON "33," with any other car, you come to an understanding of why it is called "the handsomest car of the year."

"Beauty is more than half the thing," has long been said of automobiles. But only a few engineers combine with their mechanical ability a knack for producing a car of pleasing appearance.

Howard E. Coffin has that rare ability. You will appreciate this if you will look at the cars he designed three and four year ago. There are hundreds of those models in use today. Yet they do not look so much out-of-date as do many other cars produced at that time.

There is a financial advantage in buying a car that has these qualities.

It means a better price for it if you ever wish to sell. It is said that 80 per cent of the automobiles are bought on account of looks.

Don't lose sight of this feature in buying an automobile.

There are many features about the **New** Self-Starting HUDSON "33" in which the novice can recognize its greater value.
There are details in all cars, the value of which no one can determine, except by actual test.
Engineers design the best that they can. But as in all other things, some men possess an ability unknown to others.
Let the superior features you can recognize make their proper impression upon you, but in those things which you do not fully understand let your choice be those recognized by the foremost engineer.
If you do that you will not make a mistake. Your choice will be a **New** Self-Starting HUDSON "33."
Write for name and address of your nearest dealer and a guide "HOW TO CHOOSE A MOTOR CAR." It will help you in your selection of any car.

"See the Triangle on the Radiator"

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY

7340 Jefferson Avenue

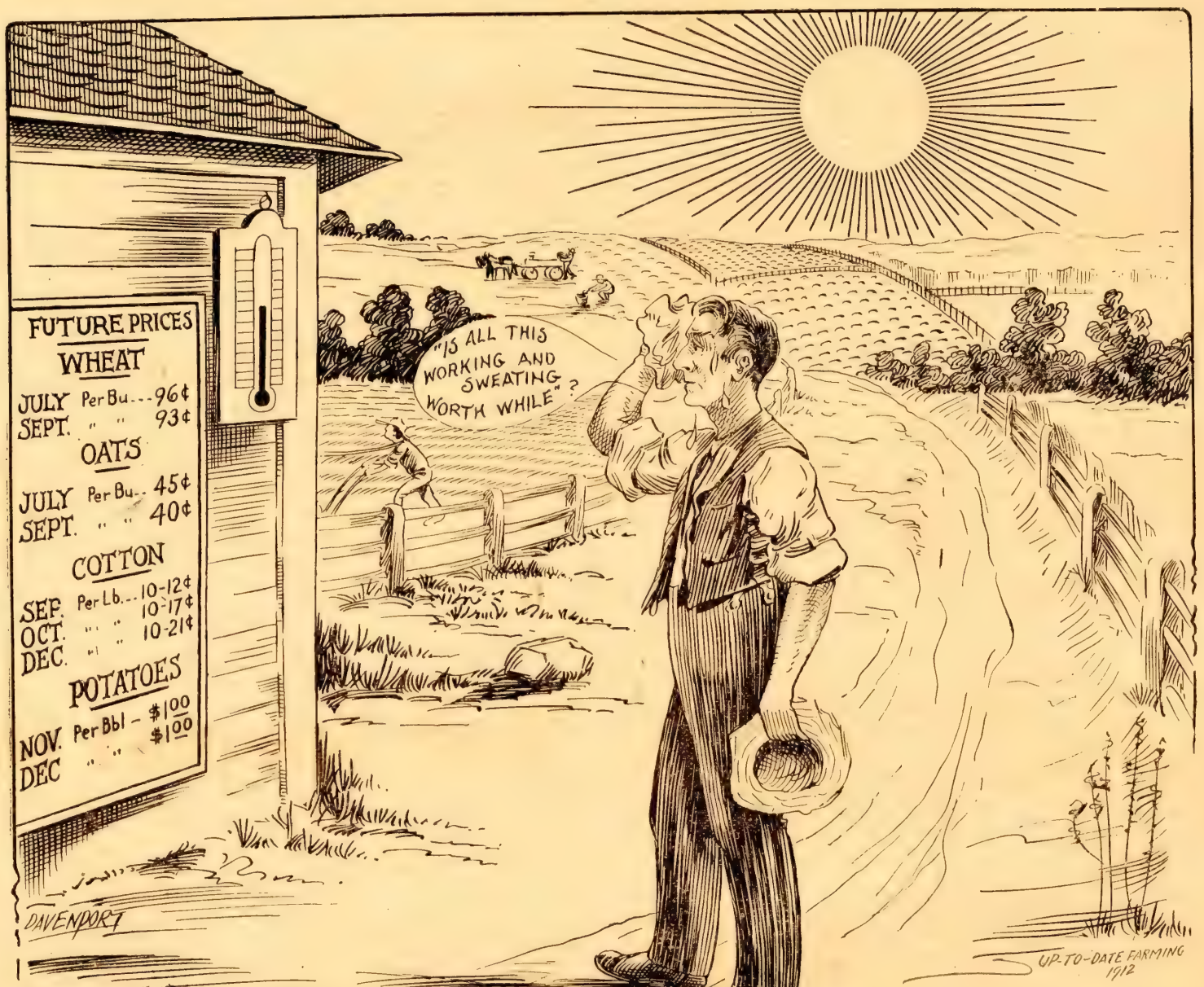
More than three-fourths of the *New* Self-Starting HUDSON "33"s that we can build this year have already been sold to individual buyers.

Last year we were oversold by more than 2,000 cars.

Thousands who will want the HUDSON "33" this year must be disappointed. We cannot supply all. So act quickly if you want a car this year and want to avoid a big motor car depreciation.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

March 15, 1912 Indianapolis, Indiana

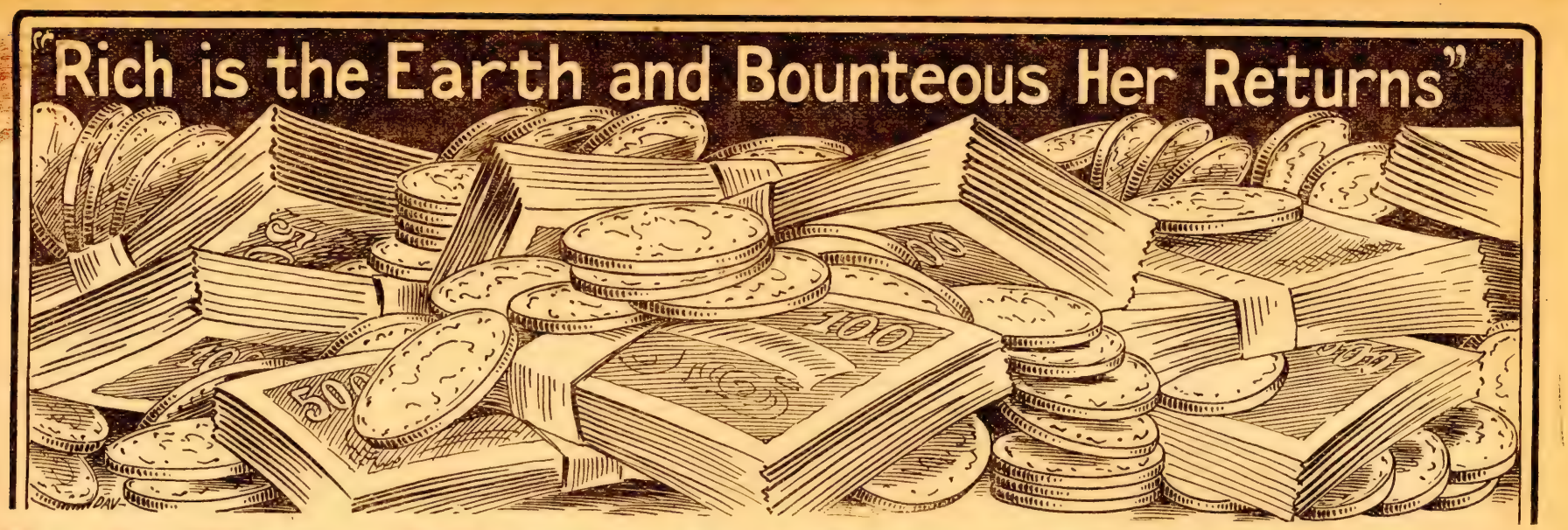


READ
In This Issue

The Cat and Its Nine Lives	Page 3
A Division of Markets	" 3
The American Postal System	" 4
The Markets	" 6

There Is No Other Farm Paper Like This in the World

Your Subscription Has Expired if You Find a Blank Inclosed



Shall These Billions of Dollars Be Saved to You This Year?

ON THE first of December, each year, the Department of Agriculture figures up how many dollars each principal crop is worth—that is, the farm value.

But months before that time speculators and gamblers are determining—even before the crops are planted—the prices that they are going to pay for those crops.

Now, we want to ask all the farmers in the broad land whether they are figuring this spring on what they are going to ask for their crops when they are harvested and ready to market a few months later?

How many of you have thought of this at all? How many have just been speculating in your minds as to "what will the prices be?" Well, refer to the preceding page where the gamblers tell you what they want them to be.

We are naturally proud that we raise the greatest crops in the world, but can we afford to stop here? It is just as true that we have the most miserable marketing system of any country in the world.

What benefits it you, if you raise billions of bushels, and pounds, and millions of bales of produce if they do not bring you the MONEY you ought to have?

There are millions, yes hundreds of millions of dollars that you are robbed of every year because you have refused to do the EASY part of your business—the marketing.

Yes, whether you are a renter or a landlord; whether poor, well-to-do or rich, you have done all the hard work of producing; then you virtually hired a set of soft-handed, sleek-clothed, oily-tongued GENTLEMEN to do the easy part of marketing the crops down to the consumers and paid them well for doing it.

You employed them when you refused to hold your stuff until the real demand came, but dumped it at the station; or when you neglected to join with your neighbors to store it up and hold it yourself. You wouldn't keep it, so they had to take it and you have been paying them about

$7,000,000,000

a year for doing it. These figures are the result of an investigation by the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Talk about not being able to hire help on the farm when a comparatively small class of middlemen charge seven billion dollars for passing your produce down to the consumers' kitchens. Why, if you farmers will get together in any community and select a business agent—a secretary—and do your business like other people do, you can end the drudgery of farming and make your profits what they ought to be the first year.

Can we do it? As sure as the world gets hungry every day we can. Already a big army of farmers is doing it. HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF FARMERS HAVE CHANGED THEIR MARKETING METHODS AND MILLIONS MORE WILL IF THEY CAN READ THIS PAPER.

The great wave for marketing reform that is sweeping the country was started by UP-TO-DATE FARMING and is rising higher and higher as each issue appears. Every man, woman and child in America is being benefited by it—those who produce, by getting fairer prices, those who consume, by paying lower prices—and all comes off of the drones in the hive of industry who do no real work and create no new wealth.

Every farmer can get the benefits only through first reading this paper regularly and then following in the successive steps that we direct him in our campaign with letters and books.

Many farmers are now doubling their profits through improved marketing. Do you, Mr. Subscriber, know that your profits on the 1912 crops will be largely in proportion to the proportion of farmers in your community who market under the same direction as you do, or dump blindly?

IF YOU MARKET WISELY, AND THEY DUMP BLINDLY, YOUR EFFORT WILL BE LARGELY DEFEATED, BUT IF THEY TOO, READ THIS PAPER, KNOW THE PRICES, AND THE MARKETS, AND WORK WITH YOU, EACH OF YOU WILL MULTIPLY YOUR PROFITS.

So use the blank and send a club of eight (8) or more subscribers. The cost of eight is only $1.00 (12½ cents each.)

Please do this for your paper and it will do many times as much for you.

And do it **today**, please.

Thanks!

SPECIAL MENTION

The following club raisers are entitled to special mention. The list is larger than any time before. We urge our friends and co-workers to send in as large clubs as possible, four or more, at 12½ cents at least. They must be new subscribers.

The largest club since our last report was forty subscribers, sent by J. J. Winn, R. R. 1, Clark, Mo. The next largest was thirty-five, sent by W. H. Laycock, R. R. 2, Pompei, Mich.

Alabama—S. H. Murphree, J. C. Hasty, H. G. Bagby.
Arkansas—H. C. Reid, Lem Spencer, Geo. W. Lambert, L. G. Canfield, J. E. Taylor, S. K. Ward, Pearl Weathers.
California—Gust. Russell.
Colorado—Fred Garland.
Idaho—R. Naser.
Illinois—L. R. Breeden, Louis Schmidt, Robert S. Hunt, A. Spangler, J. F. Decker, Isaac Stump.
Indiana—B. Wood, E. S. Brewer, Henry A. Kintz, Samuel Crull, C. W. Patrick, Bernard Toby, Marion Jackson, L. E. Turner.
Iowa—Mrs. John H. Evans.
Kansas—Harry T. Smith, A. R. Cross, G. W. Denny, H. W. Byers, W. F. Miller, Ira Ely, Owen C. Sanford.
Kentucky—P. Smith, John W. Wothen, Mrs. L. S. Dunning, John Leet, J. W. Filbeck.
Louisiana—M. Bourgeois.
Maryland—Dewey Warrenfeltz.
Massachusetts—J. A. Cobb.
Michigan—Leroy Casteel, W. H. Laycock, Philip Cronin Jr., Alvin Walters, N. W. Bennett, G. E. Merrill, F. H. Glazier.
Minnesota—C. F. Ullander, Clarence Barnes, Henry Caurvels.
Mississippi—G. W. Williams, E. M. McClellan, S. L. Howard.
Missouri—Frank Conner, Chas. H. Stevens, P. J. Opel, J. H. Ramsey, Geo. B. Davis, J. T. Watkins, L. N. McFarland, J. J. Winn.
Nebraska—Ed. Briegel.
New York—O. Hadden, H. E. Catlin, Milton Spencer, W. D. Sleeper.
North Carolina—Lester Pickler, W. L. Beid, Lizzie Beck.
North Dakota—Clarence P. Johnson.
Ohio—C. N. Eby, Gilbert Holmes, Wm. Dulaney, L. Jones, Ira Hutton, Jas. H. Sopher, N. E. Kaufman, J. A. Atkins, Edw. Sheley.
Oklahoma—A. P. Hart, H. Heinrich, J. B. Parker, W. L. Robinett.
Pennsylvania—C. F. Redding, Edwin Messinger, M. F. Trainer, Melvin S. Shetron, Simon P. Karns, E. E. Mars, Jno. F. Knisley, Jas. P. Hott, W. A. Chamberlain.
South Dakota—John A. Murray, John Paul, Irene Elwell.
Tennessee—J. S. Lambert, Wm. Gallany, N. P. Brabberry.
Texas—C. J. Mitclain.
Utah—H. M. Holler, Chas. A. Anderson.
Virginia—A. C. Parker.
West Virginia, R. F. Rinehart.
Wisconsin—G. Hengstler, Arthur H. Nohr, Homer L. Davis, Robt. Rosenberg Sr.
Wyoming—W. J. Monger.

Hundreds of enthusiastic friends of UP-TO-DATE FARMING all over the United States are working to increase its circulation and make it a greater power to direct farmers in marketing their crops. As a result the new subscribers received during the short month of February was 25,649. This is several thousand less than the December record, but a few thousand more than January.

We want to break all records in March. We ought to, because it is the month planting begins in the middle states in earnest, and the matter of marketing should come home to the hearts of the farmers more strongly than at any other time. The fact of being very busy ought not to stand in the way. Every present reader should quietly, but persistently urge all of his neighbors to subscribe. But if you can't do this, then pay for a club with your own money.

Join the army of workers before our next report by sending the following blank:

Our Special Offer

12½c in Clubs of Four or More

Regular subscription price 25 cents. Renewals 25 cents. New subscribers in clubs of four or more at 12½ cents each.

PUBLISHERS UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Enclosed find $..... to pay for this club of ..... yearly subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

This club was sent by .....

My Rural Route..... My P. O. .....My State.....

	Name	Rural Route	Post Office	State
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3				
4				
5				
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Up-to-Date Farming
PUBLISHED
TWICE A MONTH

J. A. Everitt - - Editor
John P. Stelle Associate Editor

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Always state if a renewal or new subscriber. When renewing always send your address cut from the paper, if possible. Always give the old address as well as new when ordering a change.



Mar. 12

If this date is in your address, on first page, it means that your subscription expires this month, March, 1912, and you will do us a great favor if you send your renewal at once. See terms in first column.

If an older date appears you are in arrears and you are urged more strongly to send your renewal. Please keep your subscription paid in advance. Address

Equity Publishing Co.,
Publishers
Indianapolis, Indiana

Volume XV—Number 6 INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA March 15, 1912

EDITORIAL

A Division of Markets

IN VIEW of the many and strenuous efforts made by the Department of Agriculture at Washington to increase crop production, and the constantly increasing number of bureaus, etc., established in connection therewith to aid in that purpose, UP-TO-DATE FARMING has several times suggested that it would be in the line of progress and tend to balance the efforts of the Department by covering all sides of farming, to add to the others a Bureau of Marketing to assist farmers in selling to advantage what they produce. We argued that all the efforts of the department and of the schools and the press for that matter, are in the interest of production, which is really only one side of farming, and the smaller side when the financial prosperity of the agricultural masses is taken into account; for unless the farmer can get money for his surplus, and sell at a profitable price, he is no better off with it than without it.

Senator Hoke Smith, former Governor of Georgia, and for many years a distinguished leader in the South, recently introduced in the United States Senate a bill "to establish in the Bureau of Statistics, in the Department of Agriculture, a Division of Markets." In a letter to the editor of this paper Senator Smith says:

> Intelligent demonstration work, as I contemplate it, does not mean an *excess of production*, but a variety of production, and above all, a production by the farmer of everything he needs for his own consumption on his own farm. Also the study of that diversification which will utilize all of his time and make him more completely independent. If this can be done along with a careful study of the markets and the *intelligent co-operative sale of what he produces*, I believe an immense benefit will result to the agricultural classes.

This bill is so complete a vindication of our long years of struggle for the selling side of farming and not only a national but an official endorsement thereof, that we give it to our readers entire, as it is now pending in Congress:

A BILL

To Establish in the Bureau of Statistics, in the Department of Agriculture, a Division of Markets.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be in the Bureau of Statistics, in the Department of Agriculture, a division to be known as the Division of Markets. The chief of said division shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum and the assistant chief a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum. There shall also be in said bureau such special agents, clerks, and other employees as may be authorized by law.

SEC. 2. That the Director of the Bureau of Statistics shall have power and authority to make, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, investigation as to the systems of marketing farm products, co-operative or otherwise, in practice in various sections of the United States and in foreign countries, and shall collect data in reference thereto. The information and data thus collected shall be distributed throughout the various agricultural sections of the country and made available for the use of any individual or organization, either by the circulation of printed bulletins and telegrams or by information given personally by special agents of said bureau. It shall also be the duty of said director to make, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, investigation of demands for farm products in various trade centers and the current movement of such products, giving specific data as to the supply, normal demand, and price thereof, with the view of furnishing information as to the best available markets, which information shall be distributed under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics to collect, by any expeditious method, as by telegraph, telephone, mail, or otherwise, compile, and report to farmers' organizations and societies of consumers daily bulletins or telegraphic reports of such information and statistics as will enable them TO ADOPT PLANS OF MARKETING THAT MAY FACILITATE THE HANDLING OF FARM PRODUCTS AT A MINIMUM COST: *Provided*, That when such reports or statistics are requested to be furnished by telegraph or telephone, or methods other than the United States mail, the person or association making such request must deposit the fee for the cost of transmission. It shall be the duty of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics, through the Secretary of Agriculture, to make an annual report to Congress with any recommendations that may enable Congress to enact any additional necessary legislation.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall make all necessary arrangements for offices and supplies for the use of said Division of Markets. The compensation of clerks and employes not otherwise specifically provided for in this Act shall be fixed by the Director of the Bureau of Statistics, subject to approval by the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any officer or employee of the Bureau of Statistics to engage in buying or selling, directly or indirectly, in person or through agents, any farm product, or using any information gained by virtue of his position for speculative purposes in his own behalf. Any person who shall be guilty of violating this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not more than one thousand dollars nor less than one hundred dollars or shall be imprisoned for not more than six months nor less than one month, or by both such fine and imprisonment, for each offense.

We are not prepared to say that this bill, should it become a law, and Senator Smith believes it will, will remedy all the defects in our present marketing system, but as we have said, it is a national and official recognition of the selling side of farming, and it will compel the teachers of agriculture and the agricultural press to take notice. Farmers must not expect everything to come to them at once; nor, indeed, must they look to the government for the relief in marketing they so much need. Even under this act, or any other that may be adopted, organization will be necessary to enable them co-operatively to avail themselves of the advantages given them in the measure. Another thing to fear is the partisan appointments that fill these places. The speculative marketing interests, long before the law goes into effect, will have their slates made up for the filling of these places with appointees who will do their "system" least harm. Hence, we still insist that farmers must depend largely upon themselves, and promptly get in position to benefit by any opportunities that may be given them. We thank Senator Smith for becoming the champion of such a cause, and he deserves the gratitude of farmers everywhere, but the struggle is not ended, and the farmers' part in it is more imperative than ever.

The Cat and Its Nine Lives

A REMARKABLE condition is developing in the northwest. We have often told our readers of the tremendous quantity of surplus wheat produced in Western Canada, the result of the abnormal development of Canadian wheat lands by certain big American interests. This surplus wheat, as we have also previously told our readers, can not find a market because it it not needed in Canada, nor anywhere else that is accessible, and the growers are fighting each other for a means of getting it to a market. It can not be sent into the United States without paying a tariff duty to equalize Canadian and American prices.

This abnormal development and immense surplus crop was brought about by the assurance that an agreement would be made between the two countries that would remove the tariff from farm products and admit Canadian grain free to the markets of the United States. The governments of the two countries had pledged it, and both worked assiduously to secure it. The government of the United States accomplished its purpose. President Taft, leading the machine Republicans, and Speaker Champ Clark, at the head of the Democratic majority in the House, secured the adoption of the measure by our Congress, and put it up to the Canadian government. Premier Laurier submitted it to a vote of the Canadian people and urged its adoption. Mr. Borden, an opposition leader, took up the fight against it, and, bringing in other questions that fired the Canadian people, he won the election, defeating the reciprocity measure, and, by the effect of elections in Canada, put Laurier out of office, and himself became the head of the Canadian government, subject, of course, to the rule of England.

The startling matter now is, however, that this question is to be again taken up in Canada, and considered in a way entirely free from the issues that helped to defeat it before. Borden and Laurier, it is said, have come to an agreement and will unite their forces in favor of the measure. It is unequivocally asserted in our northwestern border, that reciprocity is still pending, and that Canada will accept it within the next six months. The danger, they say, was never so imminent as it is today.

But what is the situation in this country? The measure is adopted by our Congress and approved by our President. It is a law in the United States. The only reason that surplus wheat is not now pouring across the line to glut our markets and destroy our prices is that Canada last fall, in order to overthrow an unsatisfactory administration and get rid of a distasteful ruler, failed to approve what the United States had done. So far as this country is concerned, however, that act is just as much a law today as it was when President Taft attached his signature to it; and its acceptance and enforcement is still a question for Canada. It has never been withdrawn by this country.

Its acceptance, declares the Canadian Deputy Minister of Agriculture in an official report, will be to reduce the price in the United States of No. 2 Northern wheat 12⅝ cents per bushel, No. 3 Northern wheat 17½ cents a bushel, flaxseed 28 cents and barley 48 cents.

Who will benefit by this reduction in American prices? The growers, of course, will lose; there can be no controversy about that; but the brewers will get cheaper barley. But will their product be any cheaper? The big mills will get cheaper wheat, but, as flour is not on the free list in this measure, will the consumers get any cheaper bread? The packers will get cheaper stock, but as this measure leaves a tariff on meats, will the people get any cheaper food?

No measure ever before went through the American Congress, or received a President's signature, that so glaringly robbed one class of our people for the benefit of other classes; and there should be a demand for the repeal or withdrawal of this act so emphatic and so loud that the most hardened politician and most devoted supporter of the "Interests" dare not refuse to hear it. A Presidential election is approaching, and those who are responsible for the adoption of this measure are almost demanding the support of the people in both dominant political parties. Are the American farmers intelligent, or are they only reported to be so? We believe they are intelligent, and we shall continue to believe it, unless their action, or failure to act, on this question proves otherwise. The effect of this measure is too plain to admit of a mistake, and an unmistakable demand should go up for its immediate repeal or withdrawal.

The American Postal System

IN A RECENT article in this paper we gave some rather startling facts regarding the postal system of the United States, and showed how subservient our government is to the gigantic express monopoly. The investigation of the celebrated Lewis fraud order case, that has been in progress for some time, shows the unblushing tyranny of some of our postal officials—of the entire department, in fact—countenanced if not abetted by the then Postmaster General, a tyranny that would not be tolerated, we believe, in any other nation on earth.

We also called attention to the apparent determination of our present authorities to increase the postage on literary publications, thus placing a special tax upon the means of intelligence of the masses of the people, but reducing the postage on letters in obedience to the demand of the politicians and big city business that fill the mails with this kind of matter.

The people are now demanding a parcels post, or the privilege of sending by mail and receiving small packages at reasonable rates; but the express companies say no, as that would permit packages to be carried by mail that must now go by express at the high express charges.

Practically every nation now has a parcels post system; but the United States has the lowest weight limit for parcels carried by mail and the highest charge per pound of any country. Our government makes a flat charge of 16 cents per pound, and will not carry a package heavier than four pounds. Russia will carry packages up to 120 pounds, and charges thirteen cents for two pounds, and twenty-three cents for seven pounds. China, with a territory nearly one-half larger than ours and a population nearly five times as large, carries four pounds for thirty cents, and twenty-two pounds in one package for a dollar. To mail twenty-two pounds in this country we would have to put the material in six packages, and then it would cost $3.52 postage. Why? Because our lawmakers are afraid of the express companies.

Germany has the zone system, and the charges vary according to the distance and weight. That country will take an eleven-pound parcel ten miles for six cents, and to any post office in the empire for twelve cents. We could mention other nations, but to do so would be a repetition of similar systems.

How is our country to be got out of the ruts and brought up with other nations that we have been taught to consider behind us in matters of progress? Don't our people rule? Not to a very great extent. The people cast the votes that determine who our officers shall be, but our miserable system of politics and shameful party campaigns excite the masses and result in the election of candidates who are brought out by these selfish interests, and who are pledged to serve them when they get in power. The elections over, the excitement dies down, the people return to their every day affairs, and forget the issues that worked them up to such a frenzy.

But the other fellows never forget. Their servants are in office, and they have only to pull the strings to get laws to strengthen their positions, or to defeat laws that would do otherwise.

Rule by the people in this country is more of a problem now than it was when Jefferson wrote at the head of that immortal document: "We hold these truths to be self-evident," or when Washington raised his hand toward Heaven and took the oath as President of a new Nation; and it is all because the masses of the people dance so obsequiously to the music of the party bosses who serve the monopolistic interests.

specially in mind is the Aldrich banking scheme. We have discussed it before and have quoted what prominent men have said of it. It's enactment will strengthen the money power and build up a financial oligarchy in the Republic, an oligarchy before which the Republic, or rather the citizens of the Republic, will lose their financial independence. This Aldrich scheme is Wall Street's measure, and the banking institutions are supporting it with almost frenzied eagerness. Said Mr. Henry of Texas recently in a speech in the House; he was advocating an investigation of Wall Street: "Wouldn't it be better to probe deeply into that hidden and mysterious power before we swallow the Aldrich plan?" We quote further from Mr. Henry:

Let me warn the American people that we will be groping in the dark and will go down in their pitfalls unless we have a thorough congressional investigation and unearth their system, their villiany and the secret methods of their combined moneyed monopoly. While we are grappling with this momentous problem, the money power is moving heaven and earth to circumvent us.

More than 75 per cent. of our financial resources, industrial and railroad corporations, is now dominated and controlled by not more than four small groups of financiers. This financial oligarchy has now within its grasp resources, deposits and funds, with the powers that paralyze competition and destroy competitors.

They now have at their feet in merciless subjection more than 75 per cent. of the vast army of banks and bankers throughout the country. They are combined and acting in strict accord with the railroads and industrial trusts by throwing their protecting arms around them, with the avowed purpose of assassinating in business all competitors.

It is certain that these same financial interests of New York have a close community of interest with the bankers of the money centers of Europe and act together in protecting one another and destroying competition.

Popular Prejudices

HUMAN thought, and hence human action, is largely based on custom and environment. For this reason almost every progressive step must be taken over the rubbish of some shattered prejudice—some custom that seemed the ideal thing until something better was forced into its place. Then the new progressive spirit looks back in wonder that such a custom was ever tolerated!

And different peoples, with different teachings, habits and customs, have entirely different ideas and prejudices. These thoughts are brought up by contrasting some American prejudices with those that prevail in Norway. Here there is a general feeling that the female life is a domestic life, that in matters of government the woman is out of place if she assumes any part therein, and that she goes beyond the rights and privileges of her sex if she aspires thereto. This idea is yielding to some extent in this country, but that has been the dominant American idea. But so far as church work or church rule is concerned, the woman is given an unrestricted place, and is often welcomed in the pulpit.

Now take the popular feeling in Norway, that far northern European country. There woman has equal political or governing rights with man, and is eligible to public office much the same as man is. But when it comes to the church, where woman is the strongest factor in America, woman must not only take a back seat, but she must stay there. A woman preacher would not be tolerated for a moment in Norway. This was recently forcibly, if not amusingly, illustrated. There are some "new" women in Norway as well as in America, and they ask still other privileges for their sex. As a starter in the church work, they made arrangements for one of our leading women preachers, whose name would call an immense audience anywhere in the United States, to preach a series of sermons in the Norwegian capital. But a religious howl was raised, and the head of the church absolutely forbade it.

This whole thing is merely a matter of prejudice in this country or that; and many of our worst evils are clung to for no other reason. The progressive man or woman is the one who can overcome prejudice, and cut loose from old things that cling to them in the face of newer and better. This prejudice is the foundation upon which political corruption and selfish and dishonest government rests. Without it corrupt practices in public life could not live an hour in this country.

How long could a marketing system that robs at both ends of its tortuous line exist if it were not for this prejudicial conservatism that clings to the old, though it knows it to be bad? True progression is to overcome prejudice in every field of human effort as well as in every phase of human life.

ANNOUNCEMENT

To Our Subscribers

If you find inserted in this issue one of our Special Renewal Blanks you will know that your subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING has expired.

We are permitted by the U. S. Post Office Department to carry all expired subscriptions for a reasonable period, but we can not carry such subscriptions indefinitely. The present high cost of operation forbids.

Therefore, if you wish to continue to receive UP-TO-DATE FARMING, you must

Send Your Renewals At Once

Two Things to Watch

CONGRESS is in session, and every once in awhile it does things. There are at least two measures before it that farmers and the public generally ought to watch. One is the bill that provides for an appropriation of millions of dollars to employ country farming "experts" all over the country to teach farmers how to farm. We called emphatic attention to that measure in a recent issue of this paper, but the public is too prone to forget. The papers announce a proposition like that, the people read of it and make up their minds and then let it pass. They feel that they have done their do; but the interested parties go ahead and accomplish their purpose. The next the public hears of it the thing has become a law, and it is too late even to enter a protest.

This measure pretends to be in the interest of agriculture, but it is wholly impracticable, inexcusably extravagant, as builders up of State taxes, and a merciless squanderer of public funds, the result being the giving of fat jobs to thousands of incompetent political puppets, that could be of very little service to agriculture, even if they were competent.

A similar proposition is on trial in some of the Northwestern States under the auspices of what is called the Better Farming Association. Trading and transportation companies that are interested, or think they are, in more abundant production, raise a fund which is given to counties that will appropriate a like sum, to employ field agents who, with one or two assistants, are to teach the farmers of the county to do better farming and grow larger crops. There is no philanthropy in this undertaking, admits a leading Eastern journal. The bankers and business men and the county contributors are working on the broad line of enlightened selfishness, precisely as railroad companies in various parts of the country are doing in sending out demonstration trains. Larger crops mean lower prices and increased freight business, and it must not be forgotten that the railroads get as much for carrying a 50-cent bushel of wheat as they do for carrying one that is worth a dollar. Scratch one of these "benevolent" institutions and you will find a selfish bump every time.

The bill before congress professes to do this very thing for the whole country—a gigantic scheme involving millions of dollars and very well calculated to deceive. Keep it in mind and do not hesitate to express yourselves on it.

Another measure we just now have

Watch the Russian Treaty

SOME time ago we told our readers that this country would seek a new treaty with Russia, and we gave a warning that there might be danger to the farmers in that part of it which related to the tariff. Several days ago dispatches from Washington were to the effect that negotiations would begin soon for a new Russian treaty to take the place of the old treaty of 1832, and that "commercial and maritime interests" that would be injured by a disagreement between the two countries on the tariff are "quietly moving" to make the new treaty so that it will be a "model in the framing of international agreements for the regulation of trade and commerce."

That is precisely what the Canadian agreement was said to be, and when the "commercial and maritime interests" take hold of a thing of that kind, the people may be assured that its leading purpose will be the increase of trade and transportation; and with the manifest determination on the part of our present rulers to reduce the price of farm products in this country, free trade with Russia in these things is almost certain to be a part of the agreement. Russia is a surplus producing country, and its development would open an immense field for our implement and machinery makers. These will stand strong for such a treaty, and the buyers and shippers will do the rest. All we can do, however, is to give the warning, and leave it with a strangely hoodooed and infatuated people.

The Rule of Supply and Demand

Mayor Gaynor, of New York City, said in welcoming the National League of Commission Merchants:

The rule of supply and demand is established by the Almighty Himself to work as invariably as the rule of the seasons and the rising and setting of the sun. That rule will take care of all, in every department of life, including the middlemen.

We suppose the mayor considers the commission man who says to the producer: "The crop is enormous," and "we're simply flooded with supplies and can't pay you much," and who holds up the consumer to pay two or three times the original cost, as the direct agent of the Almighty to enforce the "rule of supply and demand."

We may admit that supply and demand do govern prices, but it makes a sight of difference who controls the supply, or who controls the demand. To charge the Almighty with the present working of the rule or law of supply and demand, as regards the necessaries of life, or to compare its working in present commerce and trade with the law of nature is sacrilegious. God sends the seasons. Man does his work and the harvets result. Up to the harvest time nature largely controls. But as soon as the crop is harvested and dumped into the wide-open hoppers of greedy middlemen the law of nature is suspended and the law of greed and avarice and commercial gain, man-made laws, begin.

If there were no middle storers and manipulators, and if each family was obliged to lay in a year's supply at the harvest time the divine law of supply and demand would obtain. But each consumer does not do this. On the contrary he waits until necessity forces him to buy and then he finds prices made, not on the basis of the original supply, but on the basis of what was preserved of that supply and the ability of greed to levy tribute. We have not a particle of doubt but that this same class of middlemen would manipulate, for their own gain, the rule of the seasons, or the law of nature that causes the sun to rise and set at its appointed time if they could do it as easily as they manipulate the law of supply and demand.

Our strongest proof that the law of supply and demand '(the twentieth cetury law) is not established by the Almighty and enforced by Him is in the fact that any person who can monopolize the supply can determine the price even to extortion. We will not charge the Almighty with extortion. And again in the fact that middlemen cannot change the real laws of nature and cause summer to be winter, or cause the sun to not rise at its appointed time so the crops would blight, when their storehouses are full for a season.

Since man does enforce the law of supply and demand our contention is that the people who produce the stuff should be the ones to control it and enforce the rule or law. One advantage of this is in the fact that the producers want large markets as well as profitable prices, consequently prices must be kept down. Middlemen, however, prefer a short supply, even if much of a crop perishes, so they can get high prices.

Fortunes

Do you know that a fortune is slipping through the fingers of every farmer because he has no business system?

Tit for Tat

"Dear Clara," wrote the young man; "pardon me, but I'm getting so forgetful, I proposed to you last night, but really forget whether you said yes or no."

"Dear Will," she replied by note; "so glad to hear from you. I know I said yes to someone last night, but I have forgotten just who it was."

STORY

LINWOOD'S RESPONSIBILITY

Linwood left the office far behind and swung up the avenue at a rapid pace, taking in deep, refreshing breaths of the sweet air.

Inside the park he pursued his daily constitutional along quiet paths, now and then crossing the driveway alive with flashing vehicles of every description.

He sat down to rest in a green alley quite deserted save for a very fat policeman and an equally fat Teutonic nurse maid, who was weeping bitterly over the leather canopy of a baby cart. The officer's gutteral accents were abrupt and authoritative. Linwood idly wondered if they were enjoying a lover's quarrel.

Suddenly the policeman grasped the handle of the baby carriage and wheeled it rapidly toward Linwood's bench.

"Here, you, take dis and—Gott, she is gone!"

With incredible swiftness he lumbered after the fleeing nursemaid, and their disappearance in the green perspective left Linwood staring open-mouthed at the responsibility thrust upon him.

A low wail smote the air and he shuddered at the possibilities that lay behind that introductory mumur. He thrust his foot in the spokes of the wheel and slyly rolled the vehicle to and fro. The cries ceased.

He felt no desire to peer beneath the brown leather and view his unwelcome charge; in fact his only desire was to get away. He looked anxiously for the return of the fat policeman, but the noon hour drowsed on.

He assured himself that his charge was only temporary—the officer and the nurse would soon return—but his heart sickened within him because he had a promonition they would not come back.

It was funny—he swallowed hard and tried to look at the humor in the situation—it was funny that he, of all men, should have been the victim of that old, old game! Thirty-odd years a bachelor, eighteen months a benedict and six weeks a proud and happy parent.

He frowned and looked at his watch. It was past the luncheon hour. Madge and the son and heir would have left their usual post in the front window and given him up.

"I'll wheel the carriage under this tree," he said, suiting the action to the word, "where it will be perfectly safe when the officer returns—"

"No yer don't my fine feller!" 'A blue-sleeved, brass-buttoned arm led him swiftly back to the deserted baby carriage. "You jest take your young 'un home—or I'll run yer in!"

Linwood stared haughtily at the tall, thin policeman who had intercepted his departure.

"It's not my child," he explained.

"What yer doin' with in, then—eh?"

The unhappy keeper of the carriage stated his case at considerable length.

"You're a slick'un," commented the officer with an admonitory tap on the shoulder; "now jest walk along and take the baby with yer—or I'll run yer both in!"

A vision of the publicity attending this latter ceremony decided the matter in Linwood's mind.

"Since that is the only alternative, I will take charge of the child," he said stiffly; "but I insist that it is not mine—I never saw it before—"

Two ladies with aristocratic canines in leash walked briskly past. They recognized Linwood.

"How is the son and heir?" queried Mrs. Flint gayly, over her shoulder.

"Fine, thank you!" replied Linwood with a hollow laugh. He did not look at the officer.

When the ladies had disappeared that worthy poked his stick familiarly in the region of Linwood's waistcoat.

"That's enough for you, my man—take that baby—and git," he said tersely.

Linwood obeyed with as much dignity as he might assume. As he walked slowly along the path, wheeling the carriage, he tried to think of some way out of his predicament.

The police station was out of the question; there would be incredulous grins, the scratch of reporters' fountain pens, the evening editions with his picture and the picture of the strange infant, ridiculed, and—

He swore softly. He could not take the child home; while the carriage and its appointments bespoke of wealth and refinement, one never knew what contagious diseases—and the son and heir was young—that was out of the question, too.

Then he remembered with almost a sob of relief the Foundling's Nest. That was one of his wife's pet charities, and he had signed a check the day before to endow another crib; the strange baby would fill the new crib.

With new hope he trotted briskly through the park, now and then evading an ecquaintance, and anon pausing to jounce the disturbed infant into somnolence.

He traversed miles in the hot sun before he paused perspiring and weary in the courtyard of the Foundling's Nest, a monotonous wail floating under the canopy.

"That is all, Mr. Linwood," said the matron blandly, when she had closed the registry book after his lengthy explanation; "I dare say there will be some inquiry made for the child; in the meantime we will take care of it."

It was quite four o'clock when he reached home. His wife met him at the door of the library. Pale and disheveled, her eyes red with weeping, she confronted him.

"What have you done with that baby?" she demanded fiercely. "Why didn't you bring him home?"

Linwood sank weakly into a chair. "My dear girl, I don't know how you heard of the affair anyway—it was all a mistake—"

"Where is that baby? Why didn't you bring him home?" she repeated wildly.

"I didn't think it was prudent," he said with cold dignity. "I—"

"Where is he?" she asked with sudden calmness.

"I took him to the Foundling Nest—I don't know to this minute who the young one was, but if you will listen—"

"Don't know who it was! Are you crazy, Jack? It was little Douglas—our little Douglas! The police station telephoned they had arrested Hilda—the new nurse—for some old offense—and she recognized you in the park and the baby was turned over to you—and I have been wild with anxiety—Ella Flint said she saw you with the carriage—" She sobbed the remainder into Linwood's wilted bosom.

An hour later when they drove away from the Foundling Nest, Linwood stroked the velvet cheek of his sleeping son with a tentative forefinger.

"I hope that last check I gave the matron will obliterate this little escapade from her memory," he said uneasily.

"It ought to," sighed Madge hapily; "if you had only looked at the baby, Jack, of course you would have recognized him at once, and it would not have happened."

Linwood thought of the peep he had desperately taken when the uproar under the brown canopy had seemed most appalling and condemning—a peep which had merely disclosed a whirlwind of pink fists and convulsed pink face amid a nest of lace and lawn—and maintained a discreet silence.—Clarissa Mackie, in *Journal of Agriculture.*

Mary's Cow

Mary had a little cow,
Its hair was soft as silk,
And every time that Mary tried,
It gave a quart of milk.

It followed her about the lot,
Its life seemed like a dream,
And every time Miss Mary smiled,
It gave a pint of cream.

Another most amazing thing,
I hesitate to utter;
Every time Miss Mary laughed,
The cow would turn to butt her.

The Farmer is King

The farmer is king! the sages say.
In sunkissed fields he toils all day,
With plow and hoe and keen-edged scythe
He allures from earth the "staff of life."

With the morning's dawn he hies him forth
With horny hands and heart of strength.
The wondrous alchemy of nature to solve
He turns the furrows of pondrous length.

He sows the seed. God sends the rain.
He stirs the soil, fertilized with brain;
God's dew and sunshine compounds the whole,
Soon waves the field in grains of gold.

His flocks and herds in sleek content
In luxuriant grass all day doth browse
His fields and barns doth compliment
His skill and love in nature's labratore.

The farmer is king! and yet a slave!
A king! in subduing nature's realm.
The world at his feet of his hand doth crave
Food and clothes their bodies to sustain.

A slave! A supplicant to commercial greed!
Barons of finance, special favored by law.
By midnight stealth his castle hath mined,
And, triumphant, demand of his toil the meed.

Lo! Now he wakes, he stirs, he speaks.
From out the vales from hilltops crest
He calls: "Comrades, come! Nor eat nor rest,
Let's organize our numbers great!

The tyrant's heel with iron shod
Upon our breast is pressing hard.
Come, comrades, come! In bands of love
Let's prove nothing so strong as blood!

A captain o'er each local band
O'er all a general wise and good,
And rules and laws and discipline
Guide and inspire our co-operative mood.

Thus with power united we'll rise.
Through co-operation we will win
The power to obtain our labors meed,
Breaking the yoke of commercial greed.

The banner of Equity unfurl to the breeze,
The tyrants of commerce our power shall feel,
Justice and love in our councils shall move,
Our products be distributed by Equity's rule.

W .A. STRICKLAND.
Eunice, N. M.

Doing Their Best

Little Margie had not been to the country before, and, getting lonesome, she was told she might go to the barn and look for eggs. Presently she returned without any.

"Couldn't you find any eggs, dear?" asked her mother.

"No. The hens were scratching all around as hard as they could, but they hadn't found a single egg."

SMILES

Depends on the Time

Why are treasonable acts not treasonable if they are committed after supper?

Because treasonable is no more than reasonable after "t."

Sure Enough

If you have a goose and are on a high hill, how is the easiest way to get down?

Pluck it from the goose.

Of Course It Would

If I were in the sun and you were out of it, would it be wrong? Yes, it would be sin.

That's So

If in a room full of people a penny is placed on a table, what appearance of life does it manifest? It looks round.

A Lesson in Weight

What is it that weighs less the more it gets in it? The moon, for the fuller it gets the lighter it is.

They Bit

"Hello, Bub, do the fisn bite here?"

"I should say they do. A feller has to hide behind a tree to bait his hook."

Only With Himself

"Didn't you say that horse I bought of you yesterday had no faults that would bother anybody?"

"Yes, has he?"

"Of course he has; he interferes."

"He don't interfere with anybody but himself, does he?"

They Were Different

Little boy rushing in on his return from his first circus—"Grandma! Grandma! If you would go to one circus you would never go to another prayer meetin' in all your life!"

Sure Sign

Doctor—Did Mrs. Blake get the medicine I sent her yesterday?

Neighbor—I guess she did. I see crape on the door this morning.

Conundrums

What should be the farmer's favorite as he looks over the wheat field? In this wheat by and by.

What is the thing to do for a farm that is run down?

Wind it up.

Why is it hard to keep the year warm? Because all the fire it has is three embers—Sept-ember, Nov-ember and Dec-ember.

What crops are most human? Wheat, corn and potatoes—wheat has heads, corn has ears, and potatoes have eyes.

Both Ways

She—Love is a puzzle. It makes a man see things in a woman he never saw before.

He—Yes, and it keeps him from seeing things he will see after awhile.

Not Give Up All At Once

He—Since we are separating, I don't see why you want to keep the dog. You never did like him.

She—No, but it would be awful lonesome to have nothing growling about the house.

Didn't Last Long

Gallant Suitor—Is your sister engaged this morning?

Little Brother—She's been engaged so many times since leap year, I don't know whether she's engaged now or not.

High Enough

"Did he speak highly of the doctor?"

"Yes, as high as ten dollars a visit."

Nothing To Be Proud Of

Eve—Adam, what in the world are you looking so blue about?

Adam—We can't brag about our ancestors!"

The Kind He Wanted

Boy, applying for a job—What kind of a boy do you want?

Merchant—We want a nice, quiet boy that does not use bad words, smoke cigarettes, whistle around the office, nor get into mischief.

Boy—You don't want no boy, you want a girl.

Queer, Ain't It

This is a queer old world. We throw bouquets at the dead and stones at the living!

Sure Solution

"Did you hear how Emma solved the problem of the high cost of living?

"Did she adopt the simple life?"

"She became a cook in a high toned restaurant."

Just to Think

Why should a blind man have an abundance of buttons on his clothes?

Because buttons have eyes.

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers

Minimum Prices

We believe the following are fair and equitable minimum prices for the crops mentioned. We believe conditions of supply and demand are such that these prices will be paid before the next crops are produced. Certain it is that if producers will hold their crops and ask these prices they will be paid, because the world of consumers cannot get along without them. The farm price will be the minimum price less freight and a fair commission to the handler.

CONTROLLED MARKETING COMPELLS THE PRICE — KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS STAR

1911 CROPS

All prices at Chicago unless stated to contrary.

WHEAT—No. 2 red	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 northern spring at Minneapolis	1.30
CORN—No. 2 white	.75
OATS—No. 2 white	.55
BARLEY—Good malting	1.00
BUCKWHEAT—At home market	.90
RYE	1.00
HAY—Choice timothy, ton	$22@24
POTATOES—Choice	.85
BEANS, Pea	2.50
COTTON—New crop, to grower	.13
BROOMCORN—Choice Illinois, ton	$150@175
Choice Oklahoma, ton	125@150
CATTLE—Good to choice steers at Indianapolis	$7.50@8.50
HOGS—Best heavies, 210 lbs. and upward, at Indianapolis	7.50@8.00
Good to choice lights and mediums	7.00@7.50

Advice

Hold all crops that are not selling at the minimum prices or above. Market only while the price will be paid. Watch the market and this department and stop as soon as the price declines below the Minimums. Old readers know that it pays to act on our advice. We have been giving advice about prices and marketing for nine years and the mistakes have been the rare exceptions. No matter what you think of the minimum prices and our advice now, you will make more money if you respect them. Help to get this paper in the hands of all your neighbors.

Wheat—In view of all the conditions that have operated to keep wheat prices down and the large visible supply still existing, we want it understood that there is considerable doubt in our mind about the price going to the minimum—$1.25. But the price will be higher than at present and it will pay those who have wheat, to hold it longer. Watch the reports on this department and our particular advice about wheat.

SENSATIONAL figures on the amount of wheat, corn and oats held on the farms, given out February 28th, excited wheat traders more than anything since Canada rejected the reciprocity pact. B. W. Snow, well known grain statistician, was the authority. He estimated the quantity of wheat at 96,546,000 bushels, corn at 760,000,000 bushels and



THIS IS THE WAY FARMERS CAN MARCH, KEEPING STEP IN ALL THEIR BUSINESS, IF THEY KEEP THE MINIMUM PRICES IN MIND AND ASK THEM.

oats at 220,000,000 bushels. The government estimate of a year before was wheat, 180,000,000 bushels, corn 1,266,000,000 bushels and oats 422,000,000. The Snow estimate of the three grains aggregates 1,076,516,000 bushels. The government estimate of a year earlier aggregates 1,868,000,000, or a shortage this year of 829,000,000 bushels. Reduced to a per cent. the volume of the three grains this year is only 57 per cent. of the volume last year.

If the estimate is approximately correct, it is very significant. Even after giving credit for about 20,000,000 bushels more wheat, which some claim was an error in Snow's estimate, and the greater visible supply of wheat now, over a year ago the figures are portentions of what may occur in the future. As a result of the report wheat advanced 2 cents a bushel and corn about 1 cent on the same day, with further advances since.

Notwithstanding the stronger position of wheat because of the evident shortage in this country the market for a while will be governed very much by the weather. The shortage of the 1911 crop can easily be made up by imports from Canada where there is vastly more wheat than ever before and the duty avoided by shipping the flour out of the country. By this process it may be possible to keep the price of wheat down unless the new crop suffers loss from the spring weather. With weather losses and the short supply of wheat a runaway market is easily possible.

With this number we begin the publication of a diagram of the wheat, corn and oats markets showing the highest prices for each month in 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912. This will be continued in each issue. Such a vivid portrayal of the flutcuations of the market should impel every reader to do all in his power to establish control of crops and a system of marketing to secure steadiness of prices and equitable prices from the beginning to the end of the marketing year. The diagram will be worth many times the subscription price to any grain grower.

$1.25 wheat spells g-e-n-e-r-a-l p-r-o-s-p-e-r-i-t-y for the wheat states. Any thing below means spotted prosperity.

Chicago corn is slightly below our 75-cent minimum, but thousands of country points are paying it and higher.

Later, on March 8, the government issued an estimate of grain on the farms and we give the figures for comparison with Snow's:

Wheat, quantity remaining on farms March 1, was 122,025,000 bushels; corn, 884,069,000 bushels, and oats, 289,980,000 bushels. These figures are some higher than the Snow estimate, but still represent an enormous shortage from a year before.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supplies of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on February 24, 1912, with comparisons are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X means increase.)

	Feb. 24, 1912. Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels
WHEAT	63,725,000	—1,819,000
CORN	16,327,000	X 3,770,000
OATS	17,254,000	— 497,000
BARLEY	3,616,000	X 70,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 47,116,000 bushels. This was 1,398,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 27,184,000 bushels more than two years before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on March 2, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	Mar. 2.	2 wks. before	A Yr. before
WHEAT, No. 2, RED			
Chicago	1.01¾@1.03¾	98¾@99¾	92½
St. Louis	1.02½	95 @ 96½	96½
K. Cty.	1.00 @1.01½	96 @ 97½	94
Cincin.	1.02 @1.04	98 @1.00	95
New Yk.		1.00¾@1.02	95¼

Minneapolis—No. 1 hard spring, $1.09⅝; No. 1 northern, $1.08⅝@1.09⅛. Two weeks before, $1.05 and $1.02@1.02½ respectively.

CORN, No. 3 WHITE			
Chicago	67½	62½@63½	47
St. Louis	67 @67½	63½@64	46
Kansas City	69½@70½	65½@67	43½
Cincinnati	68 @69	67 @68	48
New York		72 @76	52½
OATS, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	53¾@55½	52½@53	31¾
St. Louis	55	53 @53½	32¼
Kansas City	53½@54½	53 @53½	32½
Cincinnati	54½@55	54½@54¾	33½
New York			

Future Grain Prices

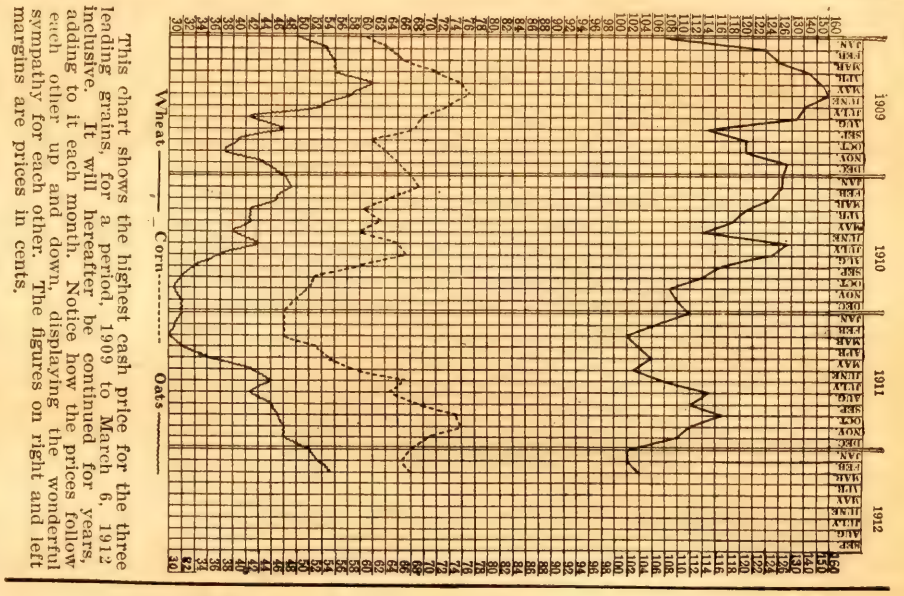
Chicago grain futures closed March 2, 1912, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—May, $1.04⅜; July, 98⅜c; September, 96¼c. Two weeks before, $1.00⅛, 95⅝c and 94⅛c, respectively.

Winnipeg, Canada, future wheat prices.—May, $1.01⅝, July $1.02¾. (This is spring wheat and prices should be compared with Minneapolis.)

CORN—May, 71½c; July, 71⅝c; September, 71¾c. Two weeks before, 68c, 67½c and 67⅛c respectively.

OATS—May, 53½c; July, 49¾c; September, 42¼c. Two weeks before, 52⅜c, 47⅝c and 67⅛c, respectively.



Cotton

New York, March 2.—Cash cotton as follows: Middling uplands, 10.35c; middling gulf, 10.60c. Two weeks before, 10.50c and 10.75c, respectively. A year before, 14.20c and 14.45c, respectively.

Live Stock

Indianapolis Market, March 2, 1912.

CATTLE—Range of day's prices for steers	$4.25@8.25
Good to choice Steers, 1300 lbs. and up	7.25@8.25
Common to medium steers, 900 to 1100 lbs.	5.00@6.00
HOGS—Range of day's prices	4.50@6.55
Best heavies, 200 lbs. and up	6.50@6.55
Common to good lights, 125 to 150 lbs	6.25@6.40

The prices for cattle were about the same as two weeks before; hogs were about 15 cents a cwt. higher.

Chicago Produce Market

February 22, 1912.

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets.

We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparison.

Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels	Change last year Bushels
X 13,537,000	X 31,091,000	—2,535,000
— 5,295,000	— 7,482,000	X 2,532,000
— 5,172,000	X 3,308,000	—1,627,000
X 1,615,000	— 902,000	— 218,000

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year.
Monday	142	153	77

Trade active at higher prices. Both Michigans and Wisconsins sold at $1.08@1.15. Local trade was active, also a good demand on outside account was reported. Receipts were fairly liberal. Seed stock was in good demand and higher.

Sales reported were: Wisconsin—1 car sacked at $1.08, 2 cars sacked (1 car Burbanks and 1 car Rurals showing frost) at $1.10, 4 cars (1 car bulk) at $1.11, 6 cars sacked at $1.12, 2 cars (1 car bulk) at $1.13, 2 cars sacked at $1.14, 4 cars sacked Rurals at $1.15. Michigan—1 car at $1.08, 1 car bulk at $1.11, 1 car do, at $1.15.

Per bu. bulk or sacked, Minnesota or Wisconsin, Burbanks or Rurals, fair to good	$1.05@1.08
Choice	1.09@1.12
Fancy to extra fancy, including Dusty Rurals	1.13@1.15
Bulk, Michigan, Rurals, fair to good	1.08@1.10
Choice to fancy	1.12@1.15
Seed stock, Triumphs	1.05@1.08
Rose	@1.15
Early Ohios	1.35@1.40

NEW POTATOES—Trade is moderate. Bermudas were in fair supply and there were light offerings of Floridas. The market is ruling steady.

Barrels, Bermuda, red, No. 1	$....@7.50
No. 2	6.00@6.50
Kentucky, second growth	4.50@5.50
Small hampers, Florida, red	2.50@2.75
Boxes, 70 to 75 lbs., Florida, red	3.25@3.50

Old potatoes are 3 to 5c higher than two weeks before. A year before the price was 35 to 38c. New potatoes unchanged.

BEANS—The market for all kinds of beans is easy. Lately prices have declined considerable. Demand was just moderate and there were plenty offered.

Pea Beans—	
Hand-picked, choice, dry	$2.53@....
Prime	2.43@....
Damp, damaged, mouldy, no regular value. Mediums nominally about same as Pea Beans.	
Red Kidneys, dry, ripe	2.50@....
Good, but not uniform	2.40@....
Damp, ordinary	2.25@....
White Kidney	2.75@3.00
Brown Swedish, long	3.00@....
Round	2.25@....
Limas, per 100 lbs.	6.87½@7.00

Pea beans are 5 to 7c lower than two weeks before, red kidneys 15 to 25c lower, limas about 50c a cwt. lower and others the same as last quotations.

HAY—Receipts, 1,122 tons; Timothy hay steady. Demand and offerings fair. Choice Prairie Hay in moderate demand, and supply liberal. Low grades dull. Demand light and offerings large.

Choice Timothy hay	$21.50@22.00
No. 1 Timothy	20.00@21.00
No. 2 Timothy	18.50@19.00
No. 3 Timothy	17.00@17.50
Kansas and Oklahoma Prairie choice	18.00@18.50

The price of hay is the same as two weeks before. A year before timothy hay was $3.50 a ton lower.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $9.50@10.00. Oat straw at $9.00@9.50. Wheat straw at $7.50@8.00.

All straw 50c to $1.00 a ton lower than two weeks before.

BROOM CORN—Nothing important doing. Some orders for good corn being filled, but trade is quiet. Common grades rule dull.

Per ton, new, depending on quality	$90.00@180.00

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This Week Cases	Last Week Cases	Last Year Cases
Monday	7,096	4,672	12,984

There is a steady feeling in the market and quotations 1c lower.

There is a large business in the various departments. Consumption is good and increasing daily, there are some outside orders being filled and there is some speculative business. Taking the trade all in all it is large. A good many eggs are being received; the arrivals are increasing. It is likely the reports will show considerable increase now, as the present prices will cut off the shipments by express (which have not been included in the reported arrivals) and will come forward by freight, but, in fact, the actual receipts may not be much larger.

The following quotations were established by the Butter and Egg Board today:

Miscellaneous lots, cases returned—eggs which will not grade—20@20½c, depending on quality.

Ordinary Firsts quotable at 21c.

"Firsts" quotably 18c per dozen.

Dirties quotably 20c per dozen.

The price is about 10c a dozen lower than two weeks before.

APPLES—For fancy fruit the market was called steady. There was a fairly good demand. Offerings continue quite liberal. Common or No. 2 stock was slow or weak. Most of the Greenings offered now are more or less discolored and are slow at irregular prices. Western apples in boxes move slow. They were in good supply.

Miscellaneous News

FROST DAMAGES—The recent very cold weather extended to Florida and other southern trucking sections. In some places damages resulted, variously estimated at 10 to 25 per cent.

TEXAS POTATO CROP MAY BE DOUBLED—Reports from Texas show that the demand for seed potatoes is the greatest ever

(Continued on Page 30)

I'll Send You this NEW work-saving Farm Tool Grinder for a Free Try-out on your farm

C. J. LUTHER, President

I don't ask you to buy it. Just try it to your heart's content. No money needed—no red tape—no promises to make. Why, compared with your old grindstone, it is nothing but child's play to do the toughest job of grinding on the fast-cutting Dimo-Grit wheels of this remarkable tool grinder.

You can sit on this grinder and in a few minutes do a job that would take an hour's hard work on the grindstone. With grinding and sharpening made so wonderfully easy, you will never again work with a dull tool, and all your everyday work will go faster and easier for yourself and horses. You will save yourself money, time and work. But I don't ask you to take my word—try the entire farm outfit free is all I ask—gum your saws, grind your cultivator blades, plow points, ensilage knives, sickles, axes and every other tool and implement on your farm—and then if you don't want to keep it, send it back at my expense.

Dimo-Grit Cuts Hardest Steel as Emery Does Soft Copper



Dimo-Grit crystals are artificial diamonds—made of the same elements as real diamonds, fused in the terrific heat of the electrical furnaces at Niagara Falls—a heat beyond the measurement of science, in which fire brick melts like beeswax and is vaporized like water in a kettle. Genuine South African diamonds are no harder than Dimo-Grit crystals—on the wheels of the Luther Farm Grinder turning 4000 revolutions per minute by footpower, Dimo-Grit peels steel off in tiny shavings--does not develop heat—no need of cooling with water—no danger of drawing temper. Dimo-Grit is the newest artificial diamond sharpening substance—the wheel for steel—leaving smoothest, keenest edge. 25 times faster than grindstone—10 times more efficient than emery. Carborundum wheels supplied when wanted.

LUTHER FARM TOOL GRINER

Foot and engine power—14 farm attachments—17 extra attachments to choose from

No other machine is built like this new Luther Farm Tool Grinder—it is all steel and iron—nothing to wear out—steel shaft drive like automobile—enclosed gearing ball bearing. **Costs no more than cheap chain drive grinders.** Runs as easy by foot as a sewing machine. The 14 farm attachments equip you to do all farm grinding. From the other attachments, such as jig saw, rip saw, lathe, drill, etc., you can select what you want. No other machine so moderate in price saves in so many different ways. Five years' guarantee.

Over a half million LUTHER TOOL GRINDERS now in use.

Genuine Free Trial Offer

No Money Needed
No Promises to make
No Red Tape

Return this coupon NOW!

Here is exactly what I will do. Send me this coupon now, and I will send you full information about this great labor-saving grinder. Then, if you say so, I will ship you the full tool sharpening outfit for 30 days' free use on your farm. No money to be sent—no promises to make—no red tape of any sort. You can try this farm outfit free for 30 days exactly as though you owned it—then, after 30 days, if you don't want to keep it, return it at my expense. If you do keep it, send the money. Further, should you wish to return the outfit at any time inside of a year, send it back and I will return the full purchase price. How could I make such liberal terms unless every farmer found this tool grinder outfit worth many times over the small price asked for it. Investigate! Think what it will save you in work, time and money year after year.

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379 Stroh Bldg.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Please send me without cost or obligation your 30-day Free Trial Offer and 40-page Free Book.

My Name is .....

My Address is .....



Fourteen Machines in One

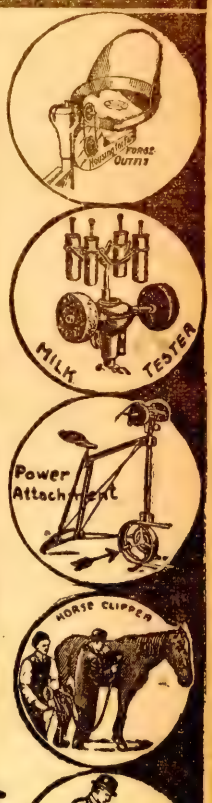
1, fine Dimo-Grit wheel; 2, coarse Dimo-Grit wheel; 3, universal tool rest; 4, chisel and plane bit guide; 5, Dimo-Grit razor hone; 6, Dimo-Grit scythe stone; 7, Dimo-Grit saw gummer; 8, Dimo-Grit polishing wheel; 9, medium Dimo-Grit wheel; 10, buffing wheel; 11, Dimo-Grit oilstone; 12, Dimo-Grit pocket hone; 13, sickle grinding attachment; 14, disc grinding attachment.

Save Time and Money in Many Ways

The forge attachment alone makes this machine a big money-saver. This low-priced forge does all the work of a blacksmith's forge, saving you lots of repair bills every year, to say nothing about the time saved in getting repairs done quick in the busy season.

With the flexible shaft attachments you can sharpen ensilage and threshing machine knives and mower guards, flutes on corn huskers, etc., without removing them—horse shoe calks, clip horses, shear sheep, etc.

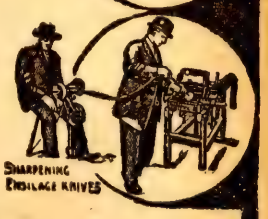
The tool rests and attachments automatically give proper bevel to tools, enable a 14 year old boy to do difficult grinding, such as grinding discs, gumming saws, sharpening twist drills and all other edged tools.



Milk Tester alone Pays for Grinder many times over.

Over one-third of the cows of America do not produce enough butter fat to pay for their "keep," as any agricultural college or station will tell you. The Babcock milk tester attachment will show you which cows are making money for you, and which are losing money. This alone pays for complete outfit.

Thousands of letters like this from users



I have used my grinder just about 5 years now and still in good shape. You can't wear one out. I have ground discs, plow coulters, etc., and it is the only way I can keep my cold chisels sharp. It is a perfect drill sharpener for all kinds of tools, especially for mower sickles. It never draws the temper from any steel if used right. You claim it cuts twenty-five times faster than an old grindstone: Your claim is true; it will do it and never draw the temper. When the point of a plow gets dull and tries to crowd itself out of the ground, you can grind a perfect point in a few minutes. There are a lot of your tool grinders in this neighborhood and they all like them as well as I do mine.—HENRY KLOGES, Miller, S. D., Nov. 20, 1911.

Return coupon for full 40-page Free Book

which shows all the ways this farm outfit will make your work easier and keep your tools sharp; contains the interesting story of the discovery of artificial diamonds, the new sharpening substances, as printed in McClure's Magazine—a wonder story of science—gives pointers on tool sharpening. Send back the coupon now. You put yourself under no obligations—it is simply a request for full information. Cut it out now—send it back today.

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Cleveland, Ohio

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Get this Milne Unbreakable All-Steel Combination Stump Puller. Self or Stump Anchored. Pulls stumps, green trees and hedges *quick, easy.* Raise *crops* next year on land now full of *stumps* Pull *trees* faster than able to *cut* them. Pull 1 to 5 acres without moving Milne Double, Triple and Quadruple attachment. Also Rotary Power Attachment for sawing, grinding, washing, etc.

MILNE Combination All Steel Stump Puller



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Your dealer should have them—If he has not drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

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Guide Book Free
Tells more about Patents than any book published.
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4 BUGGY WHEELS FREIGHT PAID STEEL TIRES **$8.75**
With Rubber Tires, $18.45. Your Wheels Rerubbered, $10.30. I make wheels ¾ to 4 in. tread. Tops, $6.50; Shafts, $2.10; Repair Wheels, $5.95; Axles $2.25; Wagon Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog U.
SPLIT HICKORY WHEEL CO., 516 F St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

True-to-Name Catalpa Trees Ten times your money back if not true speciosa. Also Catalpa Seed. Cypress trees most beautiful in the world. Free booklet.
H. C. ROGERS, Box 146 Mechanicsburg, Ohio

Oats as a Farm Crop

GLANCING at the above heading the reader may think it a little strange, because oats is recognized as a field crop over a wider territory, perhaps than almost any other crop. But there is a tendency in various portions of the country to devote too much land to cultivated crops, thus actually increasing the work on the farms for both men and teams and absorbing more of the fertility with less opportunity to restore it.

Oats, as is well said by a contemporary, is a good rotation crop, and follows corn admirably and the grain and straw are of value in the feeding of farm animals. Oats straw properly taken care of, baled or housed after threshing, almost equals timothy as a feed for cattle, and also for horses and mules, as many successful farmers believe, their belief being based on actual test.

To be successful with oats, however, they must be sown early. The sooner the seed can be got into the ground the better. The oats must get a good start before hot and dry weather comes; in fact, they must practically make themselves before there is real summer weather. No single date can be given for the different latitudes, but it should be the rule to attend to the oats seeding before anything else—to get the ground in as good a fix as possible and put in the seed as well as it can be done so early in the season. It will not do to wait, as one does for corn, till the ground is in good tilth.

This is one reason why oats is a good crop to follow corn. The stalks may be cut with a cutter, or even dragged down and cut up with the disk that prepares the ground for sowing. It need not be turned with a plow, though we believe that is best where it can be done, as it covers the stalks more perfectly and gets them out of the way of the harrow. Corn land, or land that is cultivated as corn is, works earlier in the spring than other land, and the oat crop gives it a needed rest after it has produced a crop or two of corn. If we were planning to sow an uncultivated field to oats we would want to break it the fall before. An important consideration is a firm seed bed, and if it requires dragging or rolling to make that it should be given.

Another argument in favor of oats is that sowing oats affords such a splendid opportunity for sowing clover. Much clover seed is lost by a failure to get the seed properly covered. Oats sowed in good condition affords an ideal seed bed for clover, and the clover seed should be put on before the working of the ground is finished. Most farmers are afraid the clover seed may be covered too deep. Such fears may be dismissed. Seed deeply covered will not come up so quickly as that which is covered more lightly, but it will come, and when it comes it is better prepared to stand the summer weather it must soon encounter. It is the shallow covered, surface-rooted clover that dies out.

The clover also continues the rotation a year or two of corn, then oats and clover.

The Cost of War

is only a trifle compared to the cost of maintaining the miserable, wasteful system of marketing farm crops.

WIDTH OF ROADS

GOV. CARROLL, of Iowa, recommends that the width of country roads be reduced ten feet on each side, the land thus released to be added to the farms. The standard width of public roads in many central agricultural states is 60 ft. This would leave the roads forty feet wide, an abundant width for all public purposes. The governor figures that in Iowa alone enough good ground could be added to the cultivated area to produce more than eight million bushels of corn, worth not less than $3,000,000. Other states should take this matter up. Roads sixty feet wide is a waste of soil.

If you are interested in Canada write the Wm. Pearson Co., 796 Temple Court, Minneapolis, Minn., for full particulars about two big land openings.

1912 Slogan

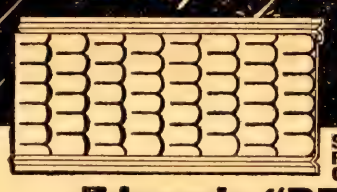
"Every 1912 crop controlled for marketing and profitable prices."

CROPS IN NORTHERN COUNTRIES

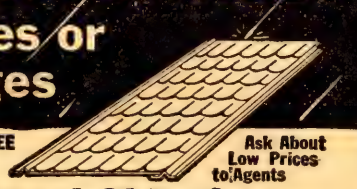
THE crop student may be glad to know that Hungary (including Croatia and Slavonia) has 8,926,000 acres in winter wheat, 2,544,000 acres in winter barley. That Roumania has 6,041,000 acres in winter wheat, 282,000 acres in winter rye, and 91,000 acres in winter barley. That Japan has 1,196,000 acres in winter wheat and 3,000,000 acres in winter barley. It is not very generally known in America that these countries produce the grains named.

The leading bicycle house of the United States wants rider agents to show their wheels. Write to Mead Cycle Co., Dept. R, 170, Chicago, for full particulars and special offer.

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Sides or Edges



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"Tightcote" Galvanized

LAST FOREVER because all four edges as well as the weather side and under side are galvanized by the famous Edwards "Tightcote" process. Each and every Edwards "REO" Interlocking Steel Shingle is dipped in molten zinc—*after the shingle is made.* Not a particle of the shingle but that is thus protected by the heavy coat of galvanizing. The lowest priced roof NOW and for years to come.

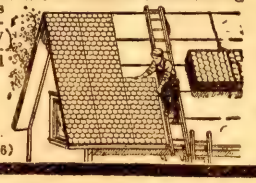
We Have a Special Cash Money-Making Proposition for One Man in Your Community

If any of your buildings need roofing, you are the man. Send dimensions of your buildings and we will quote you cost of an Edwards roof, *freight prepaid. You get your roof at agent's price. Write for the offer today!*

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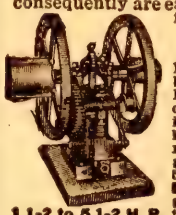
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OUR ENGINES PAY FOR THEMSELVES

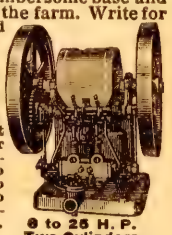
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They burn gas, gasolene, kerosene and distillates. They have no great cumbersome base and consequently are easily and quickly moved from one job to another about the farm. Write for information about new **Free Trial Offer** of our latest improved

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Note the compactness for ease in handling! Note the pulleys on both sides! **Write for facts** regarding our new Slow Speed, High Duty Engine, the engine that gets up-to-date power from every quart of fuel—one that has the record for lowest upkeep cost—that is the quickest and easiest starter—has least vibration—perfect lubrication, steadiest power, least wear and tear. Mail us your name and address on a post card, today, giving us the size of engine you need and the use you will put it to. We make 1 1-2 to 5 1-2 h. p. single cylinder engines; 6 to 25 h. p. two cylinder; 30 to 60 h. p. four cylinder. Quick action on your part is demanded to get this free offer. Don't buy or order an engine until you investigate the **TEMPLE MAKE.** This is our 60th Year.



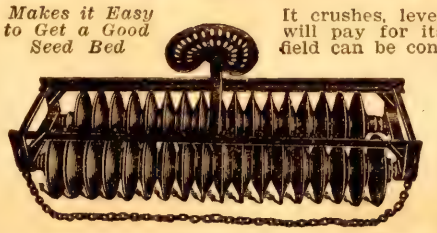
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8 to 25 H. P. Two Cylinders

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Makes it Easy to Get a Good Seed Bed



It crushes, levels, rolls the ground all in one operation. It will pay for itself in a single season's use. The cloddiest field can be converted into a good seed bed with

Our Imperial Pulverizer

It not only pulverizes the soil, but also packs it just right to retain the moisture and promote rapid growth. All sizes and styles carried in stock. An ideal implement for both corn and small grain ground. Write us today for circular telling what it has done for those who have used it and what it will do for you. No implement on the farm is a more desirable investment. Try it this year. Address.

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Spring Teeth stir and cultivate—the spikes pulverize and level. Once over does the work as perfectly as twice over with the ordinary harrow. Saving in time alone will pay for this harrow from first year. Strong—Durable—All Steel.

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Do away with high lifting in loading and unloading and cut the work of hauling in two. Complete steel wheeled wagons, suited to all work. Make good roads, do away with rutting, make draft lighter. We furnish steel wheels for old running gears and guarantee them to fit. If the wheels on your old wagon are going to pieces, write us. We will save you money. Catalog free. Address

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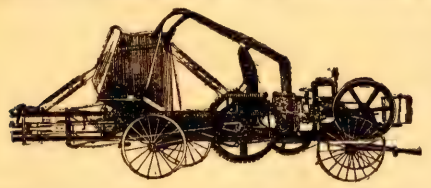
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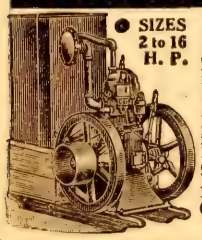
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Farm Journal, 2 yrs.
Woman's World, 1 yr. } 50c

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

SORGHUM FOR SIRUP

ONE of the most useful bulletins recently issued by the Department of Agriculture is Farmers Bulletin 477, which treats of the manufacture of sorghum sirup. This sirup, properly manufactured, is more wholesome and better food than the patent or artificial cirups now so generally in use, and the bulletin goes into detail, both as to varieties, selection, planting, cultivation, harvesting, grinding, and manufacture of the sirup.

It was thought at one time, says the bulletin, that sorghum would play a notable part in supplying the nation's sugar, on account of its wider distribution than sugar cane, or sugar beets, and its large yield per acre and its ease of cultivation; but after thorough trial, it was found that the juices, though rich in sucrose, contained some reducing sugars and quite a large percentage of gums and gumming material which, on concentration, prevented the sugar from crystalizing. The making of sugar from sorghum was, therefore, abandoned, but its growth for sirup continues, and is now increasing. With patent evaporators, says the bulletin, a good light colored sorghum sirup, with a pleasing taste, can be easily made.

Tennessee produces the greatest amount of sorghum, leading the other states with a production of 2,047,655 gallons. Missouri is a close second, and North Carolina is third. Kentucky, Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi follow in close order. A considerable amount is produced in Texas, Georgia, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Virginia, Iowa, South Carolina, West Virginia, Ohio, Wisconsin and Minnesota. With so wide a range of culture sorghum ought to supply the country with sirup, especially since the majle groves have practically disappeared. It should at least take the place of the so-called patent sirups that are of such doubtful composition.

The Best Thing

A subscription to Up-to-Date Farming—25 cents—or a club of four or more at 12½ cents each.

LIME AND LIMESTONE

A WRITER in one of our exchanges prefers in the treatment of acid soil to use ground limestone rather than burnt lime. He says the lime will show good immediate results, but that it has been known to permanently injure the soil. We take it that in such cases there was too heavy an application, but the ground rock is perhaps the most easily obtained and the cheapest, though it is evidently slower in action.

The Bicycle a Time-Saver

In these days of modern, improved roads, it seems just a little strange to me that more farmers do not have bicycles. The cost is so little and the benefits so great that nearly every person can afford one.

I bought a Ranger two years ago from the Mead Cycle Company, Dept. R, 170, Chicago, and to all appearances, it is as good as new. Should there be need for a quick trip to town, I don't bother about hitching up a horse, or driving one already hitched and tired, but jump on the wheel and am back almost before I could otherwise much more than have gotten started. The same way with hundreds of errands to neighbors, gatherings, etc.

Besides the practical value of a bicycle, it is a great source of pleasure to the young folks, and as a muscle builder and lungs expander can't be beat even by chopping wood.—Jesse Bachman, Stafford Co., Kas.

Make the old buggy new. Perhaps all it needs is a new set of wheels. You can get them good and cheap from the Split-Hickory Wheel Co., 516 F St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Get a hay press and make more money with your own hay and also by bailing for the neighbors. The self-feeder and self-tyer made by Tuttle Hay Press Co., 611 Main St., Pleasanton, Kas., is fully guaranteed. Write for prices, etc.

Clean and Grade Your Seed Grain Free!



Manson Campbell, Father of the Chatham System of Breeding Big Crops and Inventor of the Chatham Mill.

You just pick out, from my catalog, whichever size of Chatham Grain Grader, Cleaner and Separator you want me to loan you and I'll promptly ship it, *freight prepaid—free.* I don't want any money! It's a *real* free trial. *Clean and grade all your seed grain.* Keep the machine a month, if you please. Then return machine at my expense or buy it on my

Low-Price Credit Offer

My price is positively the lowest ever made on a reliable grain grader and cleaner. Plenty of time to pay. Don't pay cash unless you want to.

Wonderful Machine

The Chatham handles over 70 seed mixtures—*wheat, oats, corn, barley, flax, clover, timothy,* etc. Takes *cockle, wild oats, tame oats, smut,* etc., from seed wheat; *any mixture* from *flax; buckhorn* from *clover;* sorts *corn* for *drop planter.* Removes *foul weed seed* and all *shrunken, cracked* or *sickly grains.* Takes out all *dust, dirt* and *chaff.* Handles up to 80 *bushels per hour. Gas* power or *hand* power. Easiest running mill on earth. Over 250,000 in use in U. S. and Canada.

CHATHAM Grain Grader, Cleaner and Separator



1912 Model

Read These Letters

By Mark Havenhill, Fox, Ill.

"With my Chatham Mill I found, saved and sold $197.08 worth of timothy seed thrown in my oats by the threshing machine. What do you think of that clean-up of good money?"

By H. O. Gilgore, Swayzee, Ind.

"Separated 162 bushels of wheat from 294 bushels of oats. Am not half done yet. Have already made enough to pay for the mill and am $38.16 to the good besides."

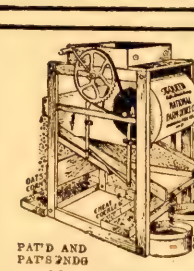
A Wonderful Seed Corn Grader

Hundreds of farmers are buying the "Chatham" for its corn grading feature alone. At state agricultural colleges it has broken all records in sorting corn for drop planters. 98 hills out of every 100 received right number of grains. Where grains were sorted by other means, only 60 out of 100 hills were right.

Write Me Today

Get my famous *low-price-buy-on-time* proposition and my big book, *"The Chatham System of Breeding Big Crops."* All comes free. Then, say which Chatham Mill and Bagger you want and I'll loan it to you. *I pledge my word that your only expense attached to this loan is the 2c stamp which carries me your letter.* Now is the time to clean and grade seed grain, so write me *today* (19)

Manson Campbell Co.
Detroit, Kansas City, Minnapolis



Pedigree Your Crops

By Grading Every Seed You Sow or Plant With the

QUEEN SEED SEPARATOR

A seed and grain cleaner, a seed separator, a corn grader, and the only mill made guaranteed to take Buckhorn out of clover. Four mills in one. Indorsed and used by leading seed men and Endorsed by Agricultural Experiment Stations. Read this from

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"I feel Perfectly satisfied that this machine is more thorough in its work than any thing I have ever seen, and the perfect work of grading and separating that I have seen it do commend themselves to any one. I believe that it would pay the farmer better than any machine on the market." Prof. A. T. Wiancko, Chief in Soils and Crops GUARANTEED to do all we claim for it. SOLD ON TRIAL. Write to-day.

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Buy from a real engine factory, save dealer, jobber and catalog house profits.

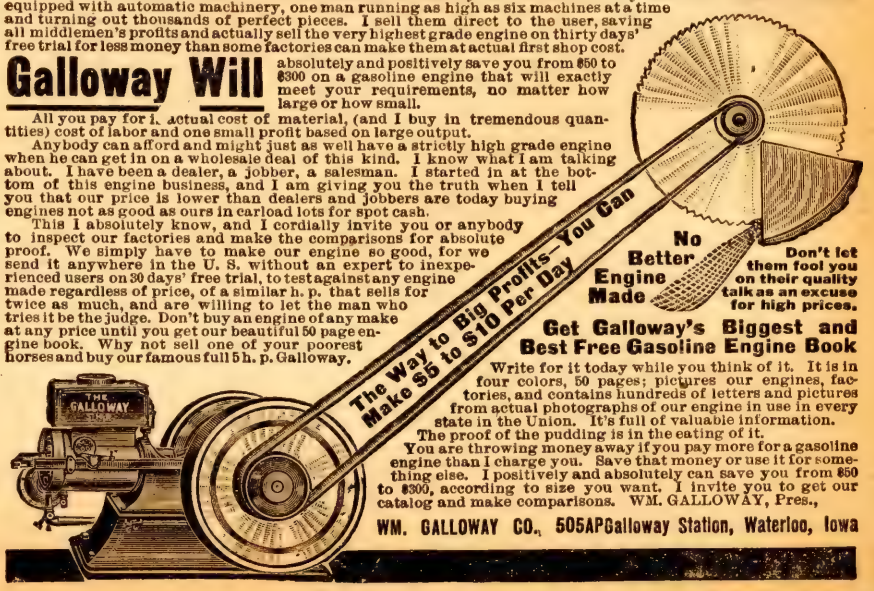
No such offer as I make on the class of engines I sell has ever been made before in all gasoline engine history. Here is the secret and reason: I turn them out all alike by the thousands in my enormous modern factories equipped with automatic machinery, one man running as high as six machines at a time and turning out thousands of perfect pieces. I sell them direct to the user, saving all middlemen's profits and actually sell the very highest grade engine on thirty days' free trial for less money than some factories can make them at actual first shop cost.

Galloway Will absolutely and positively save you from $50 to $300 on a gasoline engine that will exactly meet your requirements, no matter how large or how small.

All you pay for is actual cost of material, (and I buy in tremendous quantities) cost of labor and one small profit based on large output.

Anybody can afford and might just as well have a strictly high grade engine when he can get in on a wholesale deal of this kind. I know what I am talking about. I have been a dealer, a jobber, a salesman. I started in at the bottom of this engine business, and I am giving you the truth when I tell you that our price is lower than dealers and jobbers are today buying engines not as good as ours in carload lots for spot cash.

This I absolutely know, and I cordially invite you or anybody to inspect our factories and make the comparisons for absolute proof. We simply have to make our engine so good, for we send it anywhere in the U. S. without an expert to inexperienced users on 30 days' free trial, to test against any engine made regardless of price, of a similar h. p. that sells for twice as much, and are willing to let the man who tries it be the judge. Don't buy an engine of any make at any price until you get our beautiful 50 page engine book. Why not sell one of your poorest horses and buy our famous full 5 h. p. Galloway.



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Write for it today while you think of it. It is in four colors, 50 pages; pictures our engines, factories, and contains hundreds of letters and pictures from actual photographs of our engine in use in every state in the Union. It's full of valuable information.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it.

You are throwing money away if you pay more for a gasoline engine than I charge you. Save that money or use it for something else. I positively and absolutely can save you from $50 to $300, according to size you want. I invite you to get our catalog and make comparisons. WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.,

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of wheat was the thresher's return from a Lloydminster farm during one season. Many fields in that as well as other districts yielded from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre. Other grains in proportion.

Large Profits are thus derived from the FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS of Western Canada.

This excellent showing causes prices to advance. Land values should double in two years' time.

Grain growing, mixed farming, cattle raising and dairying are all profitable. Free Homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts; 160-acre pre-emption at $3.00 per acre within certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement, climate unexcelled, soil the richest; wood, water and building material plentiful.

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Does away with straps. Every farmer and teamster delighted. Outwear harness. Fasten instantly with gloves on. **AGENTS 140%** profit. Indispensible when once used. FERRY'S HANDY NAME FASTENERS bonanza for agents. Many sell dozen an hour. Sample 25c, doz. $2.75 Circular and wholesale price free. **COONER & FORTUNE CO. Dept. A INDIANAPOLIS, IND**

Tell them you saw the ad in Up-to-Date Farming

Where the Automobile Race-Driver's Speed Germ is Born

WHERE do the automobile racing drivers come from?

Nobody has ever written the romance of the man behind the wheel of the big racing automobile—probably because there is little glamour of how he got there.

But go to Detroit and watch the men who test out unfinished cars over 200 miles of fierce Michigan roads and you have come upon one breeding place of the race-driver's speed-germ.

There you will find in the guise of an obscure "tester," the racing-driver of the years to come. On the payroll of the institution he is down as a "rough test man." His duty is to take a car out onto as bad a road as can be found and work the car as hard as possible to bring out any possible defects before the car is turned over to the motorist.

His "track" consists of several stretches of road that are scientifically determined upon as the worst roads to be found within miles. The "test route" is generally from twelve to twenty miles from start to finish.

"Speed-King" Bob Burman was a "tester" and his racing aspirations were inspired by the rough looking "test cars" in which he hurtled through space to bring out the possible defects after the chassis of the car had been assembled. Mortimer J. Roberts, whose name is known from one end of the country to the other, was once a "tester." There is scarcely a famous driver today who has not guided the wheel of a stripped chassis, the entire equipment of which was a driver's seat and a hood to cover the engine.

The "tester" is to the automobile industry what the cowboy is to the range. The "motor cowboy" daily risks his life for owners of automobiles.

His duty is to discover the faults of cars that are not 100 per cent right and at normal seasons of the year there are 100 "testers"—the majority of whom have aspirations to be racing drivers—who daily do 50 and 60-mile clips over the fierce roads that constitute the "test route" of the Hudson Motor Car Company.

"These "testers" take some chances that racing pilots never take. The latter perform their feats over specially prepared courses in machines which have been specially groomed under the most expert supervision and tried out over and over again for weeks before they are actually "opened up wide."

But the "tester," with picturesque abandon, takes out new, roughly-clad machines and sends them hurtling over terrific stretches of road at mile-a-minute speed to prove that a wheel will not come off here, nor a part there—where holes and other obstacles appear intent upon wholesale destruction.

A newspaper man, who had never heard of the motor car tester before—had never known the birthplace of the speed germ of the racing pilot—took a ride with a Hudson "tester" recently and came to realize more thoroughly what a wonderful bit of construction an automobile is. For the motor car stands more abuse than any other piece of machinery in the world.

It was raining hard when the newspaper man reached the plant of the Hudson. He knew nothing about testing and supposed that the weather was too fierce for any road work.

The newspaper man had been invited to take a ride, but didn't count on a swim.

"Will they go out in this," repeated the head "tester," with a pitying look. "Why, son, they go out every working day in the year, regardless of what the weather is."

The newspaper man asked: "Don't you think I might get a better and more comfortable idea of testing if I——"

"The car will be ready in just a moment and we have a suit of oilskins for you," broke in the "tester." "We'll put some chains on her and she ought to stay upright. I'll caution Stralow not to try the bottomless mudhole down the back road today."

Finally the newspaper man was in a hard seat and the tester had jumped in beside him.

"Bang—br-r-r-"

The car shot out of the shop backwards. Then the "tester" skidded the machine around until it faced the desired direction and it fairly leaped out of the yard. The "tester" always skids on a wet day when he wants to make a turn. It is the shortest way around.



ON THE IOWA FARM OF CHARLES PIPER. THE AUTOMOBILE IS USED FOR ITS EFFICIENCY IN HELPING THE OWNER TO MANAGE THE FARM.

The scribe was thankful for the sou'wester, oilskins, earlaps and gauntlets. For once out of the yard the car dove into the quagmire of mud where the holes of varying depth were filled brimful of water.

The air seemed to be filled with flying mud and water. The car plunged and seesawed by turns, varying this performance from time to time by crashing and splashing in some particularly bad spot until the water bubbled half way up to the seat. Then would follow a series of corkscrew motions that almost twisted the newspaper man out of his hard seat.

Once a wheel went completely out of sight in a mudhole. The car shuddered for a moment, then the tester threw the speed lever into "second," grinned, and the wheel came out again. At the same time the newspaper man dropped back into the seat from which he had not risen voluntarily.

Down the road was the end of a telegraph pole—a murderous looking obstruction. The "tester" hit it. The newspaper man reached his seat from the bump: "Just trying to find out how the wheels are—they're all right, I guess," remarked the tester.

He was puffing comfortably at a cigar, but how he got it out of a dry place was a mystery to the newspaper man. "How do you like it?" the tester asked.

Removing a piece of caked mud from his lips, the scribe replied that he had been over smoother roads. Then he grabbed madly at his seat as the car slid dangerously near to a fence, mounted a vicious-looking bank and for an instant seemed to stand on its hind legs and paw the air.

"There are worse stretches ahead," remarked the test man encouragingly.

The mud was only ten inches deep at that point. The car began to speed up—and began to get over the road in a hurry.

"How do you know all those water holes have bottoms," queried the newspaper man.

"I don't know that they have," was the reply. "I find out by taking the chance. We have to. If we wasted time investigating the roads, the boss wouldn't waste much time showing us the shortest way out. We just make this circuit at the best speed possible and let the car fight it out with them. The bottomless pit did get a fellow one day. But he tried to 'wade' instead of jump it. He was a good sort but he was foolish to try to 'wade' that day."

Then the test man told a story of a tester who used to run up alongside of a trolley car in motion, then make a quick jump, run over a corner of the fender just to play a joke on the motorman.

He followed this with a story of his favorite pastime.

"I often hook up with a motorcycle cop on a good road, get him hot after me and then lose him on a fine cross-country jump that he don't dare attempt. Like this for instance——"

Here the car went galloping off at right angles over the ground that seemed determined to slap the occupants of the car in the face.

"You see, no motor cop can come here," were the words that were fairly shaken out of the tester's system, so violently were the two men pounding around.

It was an illustration carried almost to the point of assault and battery. After that the newspaper man was careful about what he discussed, because of the "tester's" desire to give actual demonstrations as a means of making the idea impressive. Thoughts of "The Charge of the Light Brigade" flitted through his mind.

A few moments later the trip ended. The car rolled into the factory yard. The scribe was mud-covered, but entirely satisfied. As they were peeling off their oilskins the "tester" remarked:

"There is one thing I almost forgot. Did you notice how that car of ours came through today? We don't have much trouble here. It is because the cars are tough that we can have so much fun being rough."

And that was merely a half-hour excerpt from the 10-hour day of the man in whose breast the speed-germ is breeding, with the hope that some day he'll feel the thrills of the grandstand's yells, hear the thousands of race fans' voices chorused in approval of the mad pace he sets in pulling down the prizes.

For he knows that the biggest percentage of the pilots of racing cars were once "testing" as he is every day of the year.

EARN $50

When You Buy a Manure Spreader



Fred Hansen of Tremonton, Utah, writes: My neighbor borrowed my Galloway spreader to try against his neighbor's new spreader which cost $50 more, but he sent you his order. Get your spreader direct from Galloway's Great factory at factory price and make the middlemen's commission yourself. No easier way to make money—no such sure way of getting quality. I'll quote a price $20 to $50 below the dealer of equal quality, style and capacity. I give you a free trial, a binding, personally signed guarantee, longer and stronger than anybody. **Prices From $39.50 Up.**

GALLOWAY

is saving hundreds of thousands of dollars for his customers every year—the proof is yours for the asking. Why not save your share now on one of these Great Galloway Spreaders No. 5 with Mandt's New Gear. No spreader at any price any where can touch it. Write for big, free catalog at once and the prices that make dealers tell foolish tales about Galloway. You'll also get Galloway's new book—"A Streak of Gold"—most valuable book on manure published. Wm. Galloway, Pres.



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509A Galloway Station Waterloo, Iowa

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1912 Pratt-Forty

Fourth Successful Year

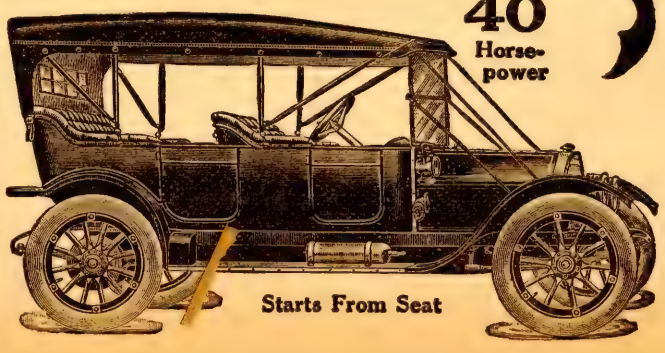
Backed by 39 Years' Manufacturing Experience

Guaranteed for one year. Self-Starter, 120-inch Wheel Base, Unit Power Plant, Three-point Suspension, Bosch Magneto, Demountable Rims, 36 x 4 inch Tires, Inside Control Levers, Electric Side and Tail Lamps. List price Model "H," $2,000, fully equipped, Mohair Top, Windshield, Speedometer, Prest-o-lite Tank, etc.

There are many localities where we have no agent, and if you will write us, we will send you our catalog and interesting proposition on a car for your own use. We also make a full line of carriages and harness.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO.
Elkhart, Indiana

40 Horse-power



Starts From Seat

No-Rim-Cut Tires—10% Oversize

Save $1,000,000 Per Month

Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires now far outsell any other make of tire.

The success of this tire has been the sensation of Tiredom. And the present demand is three times larger than one year ago.

We have proved that these tires cut tire bills in two. And tens of thousands of users have proved it.

Based on present demand, that saving this year means a million a month to motorists.

You owe to yourself, if you are a tire user, to get your full share of that saving.

900,000 Tested Out—127 Makers Adopt Them

Men used to say, when these tires were new, "I doubt the saving; I will wait and see."

But the doubting days are over. Nine hundred thousand of these tires have now been tested out. Last year our sales jumped to 409,521 tires.

This year, 127 leading motor car makers have contracted for Goodyear tires. And they know tires.

No-Rim-Cut tires have come to outsell every other tire in existence. And the demand has trebled in a single year.

That is the answer when men have tried these tires. It will be your answer when you make the test.

Means ½ Saved

No-Rim-Cut tires now cost no more than other standard tires. They used to cost one-fifth extra.

They save you, in the first place, all the worry, all the ruin of rim-cutting.

Statistics show that 23 per cent of all ruined clincher tires are rim-cut.

Then No-Rim-Cut tires are 10 per cent oversize. That means 10 per cent more air—10 per cent added carrying capacity. It saves the blow-outs due to overloading.

Ten per cent oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage. The average oversize, based on many comparisons, is much over 10%.

These two features together—No-Rim-Cut and oversize—under average conditions will cut tire bills in two.



Goodyear No-Rim-Cut Tire

No Other Way

No-Rim-Cut tires are controlled by our patents. Vulcanized into the tire base are three flat bands of 126 braided wires. These wires make the tire base unstretchable.



Ordinary Clincher Tire

No-Rim-Cut tires have no hooks on the base. They need not be hooked to the rims. Nothing can force them off the rims until you remove the flange. Then they come off like all quick-detachables.

Your removable rim flanges, when you use these tires, curve outward instead of inward. That's why they can't cut the tire.

They fit any standard rims.

Other makers, to meet our competition, have used other devices to make hookless tires. But those devices have proved transient and unsafe. The only satisfactory tire of this new type is the Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tire.

When you once prove this, by actual test, you will never buy other tires.

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With or Without Double-Thick Non-Skid Treads
With a Bulldog Grip

Our 1912 Tire Book—based on 13 years spent in tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

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Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities **We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits**

(502)



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The Hidden Hand
Capitola, the Madcap
The Bride of Llewellyn
Ishmael
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THE AMERICAN WOMAN is one of the best family, story and household paper published. It is a paper whose monthly coming is eagerly awaited by every member of the family. All are interested in the bright, clean, fascinating stories, both serial and complete. Every home-loving woman is delighted with the pages of fancy work, fashions, household notes and hints. THE AMERICAN WOMAN is a paper that, when once taken, always is taken. That is why we can send it to you for six months and give you one of these clothbound books for only 20 cents. Later, we know, you will want to subscribe for a full year.

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THE WINNERS

NETHERHALL BROWNIE IX
World's Record Ayrshire
Owner Uses a Tubular



DAIRYMEN making most money use high producing cows and the highest producing cream separator, Mr. J. W. Clise, successful business dairyman of Redmond, Wash., owns Netherhall Brownie IX, world's record Ayrshire cow shown above. He uses and recommends the

SHARPLES
Tubular Cream Separator



Others, too numerous to mention, likewise use Tubulars exclusively. Tubulars are winners. Twice the skimming force. Skim faster and twice as clean. Dairy Tubulars contain no disks. Tubulars produce best and most cream—make a profit no other separator can get. Other separators taken in part payment for Tubulars. Ask for free trial.

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Wormy Once—Healthy Now

Keep your hogs healthy—rid their intestines of those destructive WORMS. They kill their power of digestion; kill their power of assimilation—absolutely deteriorate their insides so that they can't take on full weight. That is what WORMS do to your hogs. If you could see the intestines of the most of your hogs then you would know why you lose them.

IOWA WORM POWDER

In our "Test Tube" tests five hogs. It's a safe, sure WORM destroyer. Quick and effective. Absolutely harmless in any event. Don't worry a minute longer over those hogs. Save them NOW! Get "Test Tube" TODAY. It's 10c—that's all. **10c**

IOWA STOCK FOOD CO., Dept. 7, JEFFERSON, IOWA

$15.95 AND UPWARD



AMERICAN SEPARATOR

SENT ON TRIAL, FULLY GUARANTEED. A new, well made, easy running separator for $15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; heavy or light cream. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a **sanitary marvel, easily cleaned.** Whether dairy is large or small, obtain our handsome free catalog. Address,

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1149 BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.



Stop Buying Sweat Pads!
Use Hameless Adjustable Collars,

and keep your horses in working condition 365 days in the year. No Hames to buy or Pads to bother with. Fits any horse, indestructible, cheapest and best. Ask your dealer—take no other; if he does not keep them, send for our catalog and introductory price. Agents Wanted. Write today.

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$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. **Ontario Veterinary Correspondence School, London, Can.**

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Booklet Free.
J. W. BARWELL, Waukegan, Ill.

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Feed and Treatment of Cows

THE Kansas Experiment Station wished to test the effect feed and treatment would have on the average farm cow. A herd of twenty cows were, therefore, gathered from the farms, scrub cows supposed, if possible, to be below the average. These animals were made to yield an average of 5,707 pounds of milk per cow per year, and the average yield of butter fat was 238 pounds, the poorest running as low as 138 pounds. The value of the butter fat averaged $34.75 per cow. To make the comparison, records were obtained of eighty-two average farm herds in various parts of the state that had had only the feed and treatment usually given the farm cows. The average annual yield of these cows was 3,441 pounds of milk per cow, and 105 pounds of butter fat, worth $19.75 per cow.

We attribute the greater yield of the college scrub herd, says the Station report, to three causes: First—at all times their rations were either balanced or contained an excess of protein, the material which is converted into blood, milk and muscle, while the ordinary farm cow on dry feed seldom has more than half enough protein—clover, alfalfa, pea hay, wheat bran, etc. Second—kindness and shelter. Our scrub cows were petted, comfortably sheltered, never driven faster than a walk or otherwise worried, and never spoken to in an unkind tone. Third—a full yield was secured through the summer drouth by giving extra feed and plenty of water. During these drouths is when the farm cow is too often neglected, the milk yield is reduced and the cow loses in her average.

Every Farm Family

Go tell your neighbors about controlled marketing for 1912. See that every one reads this paper this year—12½ cents each.

MORE INTEREST IN HOGS

IT IS very clear that the interest in hog breeding in this country is on the increase. A gentleman who attended a prominent State fair in the West says there was always a crowd among the live stock, but there was a throng of interested people, mostly farmers and their wives, where the hogs were on exhibition. One farmer told him that he had always raised hogs, more or less, but he had done so with the idea that a hog is a hog. He looked at it differently now, and was at the fair determined to learn what a good hog is. That, he says, was the general sentiment, and similar sentiments come to us from other directions—from everywhere, in fact. We are glad of it, for it is just as easy to raise good stock as bad, and the good stock bring most money—we sincerely believe greater profits. If you can do nothing else, breed only to good males.

AVOID MOLDY FEED.

IT IS dangerous to feed stock any kind of mouldy feed. And this year is particularly bad for that, specially in corn. Last year's corn crop has more moldy corn in it than any crop ever produced in this country, and such corn is absolutely unsafe for horse feed, and it is almost equally dangerous for cattle feed. It is not fit for fattening feed of any kind. An unusual number of horses are dying throughout the entire region of last summer's drouth, and there is where the bad corn is. We do not know that the deaths have been traced to the corn, but it is well to put this and that together and be careful.

The apparently sickest cow we ever saw was one that had had a few feeds of rotten corn. She recovered, but no one who saw her expected her to. Moldy hay or fodder is bad also. It is specially dangerous to feed to milch cows. An item to this effect has been going the rounds of the press. The entire family of Washington Reynolds, a farmer living in Daviess county, Indiana, was stricken by ptomaine poisoning, the condition of two children being serious. Cream had been served on rice for supper, and all had eaten freely. Investigation showed that the cow from which the cream was obtained had been eating moldy cowpeas.

We have, however, allowed cattle to run around old hay stacks that had been abandoned because the hay was bad, and they ate of it freely, with no apparent bad effects, but we earnestly recommend being careful with the horses and milch cows.

A FEW MORE COWS NEEDED

THE authorities say there is now an average of one cow to every five persons in the United States, and they believe that is the reason why milk and butter are so high in price. We do not know whether a scarcity of cows is the cause of the high prices of these commodities or not. So many things are bought up by a speculators and held until they can compel exorbitant profits that when the price of any article gets too high we begin to

$29.75 AND UP Only Galloway

"BATH IN OIL"
High Grade Separator—Direct



Save $25 to $50 on my special offer to 10 or more men in every township. Get the only Separator that runs in "Bath in Oil," like a $5,000 automobile. This alone is worth $50 extra, but costs you nothing extra. Take

90 Days' Farm Test—Freight Prepaid

Why pay $85 to $110 to dealers or agents who cannot sell you a separator equal to the Galloway—closest skimmer—easiest run—easiest cleaned—10-yr. guarantee. Send for **BOOK FREE**
WM. GALLOWAY CO.
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800 to 900 lbs. capacity.

Don't Cut Out A SHOE BOIL, CAPPED HOCK or BURSITIS FOR ABSORBINE

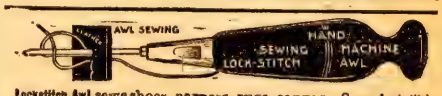


will remove them and leave no blemishes. Cures any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair. Horse can be worked. $2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 6 E free.

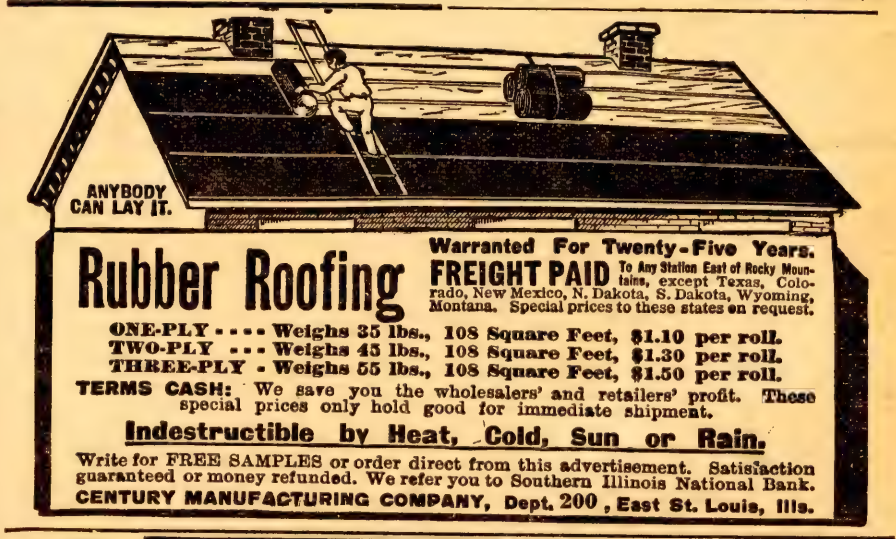
ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Goitre, Varicose Veins, Varicosities. Allays Pain. Price $1 and $2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell more if you write. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

WE GUARANTEE G-S CONDITION POWDERS

to be a most excellent conditioner and regulator for that horse or any stock which is "off its feed" thin, run down hidebound and not generally thrifty. It contains no filler and only the best drugs obtainable are are used in it's manufacture. Your money back if not satisfactory. Trial package 50c, delivered.
GORTON—STEPHENS DRUG CO., Buffalo, N. Y.



Lockstitch Awl sews shoes, harness, rugs, canvas. Sews Lockstitch like sewing machine. 65c post'd; 2 for $1, $4.50 doz. Free thread. No stamps. **W. S. STEPHENS AWL MFG. 901 N. Cardinal, St. Louis, Mo.**



Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.
FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, N. Dakota, S. Dakota, Wyoming, Montana. Special prices to these states on request.

ONE-PLY - - - - Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
TWO-PLY - - - Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.30 per roll.
THREE-PLY - Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.
CENTURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 200, East St. Louis, Ills.



Don't Pay for This Sheep Shearing Machine Until You See and Examine it

Most dealers have it. If yours hasn't, ask him to get one for you, and when it comes have it set up and try it. If you are convinced that it is what you want, buy it and try it on your sheep with the distinct understanding that it must do the work O. K. or no sale.

This STEWART BALL BEARING MACHINE No. 9

is just the easiest of all shearing machines to turn. A boy can run it all day without tiring. It is ball bearing throughout, including a ball bearing shearing head, shears quick and evenly all over.

The price including four sets of knives is only **$11.50**

It is really a wonderful machine and you will be agreeably surprised at the work it does.

Get your dealer to send now, or if you prefer send $2 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance and you may try the machine and if not satisfied we will refund all you paid out.

Send for copy of new 1912 catalague and Expert Instructions on shearing sheep.

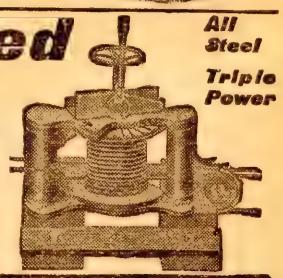


CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY
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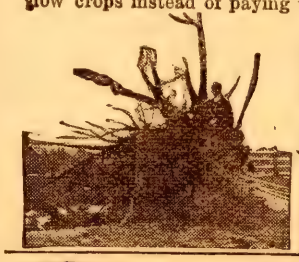
Big Stumps Pulled Quick and Easy

No Stump can Resist the Hercules

All Steel Triple Power



Pulls an acre a day. It doubles land values. Enables you to grow crops instead of paying taxes on land that yields nothing.



HERCULES

More power than a tractor. 60 per cent lighter, 400 per cent stronger than cast iron puller. 30 days' free trial. 5-year guarantee to replace, free, all castings that break from any cause whatever. Double safety ratchets insure safety to men and team. Accurate turning means light draft. Mail postal for free book showing photos and letters from owners. Tells how to turn stump land into big money. Special introductory price proposition will interest you. Write now.

HERCULES MFG. CO., 160—17th St. Centerville, Iowa



Don't Be Humbuged

Gabel's World Beater Pig Forcep
is sold on 30 days free trial
Good reliable agents wanted. Reference: Bradstreets an 1st Nat'l Bk, Hawkeye. GABEL MFG. CO., Hawkeye, Iow

hunt for the greedy power behind it.

But there are not cows enough. Farmers would be better off if they had more cows. Even if they had no market for the extra milk and did not care to make butter they could raise more calves. Calves! There is the trouble. Too many calves are sent to the veal market. There is where the farmers lose out, and the country suffers. A veal calf makes mighty good meat, but it does not make much of it. A big steer, the calf kept till it is three years old, brings the farmer more money and it makes a big lump of good meat to satisfy the public appetite. If it is a heifer calf, by the time it is three years old it has another calf by its side and another cow is added to the national number.

And these animals have not cost the farmer any great sum to keep them. If properly prepared for it they have lived largely on waste acres, and the farm looks better and is worth more for grazing. During the winter they are kept, or may be, on feed that would not otherwise find a profitable market. But we do not advocate the raising of stock without abundant feed. We draw the line there. We want everything to do its best. But calves thus kept will fully pay for what they consume, and they add to a needed supply. Let up on the vealing business.

GRAPES ON THE FARM

EVERY farmer in the grape-growing sections may have a profitable bit of ground to grapes—a small vineyard. Not only the local but the shipping demand is growing and prices are remunerative. Besides, grapes are a very useful fruit in the family. No fruit is more healthful, and it may be put up in many easy and cheap ways.

Grape vines require very little attention. They must be staked in a way to keep them off the ground, and in the very early spring they should be cut back and pruned closely. That is about all there is to it. The grapes are borne on entirely new growths and close pruning increases their growth, and admits the needed sunshine.



THE ONLY PERFECT STEEL HORSE-COLLAR MADE.

We want to convince you that the Howell Steel Adjustable, Hameless Collar is the best made. It can be made to fit any neck, and will last a life time. It is cheaper and more comfortable than a leather collar. Ask your dealer or write us for prices. We want good, live agents, who are willing to make money.

THE HOWELL COLLAR COMPANY.
Dept. E. SAGINAW, MICHIGAN.

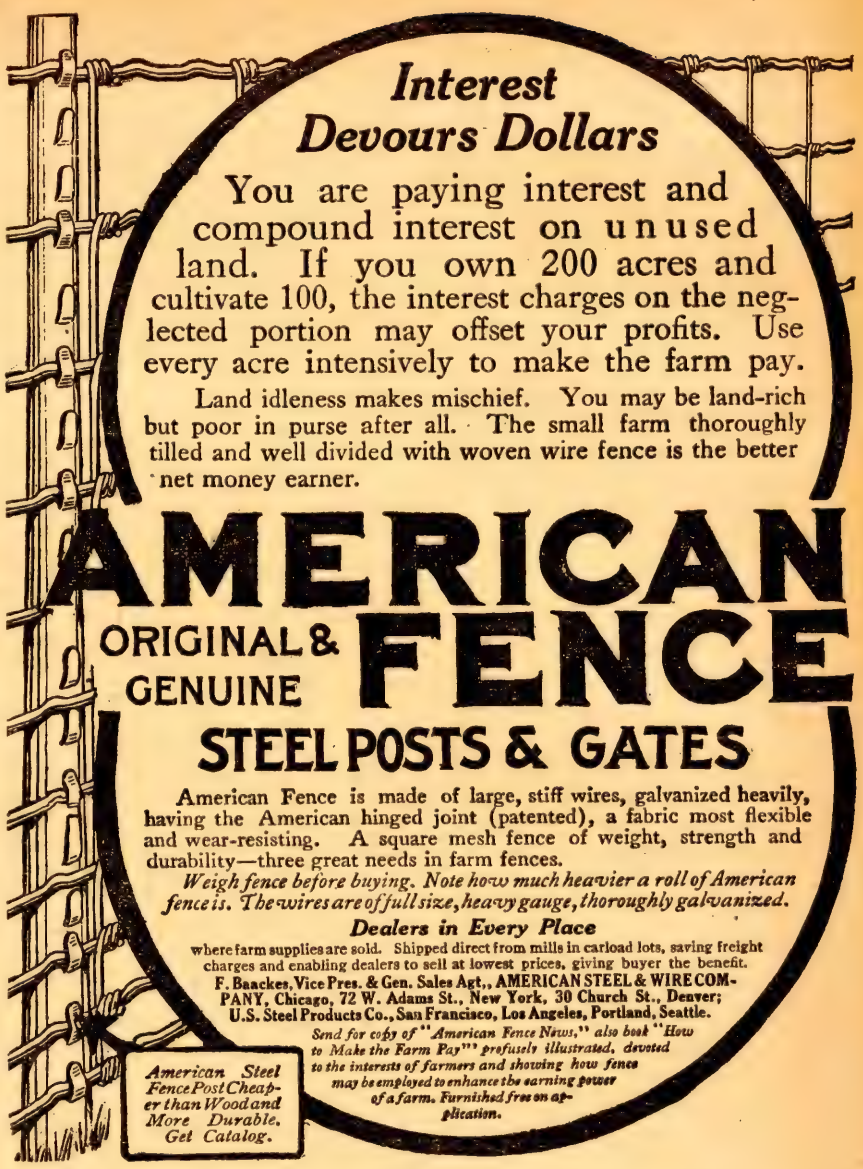
Attention!

Beans and Potatoes Wanted

If you have any Beans and Potatoes to sell yet, don't sell them for less than they are worth. Reports from the South are that the early crops are retarded by the cold spring, many places where early potatoes ought to be half grown, the seed is just planted and there are other cases where the seed was planted that it rotted. Report what you have to sell to us and we will help you get all your stuff is worth. Representatives in 102 great markets.

Farmers Society of Equity

Department of Marketing, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



Interest Devours Dollars

You are paying interest and compound interest on unused land. If you own 200 acres and cultivate 100, the interest charges on the neglected portion may offset your profits. Use every acre intensively to make the farm pay.

Land idleness makes mischief. You may be land-rich but poor in purse after all. The small farm thoroughly tilled and well divided with woven wire fence is the better net money earner.

AMERICAN ORIGINAL & GENUINE FENCE

STEEL POSTS & GATES

American Fence is made of large, stiff wires, galvanized heavily, having the American hinged joint (patented), a fabric most flexible and wear-resisting. A square mesh fence of weight, strength and durability—three great needs in farm fences.

Weigh fence before buying. Note how much heavier a roll of American fence is. The wires are of full size, heavy gauge, thoroughly galvanized.

Dealers in Every Place

where farm supplies are sold. Shipped direct from mills in carload lots, saving freight charges and enabling dealers to sell at lowest prices, giving buyer the benefit.

F. Baackes, Vice Pres. & Gen. Sales Agt., AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY, Chicago, 72 W. Adams St., New York, 30 Church St., Denver; U.S. Steel Products Co., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle.

Send for copy of "American Fence News," also book "How to Make the Farm Pay" profusely illustrated, devoted to the interests of farmers and showing how fence may be employed to enhance the earning power of a farm. Furnished free on application.

American Steel Fence Post Cheaper than Wood and More Durable. Get Catalog.



Pres. Robbins

Asks You to Send THE COUPON

and Get Your Trial Supply of SalTone—Send No Money

Put a stop to it! Those worms are robbing your animals of their feed. They are eating up your profits! A big part of your feed doubtless goes to fatten worms, while your animals get but a portion of the nutriment they need. Remember, it is cheaper to pay for SalTone than to stand the loss of valuable animals—inefficient animals—lowered profits.

Here's My Offer—Read It!

I simply want you to try SalTone. Remember, *Promises* are one thing, and a clear-cut, big, broad dollar-and-cents offer like mine is another. This means you that if the 60 days' supply of SalTone I send does NOT do all I claim, then the charge against you will be cancelled—you will not owe me one penny. I, myself, will pay for it out of my own pocket and charge the amount to our company's advertising.

SALTONE

Some of the Many Letters We Receive Every Day

Replying to your letter, will say I am fully convinced SalTone is superior to any other stock remedy, and I have used them all. In four weeks I could see a vast difference in my animals. To renovate the stomach it has no equal. You are at liberty to print my letter of last week. I am glad to be able to recommend SalTone.

(Signed) Clell Maple,
Ex-County Recorder,
Rushville, Ind.

Gallons of Worms

I wouldn't have believed stock could get into such condition. The worms were not in small quantities, but were there by the gallons. SalTone drove out the pinworms as well as the intestinal worms. My stock is now sleek and fat, and they are getting no more feed, either. I do not expect to be without SalTone again.

(Signed) John W. Mitchem.
R. R. 22, Chandler, Ind.

"You Are Going to Know Before You Pay That SalTone Kills the Worms"—President Robbins.

Yes, you are going to know, and I *want* you to know *before you pay* that SalTone kills and carries off the worms. And more, you are going to *see* your own animals in your own barn lot—passing worms! Then, you are going to see those animals "pick up" that have been "starving on plenty."

SalTone is Nature's Remedy

SalTone is nature's tonic, conditioner and worm destroyer for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, because both the *salt* and the *vegetable* tonics from which it is compounded are exactly what *instinct* would lead an animal to hunt if it were permitted to roam at large.

SalTone is a scientifically medicated salt. Place it within reach of your animals and they will doctor themselves—just when they need doctoring—and just so long as they need doctoring. They will keep themselves in "June Pasture" condition—right in the dead of winter.

Saves One-Fifth of Feed Cost

SalTone will clean stomach and bowels—improve digestion and circulation—put EVERY organ in EVERY animal in perfect working condition. Then your animals will get full value from EVERY mouthful, and fully one-fifth of your feed cost will be saved.

Make This Test—Prove SalTone

Here is a test that absolutely proves SalTone. Give half your animals free access to SalTone for 60 days. The other half regular rations without SalTone. Then let the results decide if SalTone will make you more money—more successful. The coupon shown at the right allows you to make this test without risking one penny. *Send it TODAY.*

The John E. Robbins Co., Dept. U. F., Greensburg, Ind

PRICES: 10 lbs, 75c; 20 lbs., $1.25; 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $5.00; 200 lbs., $9.00; 300 lbs., $13.

SALTONE

TRADE  MARK

J. E. Robbins, Pres, The J. E. Robbins Co., Greensburg, Ind. (UF 31512)

Send me a sixty-days' supply of *SalTone*. After 60 days I will report result and pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, the charge against me is to be cancelled.

Name .....

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Hogs ....Sheep ....Cattle .... Horses....

Your Horses are Entitled to a Haircut Before the Spring Work Begins



Farmers and horse owners of England and France have done it for years and it is done now by progressive owners everywhere in this country

No way to do it so easy so quick or so well has ever been devised as with a

Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine The price of this splendid machine is only **$7.50**

at your dealers direct. It is used in every civilized country, has all file hard cut steel gears, enclosed, protected and running in oil.

Get one from your dealer or send $2 and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance. Send now.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Company
224 Ontario Street Chicago

Write for our new catalogue showing the worlds largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines.

OWN A BUSINESS
WE WILL HELP YOU



"I made $88.16 first three days, writes Mr. Reed, of Ohio. Mr. Woodward earns $170 a month. Mr. M. L. Smith turned out $301 in two weeks. Rev. Crawford made $7.00 first day. See what others have done.

LET US START YOU in Gold, Silver, Nickel and metal plating. Prof. Gray's new electro machine plates on watches, jewelry, tableware and metal goods. Prof. Gray's New Royal Immersion Process—latest method. Goods come out instantly with fine brilliant, beautiful thick plate, guaranteed 3 to 10 years. No polishing or grinding. Every family, hotel and restaurant wan goods plated.

PLATERS HAVE ALL THEY CAN DO People bring it. You can hire boys to do the plating as we do. Men and women gather work for small per cent. Work is fine—no way to do it better. No experience required, *we teach you. Recipes, Formulas, Trade Secrets Free.* Outfits ready for work when received. Materials cost about ten cents to do $1.00 worth of plating.

Our new plan, testimonials, circulars and *SAMPLE FREE.* Don't wait. Send us your Address anyway.

GRAY & CO., PLATING WORKS.
1030 Gray Building, Cincinnati. Ohio.



AGENTS NEW HAND MACHINE
MAKES ROPE OF BINDER TWINE

Any length or thickness. Twice as strong as factory rope. **Makes $4.30 worth of hay rope for 40c.** Anyone can do it. Light to carry. Easy to demonstrate. Demand enormous. Low retail price. Quick sales. Big profits. Agents wanted in every county. Write for free sample to workers.

THOMAS MANUFACTURING CO.
4481 Barny St., DAYTON, OHIO

Motormen, Wanted Quick
BIG PAY



Also conductors. We fit you at home in your spare time for these good paying positions waiting. Work steady the year round, salaries high. **Positions now open** waiting for our graduates. This is the school indorsed by Electric Ry. Mgrs, everywhere. Write today for full information.

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$15.95 and Upward AMERICAN SEPARATOR

FREE TRIAL. FULLY GUARANTEED. Easy running. Easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, obtain our handsome free catalog. Address BOX 1149

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

ABSORBINE



will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches. Cure Boils, Poll Evil, Quitor, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. $2 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 E free.

ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Goitre, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation. Price $1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

CHEESE EASILY DIGESTED

SECRETARY WILSON has just added another bulletin to the list of nutrition publications, or so-called "cook books" issued by the department and widely distributed. The latest one is on "Cheese and Its Economical Use in the Diet" (Farmers' Bulletin No. 847). Since cheese is one of the important agricultural products of the United States and a foodstuff used in nearly every American home, Secretary Wilson caused a study to be made and has published the results of the relative nutritive value of cheese and the ways in which it may be prepared for the table. Although cheese is so greatly liked, there has been a widespread belief that it is not easily digested and that it is the cause of physical disturbances. Neither of of these popular beliefs is substantiated by the results of the extended series of digestion experiments undertaken and just completed by the department. Indeed, cheese was found to be very thoroughly digested and as easy of digestion as a comparable amount of meat.

EARLY TURNIPS

WHY do not farmers grow more of early turnips? Early turnips are as good, or better, for table use than late ones, and they ought to appeal specially now while potatoes are so scarce.

The seed should be sown as early as the ground can be worked, somewhat on the plan of the lettuce bed, but, of course, on a broader space. Cool nights and even some frost do not hurt them. The soil should be fertile and well pulverized. The best way to sow is in drill, 15 inches apart. Cultivate the same as other garden stuff, and thin to three inches apart in the rows. When large enough to begin to use, take alternate ones, which will leave the remainder about six inches apart. Extra Early Purple Top is a good variety for early growing. Early turnips become tough and strong late in the season.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

No Excuse for any Cow Owner Being Without One

There is no reason why any cow owner who sells cream or makes butter should be without a cream separator and there is no excuse why he should not have the best separator.



Any creameryman or experienced dairyman will tell you that a good cream separator will give you a great deal more and a great deal better butter than you can make with any gravity setting system, and equally, of course, more and better cream, if you are selling cream.

The DE LAVAL is acknowledged by creamerymen and the best posted dairymen the world over to be the **"World's Standard"** and the one and only separator that always accomplishes best results possible and always gives satisfaction.

You can not make the excuse that you can't afford to buy a De Laval, because it will not only save its cost over any gravity setting in six months and any other separator in a year but is sold either for cash or on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself.

A little investigation will prove to you that the truth of the matter is that you really can't afford to make cream or butter **without** the use of a DE LAVAL cream separator.

The nearest De Laval local agent will be glad to demonstrate this to your own satisfaction, or you may write to us direct.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

"PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS"

Dan's Picture In 14 Colors, To Hang In Your Home



FREE In 14 Colors

FREE
BEAUTIFUL PAINTING DAN PATCH,

Reproduced on Extra Heavy, Fine Enamel Stock and in 14 Perfectly Blended Colors and Shadings by the Marvelous, Newly Invented "Original Colors" Process. Size of picture I will send you is 21 x 28 inches, making a Splendid Picture to hang in any Home or Office as it is Absolutely Free of any Advertising. It will be mailed, postage paid, in an Extra Heavy Mailing Tube to insure safe delivery.

Dan's Splendid Picture FREE—21x28

This Splendid Painting of Dan's Head was made from life and I want to Personally assure you that it is as Natural and Lifelike as if Dan stood right before you, in his **Present** Splendid Physical Condition. This is an Elegant Picture for hanging in the Finest Home or Office. It is an exact and perfect Color Reproduction of the Finest Painting ever made of the Sensational and World Famous Champion Stallion, Dan Patch 1:55. **I think so much of this painting that I had it reproduced in a Beautiful Stained Art Glass Window in my Country Home.** This picture will be a pleasure for you as long as you live because it shows Dan's true expression of Kindness and his lovable Disposition as natural as life. You cannot buy a Picture like this because I Own The Painting and have reserved it Exclusively for this use. Would you like the Finest 14 Color, Horse Picture ever published in the world of the Fastest Harness Horse in all Horse History? **People are Perfectly Delighted with this Splendid Picture** and are constantly writing me, from all parts of the world, that it is the **Finest** they have ever seen and thousands of them are hanging in fine Homes and Offices. A Splendid, 14 Color Reproduction of Above Painting mailed **Absolutely Free,** To Farmers or Stockraisers **OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE,** If You **Own** Stock and **Answer** Two Questions. Write Me Today, a Postal Card or Letter and **Answer** These Two Questions: 1st. How Many Head of Each Kind of Live Stock and Poultry do you **own?** 2nd. **In What Paper** did you see my offer? Picture will be mailed **free to Stockowners.**

—QUICK—
YOUR LAST CHANCE

I do not believe you would take $10 **Cash** for the picture I Will Send You Free, if you could not secure another one

This Is Your Last Chance

to obtain this Splendid, 14 Colors, Dan Patch Picture Free. This offer will not appear in this paper again. Over Two Million Farmers and Stockowners have written for a Dan Patch picture. You ought to have one to hang in your home. Absolutely Free of Advertising and a color work of highest art. The editor of this paper will tell you it is the finest horse picture he ever saw.

Do You Expect To See The Day When These Wonderful Dan Patch Records Will Be Equalled?

Dan Patch 1:55

1 Mile in	1:55
1 Mile in	1:55¼
2 Miles in	1:56
14 Miles Averaging	1:56½
30 Miles Averaging	1:57½
45 Miles Averaging	1:58
73 Miles Averaging	1:59½
120 Miles Averaging	2:02½

Dan Has Broken World Records 14 Times.

Dan is also Leading 2:10 Sire of the World for his age. Sire of "Dazzle Patch" the Greatest Speed Marvel of the World's History, which paced a half mile in fifty-nine seconds, and one-eighth of a mile in thirteen seconds, a 1:14 Clip, when only 28 months old, in 1911. Also Pearl Patch 4 year trial 2:04. Some of Dan's Colts will be Champion Trotters as well as Pacers. Why not Raise or Buy One?

WRITE ME TODAY IF YOU WANT THE FINEST HORSE PICTURE IN THE WORLD— ABSOLUTELY FREE AND POSTAGE PREPAID. ☞ ANSWER THE TWO QUESTIONS

M. W. SAVAGE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

NOW That Coupon is Worth $2.00 To You - if You Act Now



HERE IS THE BEST PROOF READ THESE LETTERS:

Albaugh-Dover Co., Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sirs: The New Butterfly Separator that we received from you last June has proved to be the best paying machine on the farm. The cream from four cows brought us $24.00 for the month of October. I can recommend it to be as easy running and easy to clean as any on the market. Yours very truly,
C. C. TRACKLER.
Williamstown, Ohio.

Albaugh-Dover Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen: The New Butterfly Cream Separator I received works very nicely. We are making one-third more butter from the same cows. Yours truly,
Jonesville, Mich. B. G. ALLEN.

Albaugh-Dover Co., Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sirs: At public sale my New Butterfly Cream Separator, No. 4½, sold for $50.00. My neighbor sold a ——— Separator that cost him $100.00 for $21.25. These machines were both sold at my place and on the same day. I could have sold three or four more of the New Butterfly machines. You can look for an order as soon as I get moved and need a cream separator.
Yours very truly,
Camden, Ohio. J. H. COLLINS.

Albaugh-Dover Co., Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sirs: The New Butterfly is the finest, all-around machine that I have seen, not excepting any of the high-priced makes. Yours truly,
(Signed) H. M. JOHNSON.
Formoso, Kans.

Albaugh-Dover Co., Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sirs: We have been using one of the New Butterfly Cream Separators for about two years and will say it is the easiest running, easiest cleaned and closest skimming machine I ever saw. I can recommend them to anyone wanting a first-class separator.
Yours truly, CHAS. H. KIRCHNER.
Donnellson, Iowa.

Thousands of New Butterfly Separators are in daily use all over the United States. Ask any owner what he thinks of them.

Lifetime Guarantee

The Strongest Ever Written

We agree to replace or repair, free of charge, any piece or part of any New Butterfly Cream Separator giving out because of any defect in material or workmanship, *without regard to date of purchase.*

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.

WE GIVE it to you as the **first payment** on a New Butterfly Cream Separator. The machine will make the other payments before they are due. All you need do is to fill out the coupon and send it to us right away. **Don't send a single penny in advance.** Tell us on this coupon which size of machine you want and we will ship it for you to try 30 days in your own home. You can then find out for yourself, to your own satisfaction, that the cream you are now wasting will soon pay for a

New Butterfly Cream Separator

You can find out during this 30 days' free trial and before you pay us a penny. After that, on our easy payment plan, the New Butterfly will save enough extra cream to make the monthly payments. In this way, it pays its own cost—it don't cost **you** a cent. If it fails to prove these statements, if you feel that you do not want it at the end of 30 days, send it back and we will pay the freight charges both ways. You don't risk a single penny.

How the Coupon Saves You $2

Our new plan of shipping separators on trial, direct from this advertisement, to responsible farmers cuts $2.00 off the cost of each machine we sell. It saves the expense of catalogs, postage, letters and time—and you get the benefit if you send the coupon below. It gives you one of our big-money-making machines to **use** instead of only a catalog to read—gives you a chance to compare the New Butterfly with any other machine in your neighborhood, regardless of price—shows just how much more cream you would save if you owned a separator. We simply loan you a machine to try 30 days. Then, if you decide you want to keep it, the coupon below which we ask you to send us **now** will count the same as a **$2.00** payment. You can take that much off from our factory price on the size separator you select. For example, if you select a $24.00 machine, you will have only $22.00 left to pay, and you can take 11 months to pay the $22.00, in easy installments if you wish. If you take the $30.60 machine, you will have only $28.60 to pay in 11 months—and so on. The coupon counts the same as **$2.00** in cash if you send it NOW. You don't risk a single penny while you are deciding. You have the separator **on your farm** and the money **in your pocket.**

The Coupon Makes the First Payment—the Extra Cream Meets All the Rest

You get the benefit of the great saving in time and work while the separator is paying for itself. After that the profit is all yours, and you own one of the best separators made—a steady profit producer the year 'round—a machine guaranteed a lifetime—and you won't feel the cost at all. If you decide to keep the separator we loan you, you can pay by the month, or you can pay in full at any time and get a discount for cash. The coupon will count as $2.00 just the same. The important thing to do now is to **send the coupon,** whether you want to buy for cash or on the easy payment plan.

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

and tell us which size you prefer, and whether you want to buy on the easy payment plan or pay cash. But don't put off sending the coupon a single day. Just as soon as our factory capacity is sold out, we must withdraw this remarkable offer. To save disappointment, send the coupon **NOW!** You have much to gain—nothing to lose.



Patented one-piece, easy cleaning skimming device, made of aluminum. Light running vertical shafts. Frictionless pivot ball bearings, bathed in oil. Low down self-draining milk tank. Separator bottom closed—dust proof. No oil can drip onto floor, Sanitary base easy to clean underneath. Easy cleaning removable faucet. Only one tool needed to operate machine.

WHICH ONE DO YOU WANT to TRY 30 Days on Your Own Farm FREE



NO. 2—Same as illustrated at left, but without legs, fastens to table, capacity up to 200 lbs., or 95 qts. of milk an hour. Price, **$24.00.**

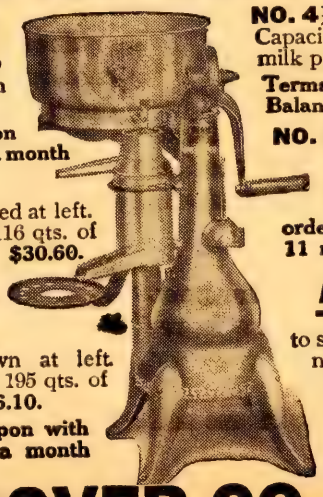
Terms: Free $2.00 coupon with order. Balance $2.00 a month for 11 months.

NO. 2½—Machine illustrated at left. Capacity up to 250 lbs., or 116 qts. of milk per hour. Price, **$30.60.**

Terms: Free $2.00 coupon with order. Balance, $2.60 a month for 11 months.

NO. 3½—Machine shown at left. Capacity up to 400 lbs., or 195 qts. of milk per hour. Price, **$36.10.**

Terms: Free $2.00 coupon with order. Balance, $3.10 a month for 11 months.



NO. 4½—Large Machine shown here. Capacity up to 500 lbs., or 250 qts. of milk per hour. Price, **$46.00.**

Terms: Free $2.00 coupon with order. Balance, $4.00 a month for 11 months.

NO. 5½—Large Machine shown here. Capacity up to 600 lbs., 300 qts., of milk per hour. Price, **$54.80.**

Terms: Free $2.00 coupon with order. Balance, $4.80 a month for 11 months.

It Is Always Best

to select a larger machine than you now need. Later on you may want to keep more cows. Another thing—remember, the larger the capacity the less time it will take to do the work.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.
2271 Marshall Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL. (6)

Free First Payment Coupon

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen:
Please ship me on 30 days' free trial, in accordance with your offer in **UP-TO-DATE FARMING**

one New Butterfly Cream Separator, Size..... If I find the machine satisfactory and as represented by you, I will keep it and you are to accept this coupon as $2 first cash payment for same. If I am not pleased, you agree to accept the return of the machine without any expense to me, and I will be under no obligation to you.

I keep.....cows.

I wish to buy on.....terms.
(Cash or easy payment.)

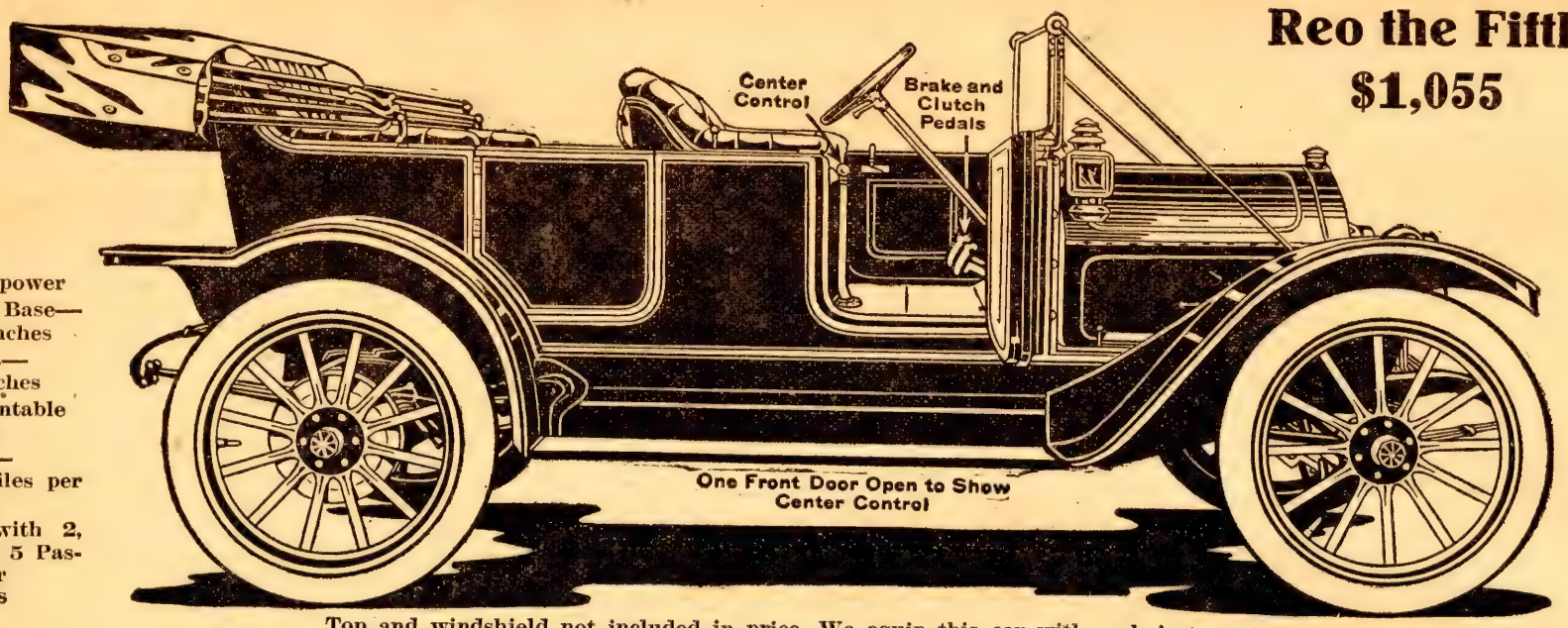
Name .....

Shipping Point .....

State.....*Post Office*.....

While it is not compulsory, we would be pleased to have you write below the name of either your bank, merchant, freight or express agent.

Reo the Fifth
$1,055



30-35 Horsepower
Wheel Base—112 inches
Wheels—34 inches
Demountable Rims
Speed—45 Miles per Hour
Made with 2, 4 and 5 Passenger Bodies

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip-cover, windshield, gas tank and speedometer—all for $100 extra.
Self-Starter, if wanted, $20 extra.

My Finest Car

How We Build It at This Record Price

By R. E. Olds, Designer

The sensational price on Reo the Fifth seems to call for explanation. This is My Farewell Car, my finest creation. And I find that men can't understand how the best I know can be built for $1,055

I have spent 25 years in building automobiles. Reo the Fifth is my 24th model.

I have run the whole gamut of automobile experience, up to 6-cylinder sixties.

Thus I have built up a highly-prized reputation. Tens of thousands of men have bought cars largely because I designed them—**because of their faith in me.**

Now I bring out My Farewell Car. I say to all men that this car marks my limit. It will stand as my topmost achievement—as the final result of my matchless experience.

Stop and think. The price may be too low; we may need to advance it. But, whatever the price, can anyone think I would skimp on this Farewell Car?

Simple Efficiency

This $1,055 price is just the result of efficiency, carried to the farthest limit.

In this great plant, with its model equipment, we have been working for years to build good cars economically.

We have invented and built here scores of machines to cut the cost of production. Without them, there are hundreds of parts on which labor cost would run from ten to fifty times as much.

Each machine cuts our labor cost. Each, in addition, gives us marvelous exactness. Now we build in this shop every part of the car, by the most economical, most exact methods ever employed in a motor car plant.

Other Economies

Gradually every part has been standardized, so the tools and machines became permanent. That saved vast expense.

Our output has grown to enormous proportions, so overhead expense is reduced to the minimum.

Selling cost, too. The cars in use sell the cars we make, so dealers are content with a very small profit.

We save nearly one-fifth on the cost of our cars by building only one chassis in this whole big plant.

We are not over-capitalized—have no bonded debt. Thus we avoid one big factor in cost. Our profits have been pared to the minimum.

Thus Reo the Fifth—my finest creation—is costing $195 less than the Reo of last year. And that was a marvelous value.

Those are the ways in which we have economized. Now I'll tell you where we don't.

Our Extravagance

In Reo the Fifth, in every part, I use the best steel alloy known for the purpose. That means Nickel steel for the axles and driving shaft. It means Vanadium steel for connections.

Each lot of steel is analyzed in our lab-

oratory, and all steel is rejected which fails to accord with our formula.

I make the axles and driving shaft much larger than necessary. I use a differential designed for 45 horsepower. I do this to leave a big margin of safety. One learns to do that after 25 years of experience.

Instead of testing gears with a hammer, I built a crushing machine of 50 tons' capacity, to prove to exactness what each gear would stand.

Reo the Fifth has more Roller Bearings than any other car of its class. That means Timken and Hyatt High Duty—the costliest and best bearings known. There are only three ball bearings in this whole car, and two of them are in the fan.

We use the same clutch as $5,000 cars—the same grade of springs—the same efficient type of brakes.

The carburetor is doubly heated—with hot air and hot water—and adapted to even low grade gasoline.

The magneto I use is submitted to a test which only two makes known to me will stand.

And never was a car more carefully inspected than is Reo the Fifth in every step of the making.

Our Liberality

In the lesser essentials you see the same wondrous care.

The wheel base is long, giving unusual room both in the front and the tonneau. The wheels are 34x3½ inches—generously large for a car of this weight.

The body finish consists of 17 coats. The nickel and black finish is like the costliest cars. Even the engine is nickel trimmed.

The upholstering is deep, made of genuine leather, filled with genuine hair. The design of the car has the last touch of up-to-dateness. There are ventilators which can be opened and closed. There are demountable rims.

Inside or outside, there is nothing in this car which I know how to better. And I know every car that's made.

The Center, Cane-Handle Control---No Side Levers An Exclusive Feature

Then there is this center, cane-handle control, found in no other car. The gear shifting is done by moving this lever only three inches in each of four directions.

There are no side levers to get in the way. The entrance in front is as clear as the tonneau. Note the picture.

Both brakes operate by foot pedals. One of the pedals also operates the clutch.

This arrangement permits the left side drive, heretofore possible in electric cars only. The driver sits, as he should sit, close to the cars which he passes and on the up side of the road.

These are features to which other cars must come, but you find them today only in Reo the Fifth.

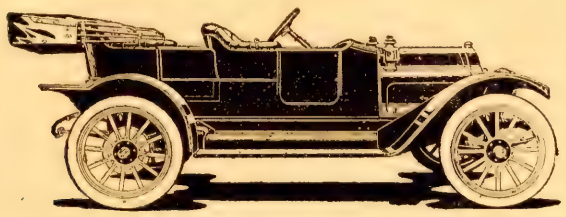
Can This Price Be Continued?

I firmly believe that this price is too low. It is figured too close; we can't hope to maintain it.

It is based on the lowest cost for materials which we have had in years. It is based on an output which may prove impossible.

But that will never lead to skimping this car. It will lead to advance in price.

The price of $1,055 on this car is not fixed. All our contracts with dealers provide for instant advance. It is impossible to fix a price as close as this, and then guarantee to continue it.



The Demi-Tonneau—$1,055

My opinion is that the value we here offer will never be duplicated, by us or by anyone else.

The Standard Car

Reo the Fifth, in my estimation, typifies the car of the future. The 30 to 35-horsepower, four-cylinder car is fast becoming the standard type.

That power is sufficient for any service, and for 45 miles per hour. Greater power means costly waste.

Reo the Fifth combines ample room with a lightness which saves on tires.

Experienced motorists, more and more are buying this type of car. It is not too large or too small, too light or too heavy. It is not wasteful of gasoline, oil or tires. It offers all that most men want, at a minimum cost of upkeep.

That is why I adopted this size and power in creating My Farewell Car.

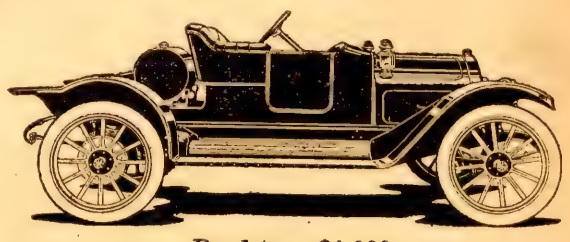
That is why this concern now stakes its whole future on this single chassis—on this ideal car.

Ask for Catalog

Our catalog shows the various styles of body. This car with Roadster body costs but $1,000.

The book also gives complete specifications. It enables comparison, part by part, with any other car. Ask us to mail it to you.

Reo the Fifth is, by all odds, the most interesting car of the season. We will tell you where to see it when we mail the book. Address today.



Roadster—$1,000

R. M. Owen & Co. General Sales Agents for **Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.**

Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ontario

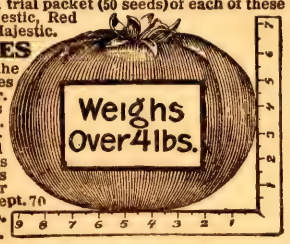
Grow These Wonderful Prize Tomatoes.

We have the largest varieties of tomatoes in the world. Specimens have been grown weighing over 4 lbs., and of superior quality and flavor. Can you do as well? It's certainly worth trying. Send 10c, stamps or silver, and we will send a trial packet (50 seeds) of each of these varieties, viz.; Majestic, Red Majestic, Yellow Majestic.

$75 IN PRIZES

are offered for the largest tomatoes grown this year. Full particulars with each package. Ask for our complete illustrated catalog of novelties and standard sorts vegetable, flower and farm seeds. Dept. 70

Iowa Seed Co.
Des Moines, Iowa.



Oats



Twenty odd years ago, Salzer's White Bonanza Oats won the world's prize of $500.00 offered by the American Agriculturist for the heaviest yielding oats.

Our new Rejuvenated White Bonanza Oats gave during 1910 and 1911 sworn-to yields ranging from 80 to 259 bushels per acre. Does well everywhere, not so particular as to soils and climes.

For 10c Stamps We Mail

A package of our Famous Oats, together with a lot of other rare farm seed samples, as also our Mammoth Catalogue, if you ask for same.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., 116 S. 8th St., LaCrosse, Wis.

TOMATO FIGS



A beautiful and valuable novelty much used for making figs. Plant grows in bush form, literally covered with fruit. The skin and flesh are a rich golden yellow, solid, thick-meated, with a pleasant flavor. When canned or dried in sugar, like figs, make excellent pies or tarts for winter use.

For Only Ten Cents

We will send packet *Tomato Fig Seed* and a Surprise Packet of other new seed in a 10c, *rebate envelope*, which when emptied, will be accepted as 10c. payment on any order for seeds in our 1912—3 color catalogue which is included FREE. Order today.

SMITH BROS. SEED CO., Box 637, Auburn, N.Y.

Free Catalog



FREE Send today for pkt. Giant Pansy (50 col).

SEEDS

and large instructive catalogue of Best Seeds at right prices. Send 2c stamp for postage. Gardeners ask for wholesale list.

ALNEER BROS.
No. 20, A Blk., Rockford, Ill.



STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Any quantity; 120 acres, 103 varieties. Also full line other small fruit plants and shrubbery. Lowest prices for quality stock, true to name. Write today for FREE catalog.

W. F. ALLEN,
82 Market Street, Salisbury, Md.

TAPE-WORM EXPELLED WITH HEAD. FREE BOOKLET. BYRON FIELD & CO. 120 So. STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

$3.50 Recipe Free for Weak Kidneys

Relieves Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling Etc.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a *quick recovery*, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you $3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K1867, Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

GARDEN and ORCHARD

The editor of this department will answer inquiries by mail if a stamped envelope be enclosed, and desires all to write him freely. This is your department; use it. Horticultural books and pamphlets will be reviewed if sent in. If you desire to know where any seed, plant, or implement can be had, write me. If obtainable, I will tell you.

THE ORCHARD AND MONEY

TO BE a moneymaker the orchard must bear fruit, and the better the fruit the more money it will bring. In many large orchards in what a few years ago were fruit growing sections, there are now only large, gnarled trees, with ragged tops and an unsightly appearance in general, and the only product is a few knotty, insect eaten and almost unusable apples.

Nothing better could be expected. Those orchards must be renovated. The ground needs working and fertilizing. But possibly the trees should have first attention, and now is a good time to give it in our central latitudes.

Trimming trees is something of an art, but the exercise of the most ordinary judgment will tell in a long neglected orchard what branches should be removed. Of course, all dead and broken or crippled branches are to be taken away. Then take out all the sucker shorts or water sprouts. Go all through the tree to the very top, and open up the thick, tangled places so as to give sunlight and a free circulation of air. Watch for branches that cross and rub against each other and remove one of them. Now walk around the tree and remove the lower limbs that would be in the way of reasonable work, even with a team, to within a few feet of the tree.

It is very clear that some large branches will have to be removed. Do not hesitate to do it, but leave short stubs and cut everything off smoothly. Painting the stub ends is well worth the trouble and cost.

Having done all this, view the tree from every point, and see that it has been given a nicely balanced tree shape. That is something to keep in mind all the time. Now plow the ground, getting as near to the trees as can well be done without cutting or breaking too many of the roots. In the region we have mentioned, the central latitudes, the orchard may be sown to stockpeas, and a profitable crop be expected. The peas leave the ground in fine condition, and the next spring it may be sown to clover. If you would complete the job, mulch the trees with coarse barnyard manure, or straw or other litter.

But you are scarcely done yet. All this should be followed at proper time and intervals with spraying. In the writer's younger days spraying was not thought of, but we know now it is necessary to the production of good fruit.

This is like making a new orchard, isn't it? That is about what it is. The old orchard has been practically worthless during all the years of its neglect, and this is making a new one much quicker than setting the young trees and giving them time to grow. Besides, the treatment the old orchard had would, in a few years make the new orchard the same. Hence, we favor renovating the old orchard.

The only question is, will it pay? Many farm orchardists have found that it does; and during the first season. As it was, the orchard was not paying. That is certain.

NEW KINDS OF POTATOES

EVERY ambitious person likes to originate things—new varieties, for instance. The potato, of all our farm crops, offers the best opportunity for this, and affords a splendid chance for farm boys and girls, too, for that matter, to try their hands. The opportunity is in the seeds that grow in little balls that appear on the plants. All potatoes do not produce these seed balls, but most of them do, and our farmer readers are familiar with them, though not many may have paid much attention to them.

To try for a new variety, save the seeds from these balls and plant them early the following spring, preferably in a hotbed. If the seeds are good they germinate quickly, and the plants are to be treated much like tomato plants—may be transplanted two or three times; first in the hotbed and then in the cold frames. Many farmers have none of these, and in that case treat as other tender plants are treated, always being careful that the plants may have sunshine, but are in no danger of frost. When the season is so advanced that there will be no more frost, transplant in the open. There is little danger in the transplanting; they seldom ever wilt.

To be sure of new varieties the seed should be taken from where several varieties are planted together, so that flowers may be fertilized by pollen from other varieties. Some think potatoes thus planted will mix in the hill, but they won't. The only chance for a cross is from the bloom, and then it cannot show itself except in a product from the seed.

Imagination
is short of the actual realization when farmers assert their power through business system.

Not Too Hard

"Doctor, I can't sleep. What would you advise?"

"We always strike at the cause of the trouble."

"Well, the baby is in the other room, but don't strike the little thing too hard."

Badly Beaten

"My papa has got so much money he don't know how to spend it."

"That's nothin', My papa has got so much money mamma don't know how to spend it.

A WOMAN FLORIST

6 Hardy Everblooming Roses On their own roots. ALL WILL BLOOM THIS SUMMER **25c**

Sent to any address post-paid; guaranteed to reach you in good growing condition.

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Antoine Rivoire, Delicate Blush
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Killarney, The Irish Beauty
Rhea Reid, Dazzling Crimson
Snowflake, Pure White
Aurora, Grandest Pink



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6 Prize-Winning Chrysanthemums, - - 25c.
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3 Choice Double Dahlias, - - - 25c.
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10 Superb Pansy Plants, - - - - 25c.
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The Grape for everybody everywhere.

A cross between the Catawba and the Concord—so scientifically made that it unites all heir merits with none of their defects. Equal in quality to the finest hot house grapes and as easily grown as the Concord. For ten years, it has proved its superiority. Has received awards wherever shown. Write at once for large descriptive catalog of Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes, Strawberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Garden Roots, Vines, Hardy Perennial Plants, Shrubs, Roses, etc. It tells how to plant and grow them—**free to everybody.**



J. T. LOVETT,
Box 156, LITTLE SILVER, N. J

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The healthier the tree, the better the fruit. The longer trees are sprayed with "SCALECIDE" the more beautiful, healthful and fruitful they become. "SCALECIDE" is the acknowledged leader of all soluble oils—the only one containing distinct fungicidal properties. "SCALECIDE" will positively kill all soft-bodied sucking insects without injury to the tree. Let us prove these statements. Send today for free booklet "SCALECIDE—the Tree Saver." Address B. G. PRATT CO., Mfg. Chemists, 50 Church St., N. Y. City.

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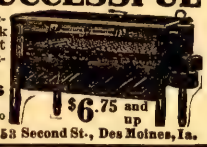


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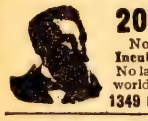


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Now the Incubator

MOST people have their incubator already set; many of them have the chicks out and in brooders, doing well. Early hatches, however, require more care and better facilities or equipment than those which come out later.

Early in March is a good time to set, and even later is suitable for beginning, particularly in the higher latitudes, where unfavorable weather hangs on so persistently. It is not a difficult task to run an incubator, but it requires patience, and the greatest success is won by those who are habitually exact. A very small thing gone wrong or neglected may spoil the entire hatch. Study the rules sent out by the manufacturer. He knows, and he is interested in the success of the machine, for the greater the success the greater will be his sales.

Be sure that the eggs are fresh and that they have had no chance to become chilled. As soon as possible test their fertility. We do not advise the use of costly eggs in a first trial. Experience is valuable in any effort, and the cheaper the experience is obtained the better.

We favor the use of the incubator, even on the farms. It relieves the hens from the long period of incubation and caring for her brood, thus increasing her usefulness as an egg producer, and it gives the attendant a large flock of chicks of the same age, and without the annoyance of a dozen mother hens.

FAT POULTRY

IT IS just as poor economy to sell poultry that is not fat as it is to sell unfatted hogs, and yet the bulk of the poultry sold in this country is sold "off the range," so to speak; that is, it is taken from the yard or runs and brought directly to market without any thought of fattening.

The Department of Agriculture regards this of sufficient importance to issue a bulletin on the subject. There are two methods of fattening in use by poultry feeders—the crate method and the pen method. We may add a third, the general run method. The crate method is to put from six to ten birds in each division of the crate or coop. Some keep each bird in a separate compartment, but it has been found that two or more birds together will do better than where they are kept separate. The pen fattening method is adapted to use on the farm. The birds to be fattened all run together in a larger or smaller pen. The other method, and the one too much in use, is where the entire flock runs together and are all fed alike.

Milk should enter into the feed of all fattening fowls—buttermilk or skim milk. The ground feed is mixed with the milk until it is like thin batter. Corn meal, wheat shorts and bran, low grade wheat flour, ground oats—these all make good fattening foods, and which are used most must depend upon the price and the ease of obtaining them. From eight to fourteen days is long enough to feed fowls.

THE FRESH EGG QUESTION.

PEOPLE who live in the towns and cities find it difficult to get fresh eggs at all, saying nothing of getting them when they are most desired. What would such people say of keeping hens and having eggs of their own to use? While so many things are being done in the cities and towns to cheapen the cost of living this may well be considered. And what we are suggesting would not seriously compete with farm egg production. Eggs so produced would not go on the market, nor would they very much reduce the consumption of market eggs.

Even renters may thus keep hens for their own use, for any one who has an available space of fifteen or twenty feet square, or of corresponding area, no matter of what shape, may keep from one to two dozen hens, and all the expense necessary is to enclose it with poultry netting over the top as well as the sides, and then three feet will be high enough. A piano box may be made a comfortable house for that number of hens, and it may be entirely outside of the pen. It may then be so arranged as to be lifted away for cleaning, and set back again in a few minutes. Fresh air and light should be freely admitted. The nests should be so located that the eggs may be obtained from the outside.

In such a flock for such a purpose no rooster is necessary, and the care of the hens would be very simple. There should be plenty of clean, fresh water, and the watering vessels may be kept on the outside, the hens reaching through the meshes to obtain it. It should be very close to the fence, though, to enable the hen to raise her head to swallow. Feed may be given in the same way, but the pen should be littered over and grain should be frequently scattered in it to keep the hens scratching. The litter should be changed frequently and may be raked out with a long handled garden rake without getting into the pen. Shells, grit and meat scraps must be provided, and some green stuff cut fine and thrown into the pen will help to make a natural ration. A bale or two of straw will provide litter for a season, and a little lime scattered in the pen every time the litter is removed will add to the healthfulness of the fowls. Thus almost any family may have a reasonable supply of eggs. When the hens become broody they should be taken out and cooped for a day or two.

CHARCOAL AND POULTRY.

EMPTY the ashes in the poultry yard; the fowls will give them prompt attention, and they will get from them what is valuable. The bits of charcoal are great correctives and whatever the chickens pick from the ashes is healthful.

Could Join In

Wife—How can you look so unconcerned while I am shivering with the cold?
Husband—What can I do?
Wife—To say the very best, you could shiver, too.

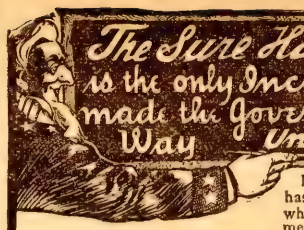
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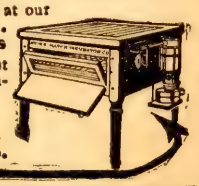
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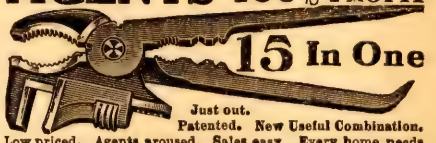
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The book entitled, "The History of White Diarrhoea, or Why Incubator Chicks Die," will be sent absolutely free by return mail to any one sending us the names of 5 to 8 of their friends that use incubators. This book can save you $100 this summer. It describes White Diarrhoea, or bowel trouble, the cause, and tells of a cure.

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FRESH AIR IN THE HOME

THE modern home idea is a dread of the cold. In cold weather fresh air brings more or less of cold in with it, and for that reason it is shut out of too many homes. The old settlers did not have such a dread of the cold. Their log cabins were seldom air tight anywhere. We do not advocate that kind of home in these modern days, but there was more robust health then than there is now.

What we contend for is fresh air in every room where people breathe, whether awake or asleep. If modern appliances may admit the fresh air without allowing the cold to come with it, all the better, but we would much rather have both than neither. We never did like to pay doctor's bills, and those who have to have the doctors would rather something else was bought with the money. Breathing bad air either winter of summer is opening the gate for the doctor—it plants the seeds for most of the ailments from which people suffer.

But drafts are to be avoided. A stream of cold air coming against any portion of the body when all the other portions are surrounded by warm air, is almost sure to bring on a cold, of which nature will very likely give notice by a sneeze. By the way, when a person begins to sneeze the position should be immediately changed, and if the sneezing is persistent, take a drink of cold water and move about.

The bed room is the place where bad air is most to be feared—it is more apt than any other to be closed both night and day. Those who do not favor the admission of fresh air during the night, should keep the room well open during the day time, no matter how cold it is. In case of night ventilation, be sure the fresh air is not thrown directly on the bed.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS AT HOME

FARM boys and girls, if they are worth anything, have ambitions, and the best way in the world to keep them on the farm is to give them something of their own. We do not mean merely allowing them to claim a pig, or a lamb, or a calf, or a colt, or even a horse they may ride or drive, but something that actually brings them money, and at intervals not too far apart. Nothing so endears an ambitious boy to his surroundings as to know there is in them something coming to himself, not merely a living, satisfactory clothing and good treatment, but actual revenue—an income.

There are delicate problems to solve in these matters, for the very things we are commending may spoil some boys, and make them feel they are concerned only in the things that are their own and take no interest in anything else. Hence, judgment must be exercised in this as in everything else. For boys a sow and pigs, or something else that will come into market without waiting too long, or a small crop of some kind that will sell for certain cash, may meet every requirement, and serve a good purpose. When one has gone to market, provide for another to be coming on; and exercise a kindly, educational oversight in the use of the money, but always fully conceding that it belongs to the boys.

For girls the lines must be a little bit different, though the principle and the end to be gained are precisely the same. If trucking is a part of the farm business, a small truck patch, whose product will bring money, may be an ideal thing for the girl. But the farm poultry affords the best means of providing an income for the girls. A brood of chickens, or other fowls, or eggs from a certain flock, answers well. We once knew a girl in a farm home who had reached the years when she began to feel her individualism and personality. It seemed to her that she ought to have something of her own—that she ought to be making some money. Her mother gave her a setting of duck eggs, and they were hatched under a hen. Every duckling seemed to her a special prize, but they were hard to manage, and it was difficult to keep them any where. Her father then built a woven wire pen for her ducks, and there never was a happier girl. She is now a wife and mother, and has a beautiful home of her own, and the old farm home is occupied by others, but she is never there without her eye wanders involuntarily to where her duck pen used to be.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

WORTH READING AND DOING

The following thoughts are borrowed from an exchange:

If the bottom of vessels in which custards are baked are slightly greased the mixture will not stick.

Leather-covered furniture can be cleaned with sweet milk applied with a piece of soft flannel. Rub gently until dry.

China on which is gilt decoration should not be washed in strong soap suds or water containing washing powder.

In washing ordinary china the hotter the water the more easily the pieces will dry and the brighter they will be.

Dish cloths should be kept scrupulously clean by washing thoroughly in soap and water, well rinsed and hung in the air after using.

An ordinary brick is excellent for an iron stand and if heated before using the irons will keep hot much longer than with the common iron stand.

Dr. W. A. Evans, of Chicago, says that a few persons are being killed each year by bad meat, but that many thousands are being killed annually by bad milk.

Pure milk, pure air, plenty of sleep and perfect cleanliness cover most of the necessary rules in hygienic child raising.

No More Disguises for Him

"No, I don't go to masked parties any more."

"What's the matter?"

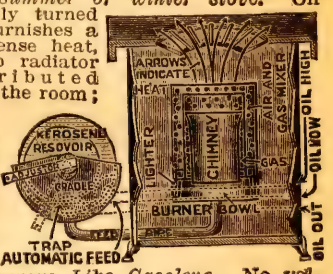
"Last year I spent the whole evening and several dollars being specially agreeable to my unknown partner, and when we took off our masks it was my wife!"

Anybody can lay rubber roofing. Heat, cold, rain or sun can not affect it. Free samples will be sent by the Century Mfg. Co., Dept. 124, East St. Louis, Ill. Their rubber roofing is guaranteed 25 years.

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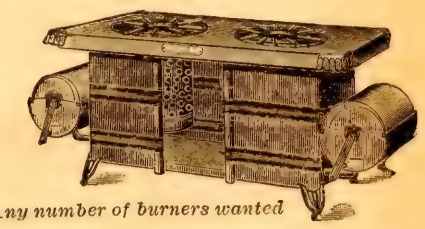


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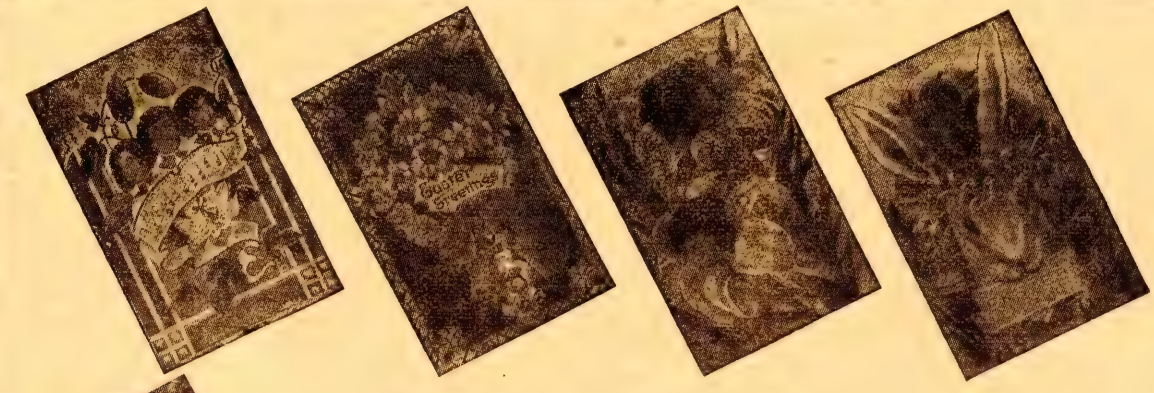


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I NEVER before sat down to make the Cadet letters ready for the paper with as many good letters before me as there are at this moment. That means, of course, that an unusual number must be left out this time; but, for all that, I am glad to have them. I get to read them myself, and I print the names and addresses of the writers, with the hope that the Cadets will treat them with the same consideration that they do those whose letters are printed.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, 19 years old, and live on a farm of 40 acres. I have always lived on a farm, and like it very much. We have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING only a short time, but we like it fine. I would be pleased to hear from the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all letters or cards I receive.—Gladys Miller, Kempton, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: We lived on a farm until I was 14 years old, then we moved here, where we have lived four years. We do not live in the city, though we have very close neighbors. The country here is not level, but it is farther down the valley. We raised two pet deer, but we had to sell them, they got so mean to little children. I hope I may receive a card or letter from the girls and boys of my age.—Rena Ham, Springfield, Ore.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy 19 years old, and live on a farm of 177 acres, where I have been living for 13 years. Nine years ago my father bought the land, and we have progressed so well that we have paid for it and put $1,500 in the bank at Durham. We also have sufficient buildings for a farm. Our dwelling is painted white and trimmed in green. I think it is real pretty. We live 16 miles north of the nearest city, and 3 miles from the nearest railway station. We raise mostly corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, and lots of other small things. I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, which I think is a good paper, to which every farmer ought to be a subscriber. I will greatly appreciate letters, photos and cards from the Cadets, and will answer them.—Edward Duncan, Rougemont, N. C.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a Texas farm of 320 acres, and enjoy farm life fine. Last year I picked 3,500 pounds of cotton. I like to work in the fields. We have 6 mules, a pony, 21 cows, 8 little calves, 20 hogs, 13 little pigs, about 50 chickens, 4 turkeys and 5 guineas. We came here from Illinois, but we have lived in Texas 7 years, and like it fine. Papa is a rice farmer, but he did not plant rice last year, but raised corn, cotton, peanuts and sweet potatoes. We will grow rice this year. We have a gasoline tractor, and I have fun running the engine. I will be 17 April 12, and would like all the Cadets to send me a card. I will answer all I receive.—Della Kridner, Brookshire, Texas.

DEAR CADETS: I am a youth of 20 years, and have lived on a farm all my life. I was raised in northeastern Kentucky, on a farm of 76 acres, where we had a nice young orchard of peaches, apples, plums, and pears. The country is mountainous and rocky. I have been in Texas only three years, but I like this country very much better than Kentucky. Our crops here are cotton, corn, potatoes, melons, and most all kinds of vegetables. The climate is mild, and our winters are not very cold. We have had no snow here for two years. My father is a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I like the paper very much. I would like to receive letters or cards from the Cadet boys and girls, especially from those who knew me in Kentucky. —John C. Lewis, Oakwood, Texas.

DEAR CADETS: I live in Deuel county, South Dakota. I am 22 years old, and have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING only a short time, but I think it is a good paper. I like the Cadet page, and read it first every time. I will start farming for myself next summer, and hope we may have a good year. Last year it was too dry; we didn't get hardly any crops at all. I would like to exchange cards with the Cadets.—Charley Halverson, Gary, S. D.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Kentucky girl 18 years of age, and live on a farm 4 miles from Hardinsburg, our nearest town. I like country life, and I love to go to school. My teacher is Miss Mary Harmon. I have only one sister and no brother, but I have a dear little brother dead. We have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING several years and I think it is a fine paper. I enjoy reading it, especially the Cadet letters. I would love to receive cards, letters and photos from all the Cadets, and will try to answer all.—Effie Hendrick, Hardinsburg, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: I will be 15 in April, and I weigh 180 pounds. I live on a farm in Lebanon county, Mich. This is a splendid locality in summer, but in winter it is too cold and stormy for comfort. Most all the people around are going into fruit farming. We think Mr. Everitt's plan is fine, and if the farmers would write and demand their price how much better it would be for them. But one waits for the other to start the thing, and that is the way it goes. We live near Glen Lake, which is known for its pleasant resorts. We also live quite near Sleeping Bear, a large sand hill on the shore of Lake Michigan. This country is quite hilly, but Michigan for me every time. We have taken UP-TO-DATE for four or five years, and are well pleased with it. Last fall my father received the telescope for getting subscribers. Our nearest town is Burdickville, our nearest railway station is Cedar, 7 miles away. The nearest shipping point by water is Glen Arbor, 5 miles from where we live.—Ethel M. Cobb, Maple City, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl 9 years old, and live on a farm of 125 acres. We raise everything that grows on a farm. My father has taken UP-TO-DATE for years, and says we would not do without it. I have a little brother 5 years old, whose name is Everitt. I think papa and mamma named him for Mr. J. A. Everitt. Papa says they can all talk of Woodrow Wilson for President, but he wants Mr. Everitt. He thinks Mr. Everitt the greatest man living. I would love to hear from the Cadets near my age.—Lulu Johnson, Locust Hill, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmers' daughter, 15 years old, and live on a farm of 80 acres. We have taken UP-TO-DATE for about a year, and think it a fine paper. I am now making up a club of subscribers. I will give a recipe for home-made candy. If made right it is a simple and delicious candy: Two cups of brown sugar and one cup of white, a tablespoonful of flour, and a pint of salt; moisten with cream and milk; boil till it hardens when dropped in a cup of cold water. Then beat for about five minutes, and pour in a butter pan to cool, and cut in squares. My birthday is just past, but I would like cards from the Cadets, and will answer all I receive.—Clara Lange, Denham, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: We have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for a long time, and think it is a grand paper. But I always turn to the Cadet page first. I live in the State of Pennsylvania, on a farm of 165 acres, with my father and mother and three sisters, of whom I am the oldest. We have 3 horses, 13 cattle and 4 hogs. I think the farm is the best place for boys and girls. I am 19 years old, and would like to hear from boys and girls near my age. Will answer all I receive.—Mary E. Newman, Hustontown, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Virginia girl, and live on the farm most of the time, though I stay in a small town sometimes. My father owns a farm, and we have 2 cows, 4 horses, and other live stock. We live about 38 miles from Washington, D. C. This is a beautiful country, and we raise grain of most all kinds. The past season was very dry, and crops did not do well. But we have had a beautiful winter—no no snow until the middle of January. It has been cold since then, and the people enjoy fine sleighriding. The lands are gencrally level. We live 4 miles from the railroad. I agree with Ruby E. Newton that the farm is the place for fresh air, fun and liberty. I would like to exchange cards with all the Cadets.—Laura Whetzel, Bristow, Va.

DEAR CADETS: My papa has been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for two years, and thinks it a very nice paper. I have read the Cadet page as long as we have taken the paper, and have always wished to write a short letter. I live on a farm and am 13 years old. We have 13 horses, 15 pigs, 7 cows, and 200 chickens. I would be very glad to exchange cards with Cadets. I am always glad to get cards from others. I will answer all I receive.—Celia Backeberg, Bottoneau, N. Dak.

DEAR CADETS: Will you admit into your circle a young man from the Sunflower state. I have not lived in Kansas all my life, only the last 4 years. I was born in Ohio, and moved from there to Indiana, and then to Kansas. I am living with my parents and brothers on a farm of 800 acres, and like the country fine. We raise wheat, oats, barley, maize, kaffir corn, cane and some corn. This is a good country for poultry, as there are not so many diseases to carry off the flock. I am 30 years old, and would like to exchange cards with the Cadets.—Emerson Seeman, Folson, Kas.

DEAR CADETS: I have read the Cadet letters and enjoy them very much. I am 23 years of age, and am a school teacher, this being my fourth term. I have 9 pupils this year. My brothers live in Eastern Kansas. I would like to exchange cards with the Cadet boys and girls.—Edith M. Carpenter, Brewster, Kas.

DEAR CADETS: May we not both come together as brother and sister ought to come? We are 17 and 15 years old repsectively, and we live on a farm of 100 acres, and raise nice hay, corn, oats, and other grains, as well as vegetables, apples and cherries. It has been very cold here. At one time it was 36 below zero. We have 3 horses, 24 cattle, 4 hogs and 100 chickens. Our nearest village is Helena, 3 miles away. We have a camera, and have a good deal of fun taking pictures. We would like to exchange letters or cards with the Cadets.—Arthur H. Wells and Irene S. Wells, Brasher Falls, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS: My father takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING and says it is the best paper he ever read, and he is 55 years old. But I don't think he can enjoy reading it any more than I do. I will be 14 April 7. We have 4 horses, 13 cattle, 12 hogs, and 125 chickens, and live on a farm of 204 acres. I live 7 miles south west of Pollack, in Missouri, the great corn state. Boys and girls, don't forget to send me a card on my birthday.—Sarah McCabe, Pollock, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 80 acres, with my father and mother, and four sisters and 2 brothers. When we came here 9 years ago, the land was all covered with pine stumps, logs and brush. Last year we raised over 800 bushels of potatoes, besides a little corn, pumpkins, vegetables, and an acre of cucumbers. I live 4 miles from Turtle Lake, where my sisters and I attend Sunday school and church. I am 15 years of age, and spend most of the summers working in the fields. I enjoy reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING and am much interested in the Cadet letters. I would be glad to exchange letters or postals with the Cadets.—Mable Case, Turtle Lake, Wisc.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer girl from sunny California, and will be 20 May 14. I very much enjoy reading the letters from the Cadets. This is a fine state, and all crops do well here. And it is such a lovely climate. I live 35 miles from the ocean, and enjoy going over in the summer. We sometimes go camping for a week or two on the beach. We own a farm of 160 acres, and can raise everything. I was working in the orchard yesterday, January 31. Would enjoy cards from the Cadets.—Violet Ford, Pleyto, Cal.

DEAR CADETS: I agree with Elsie Cook as to naming our homes. My brother and I have named ours Sparkling Golden Willow Farm. Antelope creek runs through our golden willows, and it is a pretty sight when the sun sets. Our neighbor named his Sunnyside Stock Farm. I will be 17 August 21. Would like to receive postals or letters from the Cadets, and will answer all I can get.—Rosie Unger, Barney, N. D.

DEAR CADETS: We live near the central part of Illinois, on a farm of 24 acres. We have 14 acres in raspberries and strawberries. There are two other berry farms within 4 miles of us. Just across the field is a 40-acre fruit farm—principally cherries, apples and peaches. The main farm products are corn, wheat, oats and hay. The price of land is from $150 to $300 per acre. We think UP-TO-DATE is the paper for farmers. I like the Cadet letters very much, because I like to know about the different states. It is much more pleasant to read the letters than to study books. I am 16, and would like to exchange letters or cards with the Cadets.—Myrtle Hare, Macomb, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I like UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It is an up-to-date paper all around, sure enough. I am delighted when I turn to the Cadet page and read the nice letters the boys and girls write. I am 17, and live 15 miles from Paducah, on a farm of 100 acres. Land is worth $35 to $100 an acre. We had a large crop, including corn, hay, sweet potatoes, peanuts and tobacco. I would be pleased the best in the world for all you Cadets to come to see me; we would have a jolly time eating peanuts. But our principal crop is tobacco, and it is a good price—$9.75 to $12 per hundred pounds. Well, boys and girls, I will answer all post cards I receive from Cadets or anybody else, and I will send a picture to all who write me.—Rudy Watkins, Hickory Grove, Ky.

ADDITIONAL LETTERS

Letters from the following were crowded out. These deserve the same consideration as the more fortunate ones. Correspond with them.

Ernest Rosebrook, Deshler, Ohio.....17
Harley W. Gibson, St. Joe, Ind. 17
Beulah Cusick, Dighton, Mich.....15
Lyman Morgan, McLoud, Okla.....18
Viola Mullikin, Downing, Mo. 13
Watson Sturges, Sherman, Conn. .....
Wayne Hunter, Harborcreek, Pa. 13
Nellie M. Dodds, Queenstown, Md. 6
Julia E. Melvin, Queenstown, Md.....13
Pearl Toman, Marion, Mich 11
J. J. Rice, Jennings, Okla. 40
Melissa Blood, Steamburgh, N. Y. 17
Dora Light, Ola, Ark. 19
Ernest Cowman, Monroe, Iowa.....16
Nellie O. Adams, Helmer, Ind. 17
Clarence M. Clemens, Lederach, Pa.....13
Lewis Martin, Weston, Mo. 45
Allen Mitchel, High Point, N. C.....18
Ida M. Dunham, Milton, Ill. 17
La Vera Meines, Nez Perce, Ida. 14
Henry Vogel, Marion, Kas. 16
Elmer Jones, Jonesboro, Tex. 22
Mabel Richards, Granville, Ohio 12
Clara Brown, Kinsville, Ohio 16
Ernest H. Taylor, Marietta, O 11
Angie L. Fuller, Worthington, O.....16

Send a Club

A club of four or more at only 12½ cents each—every farm home.

SPECIAL SECOND CADET LETTERS

How It Is In Idaho

I am a subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I think what it teaches is certainly right. Farmers will get wise to their interests some time, and perhaps wake up and do something.

This state, I think, is hard to beat. Its products are gold and silver, copper, iron, coal, millions of feet of lumber, wheat, barley, oats, hay, spuds, apples, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, grapes, and all kinds of small fruits in abundance. Our live stock are horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. It is a state that can live within itself almost. Some corn is raised and a little tobacco.

The climate is mild—no tornadoes, no cyclones, no hard storms of any kind. Ther is plenty of snow in the high mountains, but some parts are very dry, while others have plenty of rainfall. The southern part is mostly irrigated.—S. R. Walker, Nez Perces, Idaho.

A Letter from New York

The land in this part of New York is more than half hillside, and in most places it is very steep. But the land that has any care is real good and produces good crops. It is mostly stony and sells at from $50 to $75 per acre.

Potatoes is our principal crop. The different varieties grown are Number Nine, Irish Daisies, Green Mountain and White Globe. These are all white potatoes, and of the red varieties we have Pride of the West, a late potato, and a small red potato called Bliss's. Last year my father had only six acres to potatoes, but he got from 700 to 800 bushels. Buyers here have been paying $1 a bushel, but the price has now fallen to 92 cents. People who have butter and eggs to sell (Jan. 28) are getting a good price—butter 30 cents a pound.

There is a canning factory at Cohocton, and farmers are beginning to raise sweet corn, beans and peas for it. Some are raising strawberries, raspberries and blackberries. Wheat, oats, barley, rye and buckwheat are also produced here. But farmers did not have many apples to sell last year. The varieties of apples here are Northern Spy, Newtown, Pippin, Pound Sweets, Twenty Ounce Pippin and Winesaps.

There are no forests near my home, but a few miles away there are, the principal trees being beech, birch, maple, elm, pine, hemlock and oak. The nut-bearing trees are chestnut, butternut, walnut and beechnut.

We began taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING about three years ago, when it was first heard of about here, and now nearly everybody takes it.—Luella Slayton, Cohocton, N. Y.

Nearly All Take Up-to-Date

This is a good farming country "way down in Egypt," and we raise corn, wheat, oats, timothy, redtop clover and some alfalfa. I have sent in my renewal with one new subscriber, but as nearly everybody in this country takes UP-TO-DATE *it* is hard to get new subscribers.—Fred Pittmaon, Eldorado, Ill.

Every Farmer in Texas to Read Up-to-Date

I have been a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE for three years, and have got up one club. But I am going to take another step in advance and secure more subscribers, for I regard this as the grandest paper I ever read. I would like for every farmer in the state of Texas to read UP-TO-DATE that they may learn what Mr. Everett is doing for the farmers. Let us all get busy and see how many new subscribers we can get by 1913. I am sending in my subscription for five years.—Virgil Pyrum, Leonard, Texas.

Mr. Pyrum writes that, as a Cadet, he has received about two hundred letters and cards, but on at least forty of them he could not make out the address, and hence, could not answer. This is a serious fault with many people, and makes a great deal of trouble in ordering things. Names and addresses should always be written plain and carefully. If all the Cadets had the ambition to extend our circulation that Mr. Pyrum has, wouldn't we grow?

Wonderful Extent of the Cadets

We quote the following from a letter just received from the mother of one of our Cadet writers. UP-TO-DATE goes wherever these letters come from:

"My daughter is sending out from one to two letters and three or four cards every day. She has never failed to get a handful of cards and letters every mail, but two since her letter came out in the paper. Yesterday she got eighteen cards (her birthday shower) and two letters. She received so far thirty-four birthday cards, and is looking for a few more. One can scarcely realize the extent of the Cadets. Cards have come from about thirty states; one splendid letter from the central part of Alaska, where from May 20 to August 20 the days are from 22 to 23 hours long; in the country where Buck in 'The Call of the Wild' ended his days. The writer has been a freighter and tells of the dog teams."



Eight Beautiful Roses Will Bloom This Season

We want every reader and subscriber to have this fine assortment of rose bushes. Each variety is a valuable one, noted for its wonderful vigor and hardiness, beautiful in form and coloring. We have used great care in selecting for you this list of hardy ever-blooming roses, which quickly produce large, symmetrical plants, clothed with clean, bright foliage and bearing great loads of beautiful flowers. Everyone can succeed with them as they thrive in all sections of the country with ordinary care and are the kind that bloom every month of the growing season.

They are guaranteed to reach you in good, healthy condition, as all details for careful packing have been arranged for and with each package we send complete directions for their planting, care and culture.

WITHOUT COST

ETOILE DE FRANCE
This rose has been selected from the almost unlimited list of hardy red roses as being the acme of perfection. A giant in hardiness and sturdiness, the plant forms a magnificent bush which is an ornament to all gardens. Great masses of the most beautiful roses imaginable are borne all summer. One of the finest of all garden roses.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA
This wonderful rose is a crowning masterpiece. With a hardy, vigorous constitution, it has the most magnificent foliage that is possessed by any variety. Blooms continuously producing immense, deep, double grandly former flowers.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH
An indispensable rose for bedding or decorative purposes just recently introduced but fast gaining popularity by its wondrous beauty. It is hardy enough to withstand all climates.

ETOILE DE LYON
To obtain a pure yellow rose to meet all the requirements of the perfect bedder has been the aim of rose wizards for some time and a fine strong grower, thriving with ordinary care and producing a profusion of glorious flowers all summer.

HELEN GOULD
No garden collection would be complete without this most valuable red rose. Great masses of splendid, rich, velvety roses are produced all through the summer impressing everyone with their superiority and great beauty. The buds are of unusual size and exquisitely shaded, the petals of which are smooth and velvety.

BLACK ROSE
The large, beautiful flowers look as if cut from the heaviest rich velvet, shading from deepest maroon red to blackest crimson. They are produced in successive crops the entire growing season.

WHITE—KILLARNEY
The wonderful new "Irish Beauty" is setting everyone to raving over its surpassing beauty and elegance. The buds are exquisitely long and pointed, unfolding broad, wax-like petals into enormous semi-full flowers of pure white.

DOROTHY PERKINS (Climbing)
This rose is perfectly hardy and a rapid, vigorous grower. The rich, deep-green foliage is extra-ordinarily beautiful. It is extremely free in bloom, producing flowers in immense clusters, each rose being perfect in form and size.

MY OFFERS

Offer 1 Send me 50 cents for your subscription—new or renewal—and in return I will send you UP-TO-DATE FARMING for two full years and the Complete Collection of 8 Roses.

Offer 2 Send me 50 cents for your own subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING and that of some friend or neighbor, for 1 year each, and I will send you the Complete Collection of 8 Beautiful Roses.

Offer 3 Send me $1.00 in payment of the subscriptions of two friends for two years each and I will send you the Collection of 8 Beautiful Roses for your trouble.

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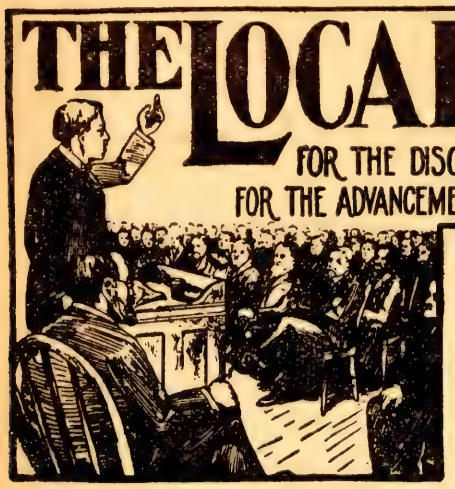
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UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Farmers Society *of* Equity Department



THE FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is a farmers' organization, incorporated, headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. Its first and greatest object is *"To obtain Profitable Prices for all the Products of the Farm, Orchard and Garden.*

The Membership

consists of farmers and is limited to farmers and co-workers with farmers. The wives of members and their minor sons and daughters may become *special members* on the majority vote of all *regular* and *special* members of the union. They may be charged a fee, or not, as the union may decide. If a fee is charged it shall be placed in the local union treasury.

The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the Society. In it must be shaped the plans and work that will revolutionize American agriculture and usher in the time when the tiller of the soil shall no longer be a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for others, but when he shall be a more important and more independent member of society. Through the local union, assisted by headquarters and representatives on all the great markets of the country, all the *business* of the members—selling and buying—can be done.

How to Organize a Local Union

Whenever a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING reaches that condition of mind that he believes the farmers of his community should do more of their own business of selling and buying, instead of paying an enormous price to have it done by middlemen, he should send for instructions for organizing a local union. Any person who stands well in his community can organize.

The Membership Fee

is $2.00, which pays all the expense for the first year. The annual dues after the first year is $1.50. Part of the fee and dues is retained in the local union treasury; the apportionment will be fully explained in the instructions.

The Emblem



of the Farmers Society of Equity is shown here. It is a demand for profitable prices for farm crops and a pledge of justice and equity to all. Every farmer should wear a button with this emblem which identifies him as a member of the Farmers Society of Equity, the best and most helpful union he ever had an opportunity to connect with.

A local union is wanted at every town, city and shipping point where not already established. Send for instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., to

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
Indianapolis, Ind.

Has every subscriber read the small type above?

—o—

If there is a single person who reads this paragraph, and who has not yet read above we hope he will do it now.

—o—

It is intended to tell what the Farmers' Society of Equity is, who may be members, what the local union is and how it may be organized.

—o—

There is no pretense though to tell of the benefits that can be realized through the local union and the whole society. This paper and the literature that will be sent to all enquirers will explain that fully.

—o—

Of course the reason for the Society and its local unions is to provide the conditions for co-operation among farmers. In this case the direction that the co-operative effort takes is in marketing crops and buying supplies.

—o—

There is no greater thought before the people today than how farmers may co-operate to send their produce the most directly to the ultimate consumers. The spirit of co-operation is universal through the rural districts and more local organizations are being organized now than ever before.

—o—

We have often said, but it is worth repeating, that it is just as necessary for agriculture to have an organization at every market town and city or shipping station as it is for a railroad system to have a depot there and an agent in charge at every town.

—o—

Considering the immense benefits to be realized from community co-operation in selling and buying it is strange that the farmers do not take to it like a duck does to water. For a fact there is no class of our people who need to make money more, or save money more, or like to do these things more than the farmers. Yet we have seen them continue year after year paying enormous, exorbitant prices for services that can be entirely dispensed with if they will take the simple, natural step of joining together to do their own business.

—o—

We will not make an illustration now of what can be gained by co-operative selling, because we have made them so often before. But we will now give an example of the advantage of co-operative buying that just came to our notice.

—o—

A few days ago the president of the F. S. E. was at a meeting in Boone county and the secretary of the Advance local asked him to get prices for them on coal oil, a carload or less. The quotations made by the Tiona Refining Co. of Indianapolis are as follows:

49 per cent government test, Penna. oil at 9½c a gallon.

43 per cent government test Ohio oil at 7½c a gallon.

These prices are delivered at Advance station in five and ten casks or more of fifty gallons each. If a carload of sixty casks is taken a man will be sent along to help deliver it. Also the company will pay the return freight on the casks when sent back to be refilled.

—o—

Now as to the advantage of co-operative buying: The grades of oil quoted above sell regularly through the country in retail quantities at 16c to 18c a gallon, or practically double the wholesale prices.

—o—

The prices quoted on coal oil was a revelation to us. It is a fact that few farmers have any idea of how they are being robbed on nearly every commodity they buy. We hear of the high cost of living in the cities, but it is as great a problem in the country. Notwithstanding that we have been intimately associated with co-operative selling and buying work for years we are daily realizing more what can be made and saved. Farmers will never know until they organize and practice it.

—o—

Individuals are powerless to help themselves, but many individuals, selling and buying as a unit, immediately become a power that commands recognition in any market. The individual knows very little about the business of marketing or buying, except buying of the country merchant. He has not been in the real markets, except possibly on a visit to see the sights. He would really be ridiculed if he offered only his small crop. But fifty or a hundred or two hundred crops combined is a different proposition. Such a bulk attracts the buyers and soon the local union secretary becomes an expert in all that goes toward marketing produce and buying supplies.

—o—

We know that a local organization of farmers anywhere can be made highly beneficial. And if that organization is a local union of the Farmers' Society of Equity it will enjoy advantages that will increase the benefits several times over. For instance, our local unions, no matter where situated, can learn from headquarters where to buy everything at wholesale prices and besides they will have the co-operation of the society's representatives on over one hundred of the largest markets in selling their crops to the final demand.

—o—

So our appeal is for a local union at every market point or shipping station. This paper now goes to over 20,000 postoffices, and nearly all of them are centers of agricultural communities that should have local unions. It is plain the great opportunity we have to present this matter and it should be as plain to the readers the opportunity that opens for every such community and some person in each who is a reader of the paper to secure for the community the good benefits of organization and co-operation.

—o—

So see the call for **organizers** elsewhere. This movement is the greatest one before the people today. Our proposition to organizers has merit beyond almost anything else you can find. You will agree with both of these claims if you write for particulars.

—o—

Remember, the campaign is to control every 1912 crop for marketing to secure profitable prices. Every local union counts in the control and power to make prices. Send for particulars and get busy while the crops are being produced. The time for farmers to protect themselves is **now.** After the crops are ready to market it will be too late to begin to think about organizing. Organize now and let the union grow in membership and knowledge of how to handle the marketing problem all spring and summer.

—o—

Your howl against low prices will not avail much if you wait without an organization until you are ready to market. The time to move is now, and move with the determination that the farmers of your community will do their own business for once. If you begin now you can prepare for marketing the 1912 crops in a way that will surprise the world before it is much older.

—o—

If wheat, or corn, or oats, or potatoes, or cotton are grown in your community; if there will be fruit, or vegetables, or live stock, or eggs, or poultry to market this spring and next summer, some of them will sell at too low prices if the people sleep on as they have slept before. Some of them will lose tens of dollars, others hundreds and other a thousand or more unless they move to protect themselves. All that is needed is a leader. We want to hear from some person in each community who will take the lead.

—o—

Bad marketing has often blasted farmers' hopes after they were very successful in producing. This need not be said of your community in 1912 if our advice is accepted and acted upon.

PRODUCING OR SELLING—WHICH

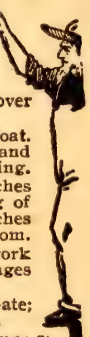
WE LIKE to quote from the Farmer Journal, one of the oldest and most substantial farm papers in the country. In the March number, discussing the fact that everything is howling for bigger crops and greater production, the Journal has the following:

What avails it if a community succeeds in raising better and larger crops, unless they can be profitably marketed? There is no branch of the farmer's business that is in greater need of scientific treatment than the selling end of it. The trusts, the middlemen and the transportation companies not only combine to levy tribute upon the tiller of the soil, but by various manipulations keep him always the under dog. What is the unsophisticated producer among so many? But a co-operative association of farmers, with a trusty selling agent, schooled not only in prices, but also in all the tricks of trade, would be a tower of strength to a farming community. His duties would necessarily include grading, sorting, preparing for shipment, and all the other details necessary to secure for the producer the highest market prices. His expert advice should include directions as to the best routes to market, the proper time to sell and all the other details which the middlemen have at their fingers' ends, and which give them such a great advantage over the individual producer. Thus high efficiency in production would go hand in hand with profitable selling, and the toiling farmer would come to his own without hurting anybody else.

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BROWN FENCES will outlast any other because of heavier wires and thicker galvanizing. 160 styles for all purposes. Also Lawn Fences and Gates.
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FARMERS NEED ORGANIZATION

THE farmer is already getting oceans of advice. If it is good advice, the more the better, on the principle of "line upon line,, and precept upon precept." He is already getting floods of information. It is pouring upon him in torrents from the Department of Agriculture, from agricultural colleges, farmers' institutes, various kinds of agricutural and horticultural societies, from thousands of professors, lecturers, experimenters and demonstrators; in pamphlets, circulars and bulletins.

Much of that information is valuable, and probably the farmer should not kick, despite the fact that it all tends to increased competition, overproduction, lower prices for farm products, higher-priced and more worthless farm labor, and higher prices for what the farmer has to buy. And, of course, it should be borne in mind that this agricultural propaganda is not primarily a farmers' movement, and that it is benefiting others more than it benefits the farmers. Indeed, it is a debatable question whether it is not doing the farmer more harm than good.

But it can, at least, be safely said that there is one thing the farmer needs more than he needs additional information, and that is organization. Of the one hundred and one blessings that organized agriculture could bestow, attention is asked to five of them enumerated by Chas. S. Conwell, in Farm Journal.

1. It would put more farmers in Congress. How humiliating to intelligent farmers in this supposed-to-be representative government, that there are so few farmers in Congress! The railroads and trusts have probably fifty to represent them where there is one farmer. This fact is full of peril to the farmer; and means for him, if it continues, even less profit from his farm, still fewer comforts in his home, more patches on his pants, and sooner or later —as in certain European countries—"peasant" and "serf" as his titles of honor.
2. It would make it impossible for any man in this country hereafter to get his clutches on hundreds of millions and leave it to his children and grandchildren, either as a means for the display of folly or as a weapon wherewith to help subjugate the nation to the yoke of plutocratic oligarchy.
3. It would bring producer and consumer closer together, and thereby remedy existing conditions under which the average consumer can hardly live because of the high price of farm products, and the average farmer can hardly live because he has difficulty in getting enough out of his crops to meet expenses.
4. It could reduce the number of offices and the salaries attached to them, with their never-ending increases, and thereby head off monarchial salaries and conditions, and help bring it about that the average intelligent and capable farmer could get as much out of his business as the average politician and others now get out of theirs.
5. An organized agriculture would have it in its power to govern this country and make and preserve it in fact as in name a government of, for and by the people. But an "advised" and "informed" but unorganized agriculture will accomplish nothing. it will become poorer and poorer.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTIGATION URGED

A REPORT from Washington, of date February 2, gives the gist of a message by President Taft to Congress urging an international inquiry into the high cost of living. The report contained the following:

For some years past the high and steadily increasing cost of living has been a matter of such grave public concern that I deem it of great public interest that an international conference be proposed at this time for the purpose of preparing plans, to be submitted to the various governments for an international inquiry into the high cost of living, its extent, causes, effects, and possible remedies.

There is no doubt but that a commission could be appointed of such unprejudiced and impartial persons, experts in investigation of economic facts, that a great deal of very valuable light could be shed upon the reasons for the high prices that have so distressed the people of the world, and information given upon which action might be taken to reduce the cost of living.

Those who have conducted investigations have found that the phenomenon of rising prices is almost if not quite general throughout the world, but they are baffled in the attempt to trace the causes by the impossibility of making any accurate international comparisons. This is because, in spite of the number of investigations already made we are still without adequate data and because as yet no two countries estimate their price levels on the same basis or by the same methods.

EVERY CITY WITHIN A WALL

THE modern city is surrounded by a strong wall, with gates in control of a few toll takers, as truly as ancient cities were within walls. But compared with the old cities the present condition is infinitely worse. The purpose of the ancient walls was to protect the inhabitants from their enemies. The purpose of the present walls, although imaginary they are no less real in effectiveness, is to rob the inhabitants of money. The more or less organized and co-operating wholesalers and commission men control the supply of food products that come into a city's market nearly as completely as though it was compelled to enter at gates and with the permission of the gatekeeper. Producers are thus often shut out of markets, while the prices consumers are charged are several times as much as the producer would be glad to accept. The proposition is to break down the wall and permit free entry of every necessity of life. This can be done through the farmers organized, but it can be done quicker and more completely with both ends organized and co-operating.

Once More.

We have often requested our subscribers and correspondents to write distinctly, always give address in full and write communications or special matter on separate sheets from orders. The many thousand new subscribers added each month appears to make it necessary to repeat our injunction. Please do these things and you will help us very much. Write your name and address so plainly that a clerk can read it at a glance. When you renew your subscription always say it is a **renewal.** When you order your address changed, when renewing or at other times, **always be sure to give the old address as well as the new one.**

Always remember these things in writing us or any other publisher.

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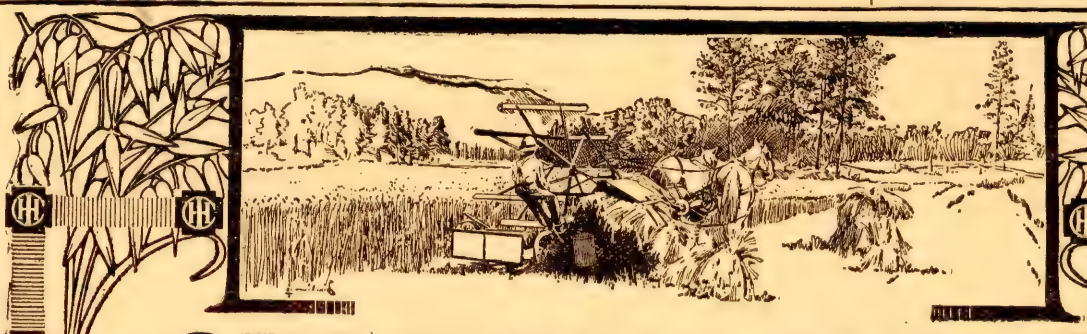
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they belong—quickly in time of emergency. I H C harvesting machine owners know that if by accident any part of their machine should happen to break, an exact duplicate of that very part can be obtained quickly from the I H C local dealer. This point is of the utmost importance when the grain is ripening or the harvest begun. It does away with all delays, all risks, all possibility of losing part of the harvest profit.

Their many years of constant improvement place I H C harvesting machines in a class by themselves. Whether you choose a Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Milwaukee, Deering, or Plano binder, you are assured of getting a machine built right and tested under every condition that you will ever have to meet at harvest time.

The I H C local dealer handling these machines is the man for you to see. From him you can get information that will help you to make up your mind as to which binder will best insure the full profit of your season's work. Decide only after the most careful consideration and you will surely buy an I H C machine.

Champion
Deering

McCormick
Milwaukee

Osborne
Plano

Take plenty of time to consider, compare all the points of all the machines you know of, before you buy a binder. If you do this thoroughly, you will become convinced that an I H C binder will do the best work for you, be the most dependable, efficient, and durable of all the machines you investigate.

There is quality in the material and construction of I H C harvesting machines that only a half century of experience can assure. There is a simplicity in the design which makes the working of the machines easy to understand and makes it safe to trust them in the hands of unskilled help. Last, and most important, I H C binders are backed by an organization that insures your getting interchangeable repair parts—parts that fit where

When you have decided upon your binder, you will need a supply of binder twine. To get through the season with the least waste and trouble, buy one of the seven perfectly dependable brands of twine—Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Deering, Milwaukee, Plano, or International—in Sisal, Standard, Manila, and Pure Manila grades.

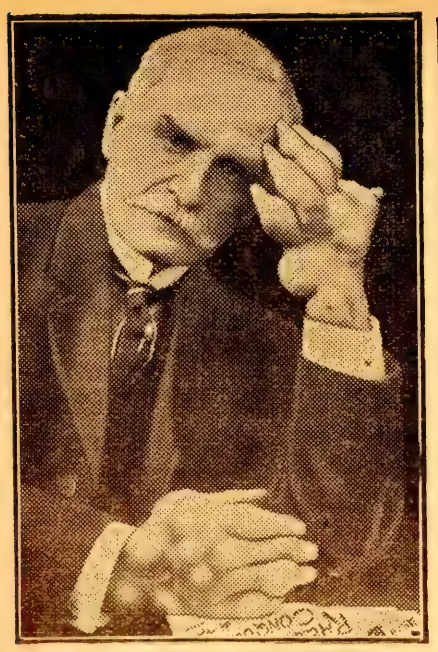
Your most important work now is the selection of machines for this season's harvest. See the I H C local dealer at once—today if you can, this week by all means. If it is not convenient for you to see him now, sit down and write for catalogues. A post card will bring you full information.



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(Incorporated)
Chicago U S A

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The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U. S. A.



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This photograph truthfully shows the terrible effects of rheumatism in my case, but today I enjoy perfect health and devote my life to curing others.

After spending $20,000 and suffering untold agony for 36 years, I discovered a remedy which permanently cured me, and I will send you a package of the very same medicine absolutely free.

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Every day lost means one more day of needless pain, so write now to S. T. Delano, Dept. 141C Delano Bldg., Syracuse. N. Y.

Headache AND Neuralgia quickly cured by Hockers Celery Tablets. Send today for free trial package.

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who wants to make the most of his or her possibilities with poultry should read a first-class poultry paper.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING cannot devote the space to poultry raising that it would like to. We have therefore made arrangements with the leading poultry monthly, the American Poultry Journal, to supply it with our own paper and offer you

American Poultry Journal 1 *year*
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A REAL BARGAIN
$1.00 WORTH FOR 50c

The regular price for this combination is $1.00. Send 50 cents coin, wrapped in paper, or a 50-cent money order and we will enter your subscription for both as above. This *is a real bargain.*

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

THE DIVISION OF MARKETS NOT ENOUGH

VERY special attention is called to our editorial in this issue, "A Division of Markets." Count this as another great achievement for UP-TO-DATE FARMINGand the Farmers Society of Equity. In a letter from Hoke Smith, the sponsor for the bill, he says there is every indication that the bill will pass. Farmers must not, however, think that the law and the division of markets in the Department of Agriculture will be all they need. Unless farmers organize and systematize their marketing and put themselves in a condition to use the information that will come from such a source they will find the new department will benefit handlers, speculators and consumers of their products more than themselves. What will it avail the farmers, individually or in local organizations, to know where a demand exists if there is not a restriction in supplying the demand to prevent a glut? And how can even the government, through its Department of Agriculture, intelligently direct the supply to the demand unless farmers are organized in a nation-wide organization to themselves report their supply to their own central head or the Department of Agriculture, if the law goes that far?

A Local More Important.

This is Presidential year and you are told that there is grave danger of the country going to the dogs unless you vote for the ———— party, etc. But a local union of the F. S. E. at your market town will do more to save you and your community than all the parties combined.

Parcels Post vs. Local Unions

We are for a parcels post law that safeguards the short hauls, but we are one thousand times as strong for a local union of the F. S. E. at every market town and shipping station.

The One Thing.

The one thing, above all others, that will mold public opinion and bring about the necessary education that must precede organization and co-operation by farmers, and hasten the day of farmers' freedom from boards of trade and produce exchanges is the widest possible circulation of this paper. Therefore, send clubs of subscribers.

Paid For.

If you are receiving this paper and have not subscribed for it direct it is going to you as a gift from a friend. In such a case you should read it carefully, because your friend's object was to help you.

The Cotton Exchange

As satan sat on the fence one day
Watching the farmer at work in his hay
He said to himself:
"This farmer's great pelf
Will make fine picking in the "Street" one day.

So he patted himself in sleek conceit
And chuckled aloud at the farmer so meek.
The farmer, toiling
In sunshine broiling,
Counts on his hay his mortgage to meet.

Satan chuckled again and called him "friend,"
And whispered low "I have money to lend."
"Let the farmer deposit
His hay in my closet,
I'll check up his debts till haytime again."

And the farmer thought while thus beguiled
What a nice man this; how sweetly he smiles.
Then satan did say:
"No interest you'll pay."
Just make a receipt for each bale thus tied."

"When the bale is sold for a price that's fair
We will just divide the profit so rare."
Then he licked his chops
And in glee did hop
As he watched the farmer walk into his snare.

W. A. Strickland.

Eunice, N. M., Dec. 22, 1911.

(Apropos the recent arrangement to finance two million bales of cotton in the South.—W. A. S.)

I WOULD LEAVE THE FARM

LET me ask you, Mr. Lukewarm Farmer, are you content that your children shall labor and oftentimes drudge, from the cradle to the grave, for the poor living that is the reward of the average farmer, under the present system of marketing? .Are you content to continue the uncertainties that have attended farming under the old system of distribution, and see the people who handle and manipulate the crops, processes that don't represent one-hundredth of the time, labor and thought you bestowed on them, make their thousands and millions? Are you willing to continue robbing your soil of its fertility, making it poorer year after year because you don't get enough price to restore the plant food, and see the great elevator and sky-scraper office buildings raise their heads almost in the clouds; and the stock yards and factories that your products made possible, but which you don't own, spread over acres and more acres?

If you want to continue it this way; if you want to continue to do all the hard work of producing while a few others do the easy work of marketing, you will be accommodated. But if the writer was a boy now on a farm, and if his father would not join the Farmers Society of Equity and help to establish its system of marketing, I would rebel and notify my father that I would leave the farm at the first opportunity.

It is bad enough to contend against the uncertainties of the weather and combat blight, insects and other foes, but, in view of the simple plan that this paper and the Society has so clearly presented, and so strongly urged its adoption; and pointing so clearly to the way to obtain prices and profitable price always, it is no longer necessary to let gamblers and speculators control your products, make your prices and rule your life in the future.

NO SIR, IF I WERE A YOUNG MAN ON A FARM NOW, I WOULD NOT STAND FOR IT. EDITOR.

For the Ladies
35 EMBROIDERY DESIGNS



WITHOUT COST

Here are 35 Beautiful Embroidery Designs that I have secured excclusively for the ladies of my large UP-TO-DATE family. In the assortment are 6 Embroidery Borders, 4 Butterflies, 5 Emblems, 2 Alphabets, 2 Initial Wreaths and innumerable other beautiful and attractive designs.

The designs can be easily and readily transferred to the fabric without the use of a flat-iron, stamping compound or any other out of date accessories. Each design can be transferred six or eight times.

HOW TO GET THE DESIGNS

For a limited time I am offering a trial 3-month subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING for the exceedingly small sum of 10 cents.

With every new 3-month trial subscription I am going to give one of these complete 35-piece Embroidery Transfer Outfits.

Send your order at once to
J. A. EVERITT, Editor Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis

THE LOCAL UNION

. . The local union of the F. S. E. is the business center of the community; the workshop of farmers where they forge their toil and skill into dollars to buy the necessities, comforts and luxuries of life; the social center of the farm community; the magnet that draws the country to the city and the city to the country; the incentive for the boy to stay on the farm and likewise the greatest incentive to attract the city or town girl to a country home; the school master of scientific producing and of systematic marketing; the realization of ideals in agriculture the stimulator of aspiration; the medium through which the country uplift comes; the developer of a fraternal spirit and community of interests; the dispeller of poverty; the dispenser of riches to its members, the rendevous of all the members of the farm family; the place where acquaintances are made and ripe friendships matured; the bright and shinning social and business center of the whole community.

WITH THE ORGANIZERS AND LOCAL UNIONS

One of the best locals reported since our last number was sent by Organizer Emil E. Larsen of Camino, Eldorado County, California. It was for 87 members and Mr. Larsen requested that the charter be not issued at once because they would add to it. Eldorado county is heavily engaged in fruit raising for the Eastern markets and to market their fruit is the chief object in organizing. As an example of what can be done where there is a will we will say that a few months ago Mr. Larsen wrote: "I do not consider myself competent to organize." But he was full of the faith and having been a member at large for several years and he promises to be one of the most successful organizers. Mr. Larsen wrote: "I believe the Farmers' Society of Equity is the best one for a national farmers' organization.

Organizer Morris of Oakley, Ida., wrote Feb. 21 that he secured nineteen members in as many minutes at North Oakley. They will be added to the Marion local union.

Summerdale, Ala., local union shipped several carloads of sweet potatoes through the Equity system in the northern cities and netted an average of 85 cents a hamper.

Cornwallis, Mont., local union meets on the first and third Saturdays in each month. They are considering the matter of establishing a flour mill. A committee was appointed. Also the matter of raising seed peas is having consideration. The responses for selling and buying have been so encouraging that it was ordered that a part of each meeting should be considered as community sales day.

Advance (Boone Co.), Ind., local union has bought fence posts, salt, etc., to its advantage. They are now preparing to buy coal oil in 50-gallon casks. They estimate that the members can buy a carload.

S. J. Clark, secretary Miles X Roads, Tenn., local union, writes that they are preparing for business this year. They commended the work of Organizer John J. Miles at their last meeting and endorsed him for the county organizer for 1912. Tobacco, fruit, vegetables and grain are raised for sale by the members.

Jacob H. Bretz, president of Bretzville, Ind., local union, reports that they buy and sell co-operatively. Andrew Wagner, a member, is the business agent. "We raise wheat," Mr. Bretz says, "and although the price is not up to the minimum we do not blame the Society, but the reciprocity scare, which caused growers to dump their crops and build up the enormous visible. Many of our farmers do not yet understand the F. S. E. They can read, but they do not act. When we can get to the point that the consumers of farm products will buy direct from the farmers' local unions then they will see and understand.

"Hays City, Kan., local union has been engaged for six weeks in buying and selling hay. Now we are going to buy our spring seeds co-operatively. I was down to Salina and bought a carload of seed corn, 600 bushels, at $1.00 per bushel. With all of this business that we are doing I am sure that a great many more of our farmers will join in the ranks of the Farmers' Society of Equity."

Above was reported by Mr. Frank Moore, secretary.

C. C. Clark, president Miles Cross Roads, Tenn., local union, wants us to announce a meeting for his union on April 1, at 6 p. m. Mr. Clark's address is Red Rolling Springs, Tenn.



This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered dependable.

QUESTION. *Please tell me, a subscriber to* UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *where I can get in touch with producers of feed stuff at reasonable prices, such as corn, oats, hay, middlings, bran, etc.—Harry L. Hager, Springfield, W. Va.*

ANSWER. Parties having such things to offer please communicate with Mr. Harger.

Q. *Please let me know whether the official paper is sent to members-at-large. 2 Can you tell me when wheat and oats will sell at the highest between now and harvest time.*

A. 1. Yes, a membership-at-large fee includes a year's subscription to the official paper. 2. It is impossible for us to tell you when the grain will sell at the highest prices. Read our market reports and advice. It is a good plan to sell oats when it sells at the minimum price, without waiting for a possible higher price. Wheat is advancing now, because the gamblers and millers pretend to have just discovered that the supply in the country is short. As a matter of fact, any person of ordinary intelligence, acquainted with events as they transpire and can put two and two together and make four, has known for a long time that the supply of wheat in the country was short, or was getting short. The excitement now is to put the price up so that the exploiters who have tens of millions of bushels stored can get the profit, instead of giving it to the farmers.

Q. *Mr. G. W. Williams, Mendenhall, Miss., informs us that he has had many inquiries about his molasses that was referred to in a recent number of* UP-TO-DATE FARMING. *He further says that his price is 50 cents per gallon f. o. b. his station, and that he would like to supply all of the readers of our paper. He says it is first-class, made from red cane, made to keep all through the summer.*

TO FIGHT THE LEAGUES.

THE rapidly advancing wave of organization, by both the farmers and the consumers of their products, has greatly alarmed the organized middle interests. Already the word has gone out from the heads of merchants' associations to fight the consumers' leagues wherever they show their heads. Their slogan is "Every middleman shall be protected and continued regardless of the high cost of living." The slogan of the consumers' league is, "Every unnecessary middleman to be eliminated to reduce the cost of living to the lowest point." Farmers are interested in the outcome, because the establishment of consumers' leagues means marketing direct to the consumers' own receiving and distributing houses—around or over all the toll gates that have been erected around every market in the country.

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This book is the greatest time and labor saver ever offered the American farmer. It is also a great money-saver and money-maker. It shows you how to accurately and instantly figure out any problem that may come up—how to figure estimates, wages, taxes and interest on any sum of money, any number of days, at any rate—tells bushels and pounds in loads of grain; correct amount at any price; weight and prices of livestock; contents of cribs, wagons, bins, etc. It is a "lightning calculator" always ready when you want it. Bound in red cloth covers, 128 pages. One copy of this famous book free to all who send 25c for a year's subscription to our well-known home and farm monthly.



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Don't Wear a Truss any Longer

After Thirty Years' Experience I Have Produced An Appliance for Men, Women and Children That Actually Cures Rupture.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon today and I will send you free my illustrated book on rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try my Appliance or not.

PENNSYLVANIA MAN THANKFUL

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:

Perhaps it will interest you to know that I have been ruptured six years and have always had trouble with it till I got your Appliance. It is very easy to wear, fits neat and snug, and is not in the way at any time, day or night. In fact, at times I did not know I had it on; it just adapted itself to the shape of my body and seemed to be a part of the body, as it clung to the spot, no matter what position I was in.

It would be a veritable God-send to the unfortunate who suffer from rupture if all could procure the Brooks Rupture Appliance and wear it. They would certainly never regret it.

My rupture is now all healed up and nothing ever did it but your Appliance. Whenever the opportunity presents itself I will say a good word for your Appliance, and also the honorable way in which you deal with ruptured people. It is a pleasure to recommend a good thing among your friends or strangers. I am,

Yours very sincerely,
JAMES A. BRITTON,
80 Spring St., Bethlehem, Pa.

RECOMMEND FROM TEXAS FARMER

Brooks Rupture Appliance Co.,
Marshall, Mich.
Gentlemen:

I feel it my duty to let you, and also all people afflicted as I was, know what your Appliance has done for me. I have been ruptured for many years and have worn many different trusses, but never got any relief until I got your Appliance. I put it on last November, but had very little faith in it, but must say I am now cured. I have laid it away—have had it off for two weeks and doing all kinds of farm work with ease. While I was wearing it, I had lagrippe and coughed a great deal but it held all right. Words can not express my gratitude towards you and your applience. Will recommend it to all ruptured people.

Yours sincerely,
Bald Prairie, Tex. J. E. LONG.



The above is C. E. Brooks, inventor of the Appliance, who cured himself and who has been curing others for over 30 years. If ruptured, write him today.

OTHERS FAILED BUT THE APPLIANCE CURED

C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:

Your appliance did all you claimed for the little boy and more, for it cured him sound and well. We let him wear it for about a year in all, although it cured him in 3 months after he had begun to wear it. We had tried several other remedies and got no relief, and I shall certainly recommend it to friends, for we surely owe it to you. Yours respectfully,

WM. PATTERSON,
No. 717 S. Main St., Akron, O.

CURED AT THE AGE OF 76

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:

I began using your Appliance for the cure of rupture (I had a pretty bad case) I think in May, 1905. On November 20, 1905, I quit using it. Since that time I have not needed or used it. I am well of rupture and rank myself among those cured by the Brooks Discovery, which, considering my age, 76 years, I regard as remarkable.

Very sincerely yours,
Jamestown, N. C. SAM A. HOOVER.

CHILD CURED IN FOUR MONTHS

21 Jansen St., Dubuque, Ia.
Brooks Rupture Appliance Co.
Gentlemen:

The baby's rupture is altogether cured, thanks to your appliance, and we are so thankful to you. If we could only have known it sooner our little boy would not have had to suffer near as much as he did. He wore your brace a little over four months and has not worn it now for six weeks. Yours very truly,

ANDREW EGGENBERGER.

TEN REASONS WHY

You Should Send for Brooks Rupture Appliance

1. It is absolutely the only Appliance of the kind on the market today, and in it are embodied the principles that inventors have sought after for years.
2. The Appliance for retaining the rupture can not be thrown out of position.
3. Being an air cushion of soft rubber it clings closely to the body, yet never blisters or causes irritation.
4. Unlike the ordinary so-called pads, used in other trusses, it is not cumbersome or ungainly.
5. It is small, soft and pliable, and positively can not be detected through the clothing.
6. The soft, pliable bands holding the Appliance do not give one the unpleasant sensation of wearing a harness.
7. There is nothing about it to get foul, and when it becomes soiled it can be washed without injuring it in the least.
8. There are no metal springs in the Appliance to torture one by cutting and bruising the flesh.
9. All of the material of which the Appliances are made is of the very best that money can buy, making it a durable and safe Appliance to wear.
10. My reputation for honesty and fair dealing is so thoroughly established by an experience of over thirty years of dealing with the public, and my prices are so reasonable, my terms so fair, that there certainly should be no hesitancy in sending free coupon today.

REMEMBER

I send my Appliance on trial to prove what I say is true. You are to be the judge. Fill out free coupon below and mail today.

Free Information Coupon

C. E. Brooks, 35 B State St., Marshall Mich.

Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name .....

City .....

R. F. D. ..... State.....

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A Sailor's Yarn..... *W. Clark Russell*
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Jeanette ..... *May Agnes Fleming*
My Lady Damer..... *Amelia E. Barr*
Adventure with a Madman..... *Emerson Bennett*
The Haunted House at Wicklow..... *Arthur L. Meserve*
Little Miss Ugly..... *Thomas Dunn English*
Mystery of the Blue Room..... *Mary Kyle Dallas*
A Beautiful Sinner ..... *Inde*
The Haunted House..... *Mary A. Denison*
A Marvelous Cure..... *Clara Augusta*

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LITTLE GIANT CORN SHELLER

Just Out and Entirely New

This sheller is a little wonder. Will do the work equal to any other hand sheller. No springs to jar loose, and adjustment simple and accurate. Impossible to get out of order. The sheller deposits the corn in the box on which it is mounted, and the cobs outside. Is made on honor and will last a lifetime. Will easily shell eight bushels per hour. Price 75c F. O. B. here.

75c

O. K. SEED STORE
INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA

Wanted Agents

UP-TO-DATE FARMING wants a man, woman, boy or girl agent in each community. There is about $50 or more in each community for any person who will go out and pick it up.

We can't make you our full proposition in this, but we will tell you in a letter and show you how you can get this money, probably easier than any other money you ever made. Have you a way to use $50, or do you want it to keep?

We want to put this paper in every farm home. You can not do a better thing for yourself or your community. Boys and girls can do the work and earn the money as well as grownups.

A postal card or letter will bring full particulars by return mail.

Thousands Upon Thousands of Up-to-Date Farming subscriptions are given to others by readers who know this paper—to educate, you know. 25 cents is the price, or 12½ cents in clubs of four or more.

THE FIELD

UP-TO-DATE FARMING will print in this department short letters from its subscribers on any subject of general interest and calculated to further the mission of the paper.

Most Up-to-Date of All

DEAR EDITOR:

I have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING only one year, but I must say that since that time I have come to the conclusion that it is the most up-to-date farming paper of them all. I shall never be without it again. I believe with you that the average farmer needs more advice about marketing his products than about how to raise more of them. I live in the great Kansas wheat belt. Naturally I am most interested in marketing wheat. There is a farmers' elevator at almost every town in this section. They have been a great benefit to us farmers, but they all work independent of each other, and therefore, can only give a limited benefit, because they have not the power to set the prices but daily adjust the prices to those made by the central boards of trade.

I am one of the directors of the Chase Grain and Supply Company. I would like to put UP-TO-DATE FARMING in the home of every one of the stockholders and customers of this company. Since it has been the custom of our company to give away a calendar or something else, to our customers each year, I was wondering whether arrangements could not be made to give a year's subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. If this looks feasible to you, please quote your terms. I am yours for a greater circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the spread of the Farmers Society of Equity.—A. R. Foote, Chase, Kans.

Was Member of the Farmers' Alliance

DEAR EDITOR:

I received a sample copy of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I enclose 25 cents for which please send it one year. I am a M. D. and farmer. I was raised on a farm and will ever be glad that I was. I have heard of your work and will become a member of the Farmers Society of Equity if the goat will come this way. I believe a local union can be organized here. I was a member of that great order, the Farmers Alliance. It is like happiness—we don't appreciate it until we can look back on it. So with the Farmers Alliance. It was the greatest schooling for the farmers. To some extent it is a lost cause, yet it was seed that was sown and germinated and made possible the present so-called progressive movement in the old parties today—G. L. Dines, M. D., Frederickstown, Mo.

Pays All Arreage

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Gentlemen: Enclosed herewith is $3.38. This is the amount that my dues would be from the time that I originally joined the society, but after the first year I dropped out. I want to be reinstated. I am very much pleased with the Society and its Equity System of Marketing is certainly a step in the right direction. We have not a local union here yet but hope to have one in the near future. This part of Montana is becoming more and more a farming center, and inside of a few years it will be all farming instead of a stock growing country.—P. C. Fallang, Sweetgrass Co., Mont.

DEAR EDITOR:

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is very interesting and on the important farm problems is Johnny-on-the-spot every time. Your advice to us farmers is all right and will do good. I will interest myself personally to get all the subscribers I can. I will get every farmer around here who is not a subscriber now. It is not my thought to do this for my profit, but to assist you and help my brother farmers. The Telescope (market report) is worth ten times the price of a year's subscription.—F. G. Vail, Irvington, Ala.

Needs a Champion

DEAR EDITOR:

I want to express appreciation of your great work. Although but an humble farmer, I have thought considerable along the same lines and am in harmonious agreement with your ideas in nearly every subject you have touched upon. In politics as well as in political economy you waive aside all political and social flimflam and proceed straight to hard facts. This is what we farmers like. I will do all that I can to help your cause along, for farming certainly has been a despised calling, otherwise why do so many of the bright young boys and so many of the most intelligent famers quit the farm. It certainly needs a champion and UP-TO-DATE FARMING seems to be about the only only one that has a clear perception of our needs with the ability and disposition to work for our salvation.—Bryant R Stein, Mercer County, Illinois.

Every Farmer Should Read It

DEAR EDITOR:

I am well pleased with UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Every farmer should read this paper. I agree with you that every farmer should co-operate to establish a system of marketing by which he could get better prices for his products or get what the crops are worth. Some of the farmers in our community have organized a stock company called "The Farmers' Produce Company." We have taken out a charter for $3,000. The stock is $100.00 per share and no one person is allowed to have more than two shares. We do not accept anyone unless he is a tiller of the soil. Our charter gives us the right to buy and sell anything. We intend to become our own business men. Our chief object is to secure better prices for our milk. We already have a plat of ground on which to build and have a building 60 by 160 feet almost under roof. We have also bought our engine, ice machinery, ice cream outfit, butter outfit and sterilizer. Will sterilize all of the milk and deliver it on the doorstep of the consumer at the same price as the raw milk. It looks to me that we have now undertaken the best proposition that was ever presented to our farmers.

AN APPRECIATION

DEAR EDITOR:

May Heaven's richest blessing rest on you in your noble work of raising farmers from depths of ignorance to a sane, practical business level such as their just merits demand. What you have already done for agriculture will never be known this side of the Pearly Gates.—C. V. MATHERLY, St. Clair, Fla.

I will try to get you some new subscribers for UP-TO-DATE FARMING.—Geo. M. Brandt, Carlisle, Pa.

In a Very Short Time

DEAR EDITOR:

I am very much pleased with your paper. It is the very paper for the farmers of this country. I am sure if they will be guided by its teachings in a very short time they will be better off than now or ever before. My farm is out in the country in a thinly settled community, eight miles from my post office. Farmers have fallen behind the past season, both in gathering their cotton, as there are still hundreds of bags in the fields, as well as because of the low price.

I will try to get you some more subscribers about here, although money is very scarce. I wish you much success in your good work.—Lewis Allen, Mississippi.

Organization at Both Ends

DEAR EDITOR:

I am highly pleased with the teachings of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Human greed knows no bounds if not checked between the producer and the consumer. Organization at both ends is the way to secure equity in all the business relations of life for the two great classes of our people. Our Socialist friends say the plan of Socialism is the only way to what we earn. What do you think of that? Not more than one-tenth of the cotton raisers of Texas are in a condition to hold their cotton. They are in debt to the middle system, or owe for their land, and it appears that the middle system wants to keep them in that condition, which is nothing short of slavery. Another thing, the abuse of the credit system is responsible for much of the troubles of the farmers of Texas. Each one vies with the others to outdress and outshine and have carriages and other things more than their means justify.—O. P. Homnel, Gray County, Texas.

Stand Before Kings!

The New York Tribune says the Equity Society sold to the Tobacco Kings of England the product of Crittenden and Hopkins counties in one day to the tune of $1,270,000, and then comments on the power of the Equity Union to bring British gold to our farmers in spite of tobacco kings, grain kings, money kings, and all other kings, at home. Now comes the good news from Shawnee, Okla., that the Farmers' Society of Equity organized a State union there and that the Farmers' Union are coming into the System of Equity Marketing of Farm Products, knowing that this system brings dollars to the farmers where they save but a few dimes, comparatively, shipping in stuff from mail order houses. *Call on your local dealers on the "equity" plan of doing business and see if they do not sell you better goods for less money than you are paying today. I know they will,* for they are buying the "Third Power Book" and getting ready to establish the equity system here in Girard just as soon as you are ready.—Ira W. Ely, Girard, Kans.

One Amongst Others

MR. J. A. EVERITT, President and Editor:

Dear Sir—This is to acknowledge receipt of the check covering by dividend on the stock of The Equity Publishing Company.

I want to express my gratification over

Smoke of Herbs Cures Catarrh.

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try.

This preparation of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is either smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or smoking tube, and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of Catarrh can be eradicated.

It is not unpleasant to use, and at the same time it is entirely harmless and can be used by man, woman or child.

Just as Catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germ-laden air, just so this balmy antiseptic smoking remedy goes to all the affected parts of the air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the ordinary treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and can not reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches; if you are given to hawking and spitting, this simple yet scientific treatment should cure you.

An illustrated book which goes thoroughly into the whole question of the cause, cure and prevention of catarrh will, upon request, be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 106 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

He will, also, mail you five days' free treatment. You will at once see that it is a wonderful remedy, and as it only costs one dollar for the regular treatment, it is within the reach of everyone. It is not necessary to send any money—simply send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.

X-RAY KATHODOSCOPE. Latest pocket curiosity. Everybody wants it; tells the time on watch through cloth. Apparently see your fellow, best girl or any object through cloth wood or stone, any distance, all climates; lasts lifetime; always ready for use. Price, 25c, stamps or silver.



Alden & Co., 2008 Hoyt, Indianapolis, Ind

Organizers

THE Farmers Society of Equity wants an organizer in each community.

A local union must be organized at each market town and city or shipping station. We have an exceptionally good proposition for the right person. The right person is any man who stands well among his neighbors and wants a better marketing system established, as well as the ability to buy everything at wholesale prices.

Hundreds of organizers who succeed locally will be given a larger field. If you want to employ part, or all of your time profitably, write for our terms. But more than the pay for the work will be the benefits gained through co-operative selling and buying by every farmer.

A post card or letter will bring full particulars by return mail. Don't delay. Every field should be occupied.

Farmers Society of Equity
Indianapolis, Ind.

REQUEST *ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know in what Paper their Advertisement was seen. Therefore We* **TO** *Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* **READERS.**

the prosperous condition of the company as per your report. Knowing some of the odds against which you and those associated with you have had to contend, in your efforts to spread a saving knowledge amongst our farming population, with too often many of the big farm papers, some in open, some in masked hostility to your efforts, I am amongst the rapidly growing numbers who admire your self-sacrificing labors in the interests of the producers on our farms.

It is, therefore, with increasing confidence in yourself personally, and in the mission in which UP-TO-DATE FARMING is engaged, that I write you today with congratulations and best wishes.—Chas. H. Hopkins, 150 Nassau street, New York City.

EDITOR UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

You are mistaken in opposing appropriation for agricultural extension department. We need all the knowledge possible to produce at a minimum of labor and expense. We will then have time to learn the selling end of our business.

Knowledge will cause us to grow with facility the crops the world needs, and not to grow those not wanted.

You are quite correct in saying, however, that only by selling as we should do will we ever become solvent. I have worked for years to get us fool cotton farmers to keep what we grow until a buyer wants it, when he will pay the price that we ask. This is simple enough and easy to do. Especially is this program easy to carry out with cotton, which is non-perishable. All surplus crops grown in plenteous years are absorbed in the lean years of any series of years.

You say truly that the selling of our crops at the prices fixed by the gamblers is our weakness. Your decided stand in UP-TO-DATE FARMING against this attracts me to your paper and procures for you the club of subscribers, which I now enclose with payment for the same.

Our fifteen and one-half million bales of cotton crop of 1911 will not bring as much as twelve million bales of the former crop did, because we have been so foolish as to let the other fellow price it and take it, instead of pricing it ourselves and holding it until the real demand needed it. My crop is stored in my barn, is insured, and it will stay there until the price is better. —Chas. B. Metcalfe, Tom Green County, Texas.

(We do not propose to oppose the appropriation for agricultural extension work, and the raising of better and larger crops. What we criticise is that the Department's work stops there, while it should go further and also include in its activities much needed help for the farmers to control their crops in marketing, to secure profitable prices.—Ed.)

The Cure of All Ills

If the skies look dull to you,
Get to work!
If the atmosphere seems blue,
Fostering your discontent
Will not pay the quarter's rent,
Try to gain a nobler bent—
Get to work!

Brooding doesn't help your cause;
Get to work!
Nothing gained by finding flaws;
Get to work!
Art a victim of man's wrong?
Weak are trampled by the strong—
Face the storm, 'tis not for long;
Get to work!

If you want success, you must
Get to work!
There's no other way but just
Get to work!
Bring it poverty or fame,
Much or little, just the same;
Whatever happens, you'll be game—
Stick to work!
—Uncle Jim in the Temperance Standard.

Although I'm not with Gospel crammed,
The Scripture plainly says,
The people surely will be demned
Who do not mend their ways.
—Burns.

The poet had in mind those farmers who will not join the F. S. E.

Little Enough

"Mrs. Blixy is always complaining that she has so little to wear."

"Well, I saw her at the dress party last night, and I don't blame her for complaining."

Never Again

New wife—Will you ever love another, darling?

New Husband—Not if I ever get out of this scrape, I won't.

Sure Catch

Old wife—Did you ever catch your husband flirting?

Young wife—That's the way I caught him.

BETTER CORN

FARMERS INTEREST

Get 100 Bushels to the Acre

It is done every year with this corn. Read the testimonials below. What is not in the seed you can not bring out in the crop. Plant this productive seed corn for big crops.

Largely because of this variety of corn Indiana's yield in recent years has average 20 bushels an acre more than Kansas, 15 bushels more than Nebraska, 6 bushels more than Iowa, 16 bushels more than Tennessee, etc. Indiana raises more corn to the acre than any other state.

FARMERS INTEREST WHITE DENT CORN

has been bred for improvement for 16 years. Every farmer who sends for some of this corn will at once reap the benefit of all these years of labor by expert corn breeders.

If you want large crops of corn; if you you want a big price for seed corn, plant this corn in 1912. We advise prompt orders.

No Other Corn Has Such a Record

INDIANA—The Farmers Interest corn is yielding 100 to 120 bu. an acre all over my field. Nothing like it ever seen in all this section before—L. C. Indiana.

Farmers Interest is turning out 95 to 100 bu. an acre. Four of my neighbors are each getting over 100 bu. an acre. This report is not exaggerated, but facts.—C. A. B., Ind.

KENTUCKY—We thought we grew good corn, but your Farmers Interest is yielding 110 to 120 bu. an acre, beating our best native corn 25 to 30 bu. an acre.—C. W. W., Breckenridge Co.

ILLINOIS—Farmers Interest astonished us. A field of such mammoth corn ears I never saw before. I don't think there can be better. It is good for over 100 bu. per acre.—W. P. R., St. Clair Co.

KANSAS—I visited my brother in Kansas and saw his field of Farmers Interest corn. I never saw its equal all my way to Kansas and return. The ears looked like arms of giants. He wrote me it yielded 114 bu. an acre.—A. M. T., Knox Co., Ind.

INDIANA—I grew 50 acres of Farmers Interest corn and the yield over the whole field was 90 to 105 bushels an acre. The 50 acres yielded 4,948 bu. Matured early, ears mammoth.—C. A. Helm, Indiana.

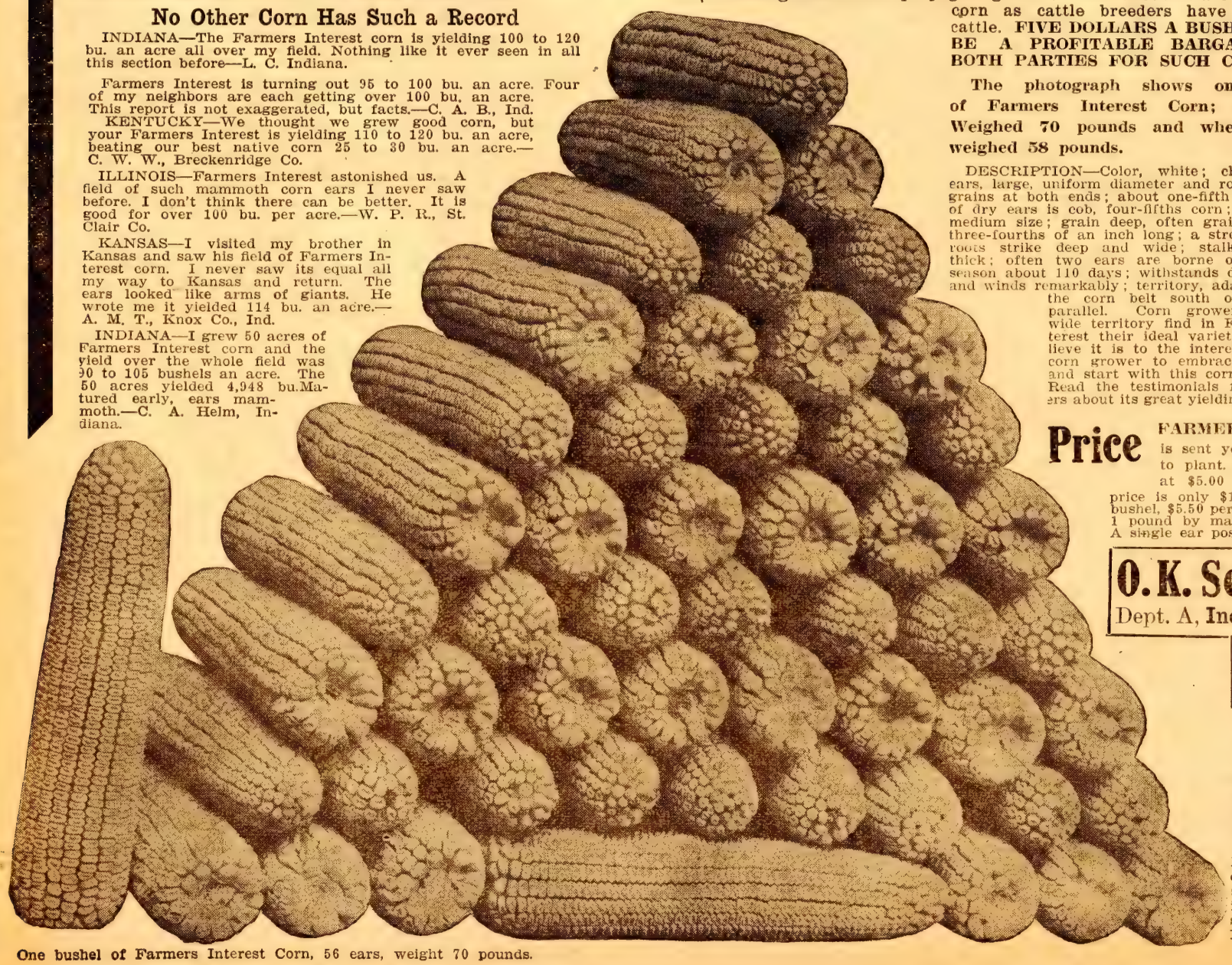
is the Highest Bred Seed Corn in the World

If you want more corn and better corn you must look to the seed. A few dollars invested in Farmers Interest Corn will return the investment many fold in the resulting crop.

Mr. C. P. Hartley, physiologist in charge of Corn investigation, the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., said: "Improvement of the quality of seed is the **Least Expensive** method of increasing the yield per acre," and "well conducted corn breeding requires **Special Methods** that general farmers have not time to apply. * * * The general farmer is a propagator rather than a breeder of corn. He **Profits** by the careful work of the breeder by **Adopting the Higher Yielding Strains** and propagating them. Corn breeders are improving corn as cattle breeders have improved cattle. **FIVE DOLLARS A BUSHEL WILL BE A PROFITABLE BARGAIN FOR BOTH PARTIES FOR SUCH CORN."**

The photograph shows one bushel of Farmers Interest Corn; 56 Ears Weighed 70 pounds and when shelled weighed 58 pounds.

DESCRIPTION—Color, white; class, dent; ears, large, uniform diameter and rounded with grains at both ends; about one-fifth the weight of dry ears is cob, four-fifths corn; cob white, medium size; grain deep, often grains measure three-fourths of an inch long; a strong grower, roots strike deep and wide; stalk, tall and thick; often two ears are borne on a stalk; season about 110 days; withstands dry weather and winds remarkably; territory, adapted to all the corn belt south of the 41st parallel. Corn growers over a wide territory find in Farmers Interest their ideal variety. We believe it is to the interest of every corn grower to embrace our offer and start with this corn this year. Read the testimonials from growers about its great yielding qualities.



One bushel of Farmers Interest Corn, 56 ears, weight 70 pounds.

Price FARMERS INTEREST is sent you graded and ready to plant. It would be cheap at $5.00 a bushel. But our price is only $1.00 a peck; $2.50 a bushel, $5.50 per bag of 2 1-2 bushels. 1 pound by mail, 30c; 4 lbs, $1.00. A single ear postpaid, 30c.

O. K. Seed Store
Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

32 Years Introducing New and Improved Varieties of Field and Garden Seed

IOWA—On 28 acres I raised 2,430 bu. of Farmers Interest corn. It's the finest white corn in this section—C. F. Pearson, ——— Co.

MARYLAND—Farmers Interest corn has taken our section by storm. It is the greatest ever seen here.—S. B. O., Prince George Co.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 6c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first few words will be set in capital letters without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than through this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we can not investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Agents Wanted

AGENTS BUY DIRECT! 100 per cent profits. 500 new household specialties; catalog free. Bowbeer Manufacturing Co., 734 Monadnock, Chicago.

AGENTS—$24 a week. New automatic curry comb; cleans horses in half the time. no clogging; big demand; big profits; free sample. Thomas Comb Co., 1682 Third St., Dayton, O.

BOYS—Earn a handsome watch by selling Maseley's Salve. Send a dime and 3 cents in stamps for sample box, circulars and terms. Dept. F, 175 Tremont St., Room 42, Boston, Mass.

ENERGETIC and ambitious people wanted in every part of the country to take subscriptions for the best story paper published. Pleasant and profitable employment part or all time. Write to Circulation Manager, Welcome Guest, Portland, Maine.

Auctioneer School

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, largest in world, Trenton, Mo., Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma, Okla.

Automobiles for Sale

FOR SALE—New White Steamer, received direct from factory and has never been used. Ideal farmer's car. Special price for quick sale. J. B. Fentony, Indianapolis, Ind.

Farm Lands For Sale

500 IMPROVED FARMS, southwestern Minnesota. Lowest prices, best terms. Write Morehart & Atchison, Mankato, Minn.

FOR SALE—Good farms; best section; central, southern, western Michigan. Just as represented. Catalogue free. Kouw & Co., Holland, Mich.

FOR SALE—160 acres 7 miles from Thief River Falls, Minn.; 100 acres cultivated, 40 fenced, 10 meadow, 5 grove, fine slope; 6-room house, 2 barns; daily mail, telephone. Price $38 per acre. Oscar Trytten, Reynolds, N. D.

JUDITH BASIN, Montana. Uncle Sams says we are first in wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa, potatoes and farm value of crops. Write today. Central Montana Land Co., Lewistown, Montana.

WHY PAY RENT? Own a farm. Any size. Willamette Valley, Oregon. Mild climate, no frost, pure water, rich soil, rainfall same as Mississippi Valley. Excellent for fruit, dairy or grain. $2.00 per acre cash. Balance ten years, 6 per cent. Forest Hill Investment Co., Box E, Lebanon, Ore.

Farms Wanted

FARM WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commission. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Farm Supplies Wanted

WANT APPLES, all kinds of vegetables and honey. What have you? W. W. Marmaduke, Washington, Ind.

Ferrets

FERRETS FOR SALE—Write for price list and catalog, it's free. DE KLEINE BROS, Jamestown, Mich.

For Sale—Tobacco

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. R. No. 5.

For the Home

SAVE MONEY—Make your own liniament. Reliable formula, 50c. Thos. H. White, R. 8, Connersville, Ind.

Help Wanted—Male

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, care of Up-to-Date Farming.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-839. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L511 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

RAILYWAY MAIL CLERKS—Examination May 4; 2,000 appointments coming. Civil Service Manual and sample questions free. Civil Service Training Ass'n, Dept. L, Kansas City, Mo.

UNCLE SAM wants railway mail clerks; $90 month; easy work; "pull" unnecessary. Examinations everywhere, May 4th; common education sufficient; coaching free. Write for sample questions. Franklin Institute, Dept. W-27, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Railway mail clerks. Average $90 month. Every second week off with full pay. Examinations everywhere, May 4. Write for free sample questions. Franklin Institute, Dept. T-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Patent Attorneys

IDEAS WANTED—Mfrs. are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Personal services. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen bldg., Washington, D. C.

"PROTECTIVE PATENTS," and our other book, "Letters of Patent Success," sent on request to inventors. Wide experience. Personal service. Trade-Marks registered. Write today. Beeler & Robb, Patent Specialists, 205 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

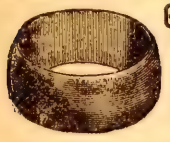
Rice for Sale

GENUINE UNPOLISHED TABLE RICE and pure Ribbon Cane Syrup—50 pounds of correctly milled whole grain rice, with all the heart left on, and 6 one-gallon cans pure ribbon cane syrup with all the sugar left in, preserved in sanitary cans so as to retain the fine flavor of the cane, delivered freight prepaid to your railroad station; $7.00, postoffice or express money order. J. E. Cabaniss, Rice Farmer, Box 25, Katy, Tex.

RICE, NEW CROP—100 lbs., freight prepaid your station (east of Rockies) $4.00 and up. Free samples. Beaumont Rice Exchange, Dept. O., Beaumont, Tex.

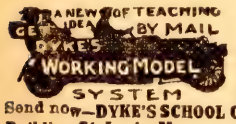
Miscellaneous

SECRETS ON DICE, cards, slot machines, etc; illustrated circular free. Ham B. Co., Box 16-F, Hammond, Ind.



GOLD WEDDING RING FREE

Send for 12 packages of our beautiful high grade gold embossed post cards to distribute at 10c pkg. Return us the $1.20 when collected and we will send you by return mail this very fine 14K gold filled heavy band ring, not the cheap kind. Address R. F. MOSER, 332 Household Bldg., Topeka, Kan.



FREE BOOK on MOTORING

tells you how to get in the auto business, employment guaranteed. Don't miss it

Send now—DYKE'S SCHOOL OF MOTORING, Box 34 Roe Building St. Louis, Mo.



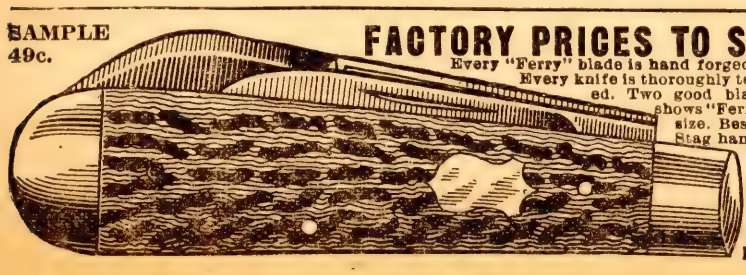
Wanted

Farmer or Farmer's Son

with rig in every County to introduce and sell Family and Veterinary Remedies, Extracts and Spices. Fine pay. One man made $90 one week. We mean business and want a man in your County. Write us.

SHORES-MUELLER CO., Dep't H, Tripoli, Iowa

SAMPLE 49c.



FACTORY PRICES TO START YOU

Every "Ferry" blade is hand forged from razor steel. Every knife is thoroughly tested and warranted. Two good blades. Illustration shows "Ferry's Special" exact size. Best all 'round knife. Stag handle, strong, durable. We will send one of these 75c knives at special price 49c, postpaid, 5 for $2.10.

S.E. Ferry, Dept. A Indianapolis, Ind.

What the Telescope Reveals

(Continued from Page 6)

known. Some people estimate the acreage at double that of last year. This condition is because the entire crop raised last year sold for high prices. The same says that the standing crop will be short 50 per cent in acreage, because of the dry season, but the tendency is to overproduce most things because of an overproduction of cotton in 1911.

CORN AT $1.07—At a public sale near Mitchell, Ind., on February 21 corn sold for $1.07 a bushel, oats at 73 cents a bushel and hay in stack at $22.25 a ton.

Mr. William Rea, Jr., of Billings, Mont., one of the largest flockmasters in Montana, advises farmers of that state to hold their wool until they can get 20 cents a pound for it. He further says there is a shortage of wool and that the big eastern consumers can't buy it abroad at any lower rate, even if they could get enough at any price.

BOTTOM OUT OF EGG MARKET—Drops of 4, 5, 6 or 7 cents per dozen on eggs were common in the markets of the country when the hens began to lay. The high prices are not for the producers, but only for the storers.

PROSECUTING OFFENDERS—The government pure food officials are getting more active in enforcing the law. They claim that enough time has elapsed since the law was made for all firms to adjust their business to it. Suit was filed against Armour & Co. at Chicago, alleging that company shipped undesirable eggs.

FIFTY DOLLARS FOR CABBAGE—Cabbage has sold as high as $50 a ton. Comparatively little of the held stock belonged to the grower, so it is easy to see that storing and holding cabbage is more profitable than growing it. And yet some people are seeking for the reason that boys leave the farms.

DESERT THE RICHEST—The richest county in the United States, per capita, according to figures compiled by Mark Tully, state treasurer, is Clark county, Kansas. The per capita wealth of Clark county, which is in what once was called the Great American desert, is $3,272.

ONE DOLLAR CORN—Many farmers in Indiana are holding their corn for $1 a bushel and as a result hardly any is moving on the local markets. At a public sale held in Bartholomew county a few days ago corn sold for 81 cents a bushel.

A POTATO ANOMALY—Maine potato farmers holding for $3 a barrel and signing up the 1912 crop at $1 per barrel is one of the anomalies of the season. The present marketing system makes speculators of all farmers who raise crops to sell.

POTATOES TO BE CHEAP—High potatoes now most likely means cheap potatoes for the next crop. The high prices will not only tend to a greatly increased acreage in this country, but in foreign countries, too, where high prices also have prevailed.

69 2-3 BU. OF APPLES ON A TREE—M. L. Shively, of Chillicothe, O., reports a 70-year-old Baltimore apple tree on his place that yielded 69 2-3 bushels of apples last year. Ninety-seven per cent of the fruit was first grade.

The scarcity of grain in the southwest and the cold spring have both combined to reduce the production of eggs below a normal. This should mean higher spring prices.

The late spring in the south has lengthened the season for old potatoes, vegetables and fruit in the north. Everything looks favorable for a clean-up at profitable prices unless there should be too many apples.

Indiana and Ohio grown onions usually sell at 50 to 75 cents per cwt., in the fall. This spring they are in demand at $2 to over $4 per cwt.

A dispatch from St. Joseph, Mich., says: "After practicing cut-throat methods for many years in selling grapes and finding that it did not pay, the several growers' associations are on the verge of getting together to market their fruit through one selling agency. There is not to be a consolidation of associations but a consolidation of interests. * * * It is believed an agreement would have been reached on February 24th, had it not been for outside influences. These influences came through brokers who are fighting the centralized selling agency proposition because such a move would interfere with their pecuniary interests." The report says: "One broker came near being thrown out of the hall." If the federation is effected the central agency will have the selling of 3,000 to 3,500 cars of fruit, mostly grapes.

BULLETINS

Many of the bulletins issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington and the State Experiment Stations are very valuable. Our space does not permit us to reproduce them, therefore we will print a list of them as issued, as our space permits. Look at the subjects and send for those that interest you. No other paper gives this service.

Address "Agricultural Experiment Station" and the post office and state. L

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Washington, D. C.—Bulletins: No. 479, Screening Cabbage Seed Beds; Spraying Apple Orchards; New Type of Spray Nozzles; Preparation of Corn for Hogs; Experiments in Beef Production; Factors Affecting Fat in Cream. No. 415, Seed Corn. No. 243, Land Drainage by Means of Pumps. No. 477, Sorghum Sirup Manufacture. Circulars: No. 89, An Improved Method of Artificial Pollinization of Corn. No. 27, Tobacco Crops, 1911, by Types and Districts. Work of Drainage Investigations. Development of Methods of Draining Irrigated Lands. No. 189, The Temperature of Pasteurization for Butter-making. No. 188, Increasing Creamery Profits.

ALABAMA, Auburn; Agricultural Experiment Station—Bulletins: Cotton Boll Wevil Infested Area and Quarantine Line. No. 158, Heading Off Boll Wevil Panic. No. 52, Tests of Varieties of Cotton.

CALIFORNIA, Berkley—Bulletins: No. 222, The Red or Orange Scale. No. 223, The Black Scale. No. 219, Report of Live Stock Conditions in Imperial County. No. 224, The Production of Lima Beans.

ILLINOIS, Urbana—Bulletins: No. 151, Some Important Insects of Shade Trees and Shrubs. No. 152, Contagious Abortion of Cows. Circular, No. 154, The Home Vegetable Garden. Soil Report No. 2. Moultrie County Soils.

MARYLAND, College Park—Bulletins: No. 160, Strawberries. No. 159, Peach Culture. No. 161, Treatment for San Jose Scale and Terrapin Scale Insects. No. 157, Some Experiments with Poultry.

MAINE, Orono—Bulletins: No. 193, Poultry for Egg Production.

NEW YORK, Geneva—Analysis of Samples of Fertilizers.

OHIO, Wooster—Bulletin No. 232, Spray Calendar with Seed, Soil and Disinfection Treatment methods. Circular No. 117, Varieties of Corn in Ohio.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Annual Report of the Directors.

UTAH, Logan—Bulletin No. 114. The Movement of Nitric Nitrogen in Soil.

WEST VIRGINIA, Morganstown—Bulletin No. 135, West Virginia as a Poultry State.

WISCONSIN, Madison—Bulletin No. 16, The Place of Economics in Agricultural Education and Research.

"CHALLENGE" WAS OFFENSIVE

The "challenge" in March 1 number which inadvertently was placed in our columns has brought a protest from member Chas. E. Helphrey, of Bristow, Okla. Mr. Helphrey wrote:

DEAR EDITOR:

My attention has been called to the challenge by an organizer of the F. S. E. I cite you to Article IX, Section 3, of our constitution and by-laws. Now I will say, if you are going to run the Farmers Society of Equity along these lines you may just as well mark this state off your list and especially this, Creek county. I believe the organizer who issued the challenge should be taken out of the field for such conduct will only damage our organization. Please publish this with any comments you want to make.

Article IX, Section 3, cited, reads:

Partisan and sectarian discussions in the meetings of the local unions are prohibited and members are under no obligation to support each other for political office because of such membership.

What applies to the government of the local union we admit should apply to the official paper and in fact it is our policy to avoid controversies rather than seek them. Our only explanation is that the item was inserted because of want of attention and a full realization of its import.

THE EQUITY DOLLAR

Did you ever imagine, my brother,
How much "just a dollar" would pay?
How many small debts, just its equal in name,
It would liquidate all in one day?

Should you gather ten men in a circle,
And to the first one you happen to owe
"Just a dollar," and, handing it to him,
Round the circle that dollar should go.

Each owing the next one a dollar,
Which he was unable to pay,
Until he obtained that which he had gained
For service some previous day.

Then suppose the tenth man was indebted
To yourself an equivalent sum,
He could pay you, and thus the same dollar
Back into your pocket would come.

This dollar has now been exploited,
And thus becomes equal to ten;
You have the same dollar you started
With the satisfied debts of ten men.

The same could apply to a hundred,
Or even a thousand as well,
Thus by keeping the dollar in motion,
How much good can be done? Who can tell?

—E. SCRANTON.

The Life That Counts

The life that counts must toil and fight;
Must hate the wrong and love the right;
Must stand for truth, by day, by night—
This is the life that counts.

The life that counts must hopeful be;
In darkest night make melody;
Must wait the dawn on bended knee—
This is the life that counts.

The life that counts must aim to rise
Above the earth to sunlit skies;
Must fix its gaze on Paradise—
This is the life that counts.

The life that counts must helpful be;
The cares and needs of others see;
Must seek the slaves of sin to free—
This is the life that counts.

The life that counts is linked with God;
And turns not from the cross—the rod;
But walks with joy where Jesus trod—
This is the life that counts.



BIG BOOK SHOWS

Over 275 Photographs on 178 Pages.

Phelps 12th Annual Style Book of Split Hickory Vehicles for 1912 is ready—written by Phelps himself—shows you more latest brand new style buggies than 25 dealers could in 10 big cities. How he can guarantee to save you big money on price this season and make you a better buggy to order. Why trade-marked Split Hickory Buggies are the best grade made. How you can test any style Split Hickory before you decide to keep it—the way 150,000 others have. Why it pays you to get your buggy new direct from the factory rather than to buy from "job-lot" or "stock-made" buggies that dealers are carrying.

Remember:

Bigger Selection Than Ten Big Dealers' Stores Can Show You Anywhere.

Get This Book Sure.

The Up-to-Date Farming Regular Readers are sending for Harry Phelps' Big 1912 Book of Latest Styles by the Thousands. BE SURE TO GET IT.

Phelps has over 150,000 regular customers, who will tell you that he will not only make you a BETTER buggy, but SAVE you a lot of money. He's the biggest personal buggy maker in the world of made-to-order buggies—selling direct to the user—and high-grade harness, too, if you want harness.

Thousands of regular *Up-to-Date Farming* readers have been among Phelps' best customers for twelve years. He'll tell you who they are—near your place. He has a warm personal feeling toward the readers of this paper and comes here regularly to tell you about his latest styles and money-saving prices. Phelps' big business has been built on quality of his Split Hickory Vehicles—and on the recommendations of his customers to their neighbors and friends. So, if you never sent your name to him, you'd better do it now, whether you are ready to buy yet or not, because this season he is making the best offers possible in improvements and style on highest-grade-made, longest-service buggies. His book tells the whole story—gives prices—savings from $25.00 and up and describes every job complete, just as Phelps makes it to order. He knows, too.

He stands right over every one of his jobs in the making, and knows that the very best materials and expert workmanship go into it. In his book he tells you in his own experienced words, about values—and Phelps knows—and how to avoid weak spots in buggies. He stands right by his Split Hickory jobs—points out in photograph the parts you ought to examine. Shows you in colors and photographs on page inserts in his book three feet across, just exactly what he makes and what he puts into every Split Hickory. He stands right back of any Split Hickory and you can test it on your own roads behind your own horses.

Try Any Buggy Phelps Makes on Hard Roads

30 DAYS FREE

Return It If Not as Represented—Guaranteed Two Years If You Keep It

Don't get Split Hickory Vehicles mixed up with any other buggies made—they're entirely different. Higher grade—better style, better trimmed, better painted, longer lived, easier running—that's because they're made to order, just as you want them.

Woodwork in running gears and shafts, of straight grained, second growth Shellbark Split Hickory—wheels celebrated triple A grade found on no other vehicles as explained fully in book.

Split Hickory Vehicles

Send Your Name on a Postal and Let Phelps' 150,000 Customers' Experience Show You How to SAVE $25.00 and Up.

Phelps' business is bigger than ever. Other makers selling through the dealers, are going out of business on account of automobiles. But he figures that everybody needs a buggy whether they have an automobile or not, and that every automobile owner wants a buggy anyway—for times when he can't run his machine.

Decide to investigate Phelps' better plan now. He wants to satisfy you as a new customer—first, last and all the time—to sell you not only one Split Hickory, but to please you so much and save you so much money that you will never be willing to buy at any other place, any other way or any other buggy, but the kind he makes. And Phelps is the only one that such buggy values can be bought from. Try writing at once and see. Address

H. C. Phelps
President.

The Ohio Carriage Manufacturing Co.
Station 99, Columbus, Ohio
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It's a fact. Only $33.65—full purchase price—for this beautiful, latest style ***Twin Automobile Seat Top Buggy,*** absolutely guaranteed for one year. Did you ever hear of such a tremendous bargain as this? We actually sell you a regular $50.00 Twin Automobile Seat Top Buggy for only $33.65. ***And, remember,*** this is simply ***one*** instance. This is ***just a sample*** of our amazing bargains on ***every kind*** of ***vehicle*** you can think of. Our 1912 Price Reduction Vehicle Book, the greatest vehicle publication of its kind in the world, ***contains more than***

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Positively the greatest, most startling price making in the history of the vehicle business. We have always led the world in low prices on high grade buggies, road carts, surreys, farm wagons, etc., but never before have ***even we*** been able to offer you such unheard of bargains on high grade vehicles as are shown in our 1912 Price Reduction Vehicle Book.

A guaranteed top buggy as low as $29.90; a guaranteed runabout for $23.80; a guaranteed surrey for $50.50; a big guaranteed farm wagon for only $51.00; a guaranteed road cart for only $10.35. The same smashing bargains on spring wagons, road wagons, trucks, etc. We lead the world in vehicle prices because we sell

DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY TO YOU

That is the secret of our remarkable low prices. No agents' commissions for you to pay; no jobbers' profits; no extra dealers' profits; no so called factory distributers' profits. You pay only the ***rock bottom price*** based on scientific management and direct selling. You actually pay less than the dealer, less even than the jobber, and we ship from one dozen distributed warehouses, cutting freight charges way down.

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SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO., CHICAGO

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

April 1, 1912 Indianapolis, Indiana

A Hopeful Contemplation, But—

Seeding Time

Mr. Farmer, as you go forth to sow and plant in the spring, you should count the cost of seed, the cost of hired help and a fair allowance for your own labor, or for overseeing the farm operations. Then there is the work done by your boys, and the work of your wife and daughters who do the house work and board the hands. Then count interest on your investment, something for depreciation of implements and upkeep of soil and buildings; also something for numerous incidentals that enter into the cost of every crop. Now sum all of these up and then add a fair profit and you have the price your crop should sell for. But will it?

Too often the profit is like the hole in the doughnut—nothing.



READ
In This Issue

World's Production Page 3
The Agricultural Department and Land Schemes Page 4
The Market Page 6
The Meat Trust Trial Page 10

There Is No Other Farm Paper Like This in the World

Be Sure to Read Special Announcement on Next Page

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
To Our Friends and Subscribers

A New Serial Story

Two New Household Features

Many Interesting Illustrations

Important Price Announcement

The readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING in a recent ballot declared for more features of general interest, in addition to the valuable departments now appearing in these pages. The will of our subscribers is our law and we have taken immediate steps to comply with the demands of our readers. To this end we have just purchased the serial rights of a new story by that popular and interesting author, Marie Thompson Daviess. This story, "The Road to Providence," is the love story of the city Singer Lady who came to the farm for rest and recreation, and found there health and love and happiness. The story is written in Miss Daviess' usual happy style and we are very sure that our readers will be greatly pleased with this well-told and interesting tale. We have been very fortunate in securing the story for the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. The story will begin in an early issue and run for several months.

As Household features we have obtained two new departments which will appear alternately in the columns of UP-TO-DATE FARMING as regular features. The first of these departments is one that is bound to be popular with the ladies of our large and growing family. This department, "Practical Health and Beauty Talks," is to be conducted for us by a lady who has had a long and valuable experience in such matters. The articles will be exactly what the title implies—practical, and Mrs. Mather, who is to conduct the department, will undertake to answer all questions and inquiries from our readers.

"Home Needlework," is the other department and through this department will be presented to our readers the latest and prevailing modes in those little dress accessories and trimmings which every woman likes, but which are so frequently inaccessible to the woman who lives in the country. The articles will be illustrated and we will furnish patterns of the designs shown at a small cost.

We have arranged for many illustrations of unusual and interesting farm and marketing scenes and conditions. We expect to be able to present to our readers views from all sections of the country and even from foreign lands, to show how they do things on the farm in other localities and countries. Pictures are frequently more eloquent than words and we hope to be able to publish views that will tell interesting stories of unusual conditions and striking occurrences and events.

In addition to these new features UP-TO-DATE FARMING will continue to serve its readers with the present high-class editorials and marketing articles. We are not going to take from our readers any of the present valuable features, but are going to add to them the new features, all of which we are very sure will add greatly to the general interest of our publication, and make UP-TO-DATE FARMING even more welcome to its many friends than it is at present.

We have gone to great expense to secure these new features for our readers, and the other improvements that we have in mind will cost us even greater sums. We are going to do everything possible to make UP-TO-DATE FARMING more attractive and interesting. But all of these things cost money. Everything that goes to make up a paper like ours—paper, ink, labor, etc.—costs very much more than ever before. There is very little left for us on which to make improvements. Therefore, it will soon become necessary for UP-TO-DATE FARMING to advance its subscription price from 25 cents to 35 cents a year.

In order, however, to give our friends the benefit of the present low rate we have decided not to advance the price until May 1st. This will enable those of our friends whose subscriptions have expired or are about to expire to renew at the present price—1 year for 25 cents, 2 years for 50 cents, or 5 years for $1.00. Remember, UP-TO-DATE FARMING is going to be better than ever before and you can not afford to be without it. If you delay, your subscription will cost you more. If you renew promptly you will get the benefit of the present rate. The price will positively advance on May 1, 1912. So send your subscription and those of your friends at once.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING **INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA**

Give Me Your Attention, Please

WHEN this paper can be had at only 25 cents a year, or 12½ cents in clubs, it must be evident to every reader that the chief end of publishing it is not to make the publishers rich.

There must be another object.

There is another object. It is wholly disassociated from money-making for the publishers. Of course, enough money must be received from subscriptions and advertising to meet the expense.

The object of publishing this paper is to show farmers how they can make more money. We know there are individual farmers who are making more money, through acting on the advice of this paper, than the publishers make,

The definite purpose of this paper is:

1. To educate farmers on the distributing or marketing end of their business.

2. To advise, direct and assist them in marketing to secure the best prices.

3. To organize them so they can co-operate in marketing and eventually bring them to a condition that they will decide the prices on all their own products.

4. To establish a system of marketing that will give as definite results in distribution and in money returns as the best system employed by any other class of producers or distributors.

So what we need now is the largest possible circulation to accomplish the education; to assist the greatest number in marketing; to promote the organization and co-operation and so the system may be strengthened and fully established more quickly.

If you are a new reader, ask those who have read UP-TO-DATE FARMING longer whether the marketing side of farming has not gradually conformed, or is gradua'ly conforming to the teachings of this paper? You want to be in the lead in the procession, not trailing in the rear?

Then see that your subscription is kept paid in advance and send a club.

Where a dozen or more families, near each other, all read UP-TO-DATE FARMING it makes a co-operating community. Each one will then do a hundred things in marketing that will **help all**, and all of them will work together for the individual.

We have seen this so often that we can announce that that man stands against his own best interest who will not go out and get his neighbors' subscriptions, or send his own money to pay for them.

A club of twelve is only $1.50.

Fill the club blank below and send it in before you lay this paper down. If you don't want to mutilate your paper, use other paper.

Look at the picture on the other side of this sheet and think of harvest time.

J. A. EVERITT, Editor.

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12½c in Clubs of Four or More

Regular subscription price 25 cents. Renewals 25 cents. New subscribers in clubs of four or more at 12½ cents each.

PUBLISHERS UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Enclosed find $..... to pay for this club of .....new yearly subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

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PUBLISHED
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Apr. 12

If this date is in your address, on first page, it means that your subscription expires this month, April, 1912, and you will do us a great favor if you send your renewal at once. See terms in first column.

If an older date appears you are in arrears and you are urged more strongly to send your renewal. Please keep your subscription paid in advance. Address

Equity Publishing Co.
Publishers
Indianapolis Indiana

15th Year—Number 7 INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA April 1, 1912

EDITORIAL

World's Production

WE HAVE frequently said that the world's production of the leading farm crops is very uniform; that bad seasons that cause short crops in some countries, or sections of countries, are compensated for by good seasons in others. The evidence of this is seen in a report by the Department of Agriculture just received (Circular 29, Foreign Crop Summary).

We give the figures of production as follows:

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
CORN	3,420,180,000	5,008,822,000	3,557,152,000	4,027,110,000	(1)
WHEAT	3,133,967,000	3,181,548,000	3,584,793,000	3,572,084,000	3,513,155,000
OATS	3,603,896,000	3,603,798,000	4,379,287,000	4,214,727,000	3,820,670,000
BARLEY	1,271,237,000	1,264,803,000	1,477,502,000	1,383,192,000	1,380,023,000
RYE	1,538,778,000	1,589,299,000	1,742,466,000	1,608,937,000	1,578,275,000
Total of all Crops	12,968,058,000	12,648,270,000	14,741,200,000	14,806,050,000	10,282,123,000

(1) Returns incomplete. The total from the countries reporting is 3,013,358,000 bushels, against 3,575,936,000 for the same countries in 1910. Add these incomplete returns to the total of all crops in lower line and it is 13,306,481,000 bushels. Compare this with other totals of all crops.

Without going into the exact figures of population increase, we say offhand that population in the countries that consume these grains is increasing tremendously faster than production is increasing. That this fact has an important bearing on the cost of living we do not deny. But at the same time it is true that enough has been produced up to this time to supply the demand. The great question now, is not the value of production as much as it is the cost of distribution. We claim that the cost of distribution can be cut down to equal fully 25 per cent. of the prices the ultimate consumers are paying. If this is true, then the cost of living (we mean as it relates to crops produced on the farms) can be reduced one-fourth. When we accomplish this, however, another factor will at once enter into the question. It is the one of greater consumption. That is, as soon as we lower the cost to the consumer the consumption of every food commodity, so affected, will increase, and this will in turn call for more production.

By increasing the price we can, to a great extent, control the consumption downward. The short crops, or the fact that production has not kept up with population increase, have made conditions good for middlemen to exploit the crops and force the prices up. Under the new order of things that we hope to bring about soon, when much that has been taken by middlemen will be divided between the consumers and producers, we expect production to be stimulated so much that production will easily keep pace with the ever increasing number of consumers.

Every reader should study the table carefully. Farmers particularly should see in it a proof of our oft-made claim that the world needs not only part of what is produced, but all of it, and our promise, that if farmers will refuse to sell at the middlemen's prices, but will hold for their own prices, they will get them before the next crop comes. Of course we don't want to be understood to claim that an individual farmer can thus influence prices. But we mean that a large number of them, say 500,000 farmers, represent such a proportion of the whole production that if they would hold for a common price there would be such a shortage of supply that their crops must be taken at the prices held for.

And this is not wholly theoretical. We have seen it done for various crops since we have been teaching this doctrine.

Also the power of the farmers to influence prices is recognized by speculators and when it is decided to form a corner on any crop the co-operation of the farmers, perhaps unconsciously to them, is sought. To this end reports are sent out that are calculated to influence farmers to withhold marketing. In some cases circulars and letters have been resorted to. This was notably the case when "Johnnie" Phillips cornered corn several years ago. In that case a very large list of farmers' names was in the Chicago office and they were frequently advised, by letters and circulars, to not market their corn. Farmers are notorious "bulls" on a rising market and their co-operation is easily secured in such schemes. But corners rarely turn out satisfactorily to the farmers because the purpose is to force an unfairly high price instead of securing only a fair, profitable price. Thus, instead of selling at a fair price and feeding the market the only hope for success with the gambler is to create an artificial shortage and to force an abnormal price. The ultimate result is a swift decline with many farmers holding. Thus, in August, 1871, a wheat corner put the price up to $1.30, but closed the same day at $1.10½; August, 1902, the price reached $1.64, but closed at $1.19 the same day; in June, 1887, the price reached 94¾c and then collapsed and went down to 68c, and in 1888 the price was forced from 89¾c to $2.00, then went down like a spent rocket.

Instead of farmers helping gamblers to corner the supply we want them to control marketing to compel the fair price and then feed the demand at such price.

Looks Like More Monopoly

SOME of the eastern railroads have long been accused of owning and operating coal mines, and practically monopolizing the coal supply along their lines by so arranging freight charges as to prevent shipment from other mines. Should all the railroads, or a considerable number of them, thus own and operate mines, it is very clear that fuel could be added to the list of high cost of iving commodities, for all other mines could easily be cut off from transportation, and that would make the railroad mines the only source of supply, and monopolize fuel both for private and public use.

Yes, we know there are laws that prohibit discrimination in freights, and there are laws that prohibit many other things that go on just the same. These things are so well understood that the public is not at all surprised when executive officers take the trembles when it is suggested that such officers be made responsible for their official tenure to the powers that put them in office.

Besides, when it comes to transporting their own stuff the railroads are masters of the situation. The freight charges return to the same purse from which they are paid, and it is easy to make them so high, without any discrimination, that others can not afford to ship. Apologists would here suggest the Railway Commission as a preventive. We accept the suggestion, and point to the feebleness of the Commission in so many cases where this very question was involved. The combined railroads are a power which laws and courts have not shown much ability to control in cases where profits to the companies are concerned; and a coal monopoly, such as we have suggested, would carry double profits—a profit in operation and selling and a profit in transportation. And there would be no competition among the railroads, for each line or system would supply only the demand on its own lines.

However lightly we may consider this matter, such a coal monopoly is among the future possibilities, and it is given prominence by a recent event in Illinois. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, which is a subsidiary of the great "Frisco" System, purchased 35,000 acres of coal lands in Montgomery county, Ill., for which nearly three million dollars were paid. Of course, it is claimed by the railroad authorities that the object in buying this great body of rich coal land was to make certain the railroad's own supply of fuel. We accept that explanation, but still we see how easy it could be made a part of the plan outlined above.

The method of payment is another illustration of modern "Big Business." Though the owners of the land received practically $3,000,000, it cost the railroad company very little. Coal bonds to the amount of $2,800,000 were issued. These were endorsed or guaranteed by the railroad, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., a Wall street firm, took them, and furnished the money to pay for the lands. Incidentally, this makes another debt, with an annual interest obligation, for the railroad to make good in its charges for public service. Thus must the public not only pay for the coal in the mines, but they must pay the arbitrary price charged for the coal itself.

We do not impugn the motives of the railroad people. "Business is business," with them as with everybody else; but it is entirely proper to show the people what the possibilities of such transactions are.

Another Authority on the Canadian Question

IN THE American Economist of February 9, we find the following article referring to the table. There is no question but that free trade would bring the prices of those commodities to a level in the two countries, and as glutting markets destroys price, there is no telling how low these prices might drop:

If afforded another opportunity of expression on that question it is almost certain that the farmers of Canada would vote as a unit in favor of a trade dicker which gives them free access to the nearby American market. With the fear of annexation eliminated, why should they not? The thing they need above all other things is access to this market. All through this long winter they have been unable to ship their grain. Millions of bushels are now awaiting storage in the over-crowded elevators and in freight cars that are not to be had. A Saskatchewan newspaper of recent date, the Regina Leader, illustrates the unfortunate situation of the grain growers of that region in the following table of figures showing the wide difference in prices in Winnepeg and Minneapolis:

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
No. 1 northern, wheat	95½	106⅞
No. 2 northern, wheat	92¼	104⅞
No. 3 northern, wheat	87	102⅞
No. 2 oats	37	47½
No. 3 barley	67	128
No. 4 barley	57½	118
Feed barley	47	111
No. 1 N. W. flax	194	215

There is real danger that the vicious betrayal of American farmers may at any time become operative by the simple fact of concurrence on the part of the Canadian Parliament. Therefore, our own Congress should repeal the law at once.

Protected or Free Sugar

ORDINARILY the opinion is held that a tariff increases the price of a commodity to the consumer. But some people claim that the tariff protection of the home beet sugar operates to keep the price down. In support of this theory we are referred to the recent remarkable rise in the price of sugar when it went from an average retail price around five cents to eight and nine cents. Advocates of a continuance of the tariff claim that this advance was possible because the domestic beet sugar supply for the year had been consumed. The following, which is from a letter that is being sent to growers of sugar beets over the country, is an argument for the retention of the tariff. We submit it as a graphic illustration of the value of the domestic sugar interests to a limited number of farmers and laborers. But the chief interest the subject holds to the American people is the claim that if the home sugar industry is killed, that the refiners can, or will advance the price to all the consumers. The letter follows:

The American Sugar Refining Company, the Federal Sugar Refining Company, Arbuckle Brothers, and other refining interests, all located on the seaboard, who have absolute control of the sugar refining industry in this country, and also some of the large cane sugar planters in Cuba, are now endeavoring to influence public opinion and are making an effort in Congress to bring about a further reduction of this tariff in order to prevent further development of the beet-sugar industry. These refining interests import raw sugar from tropical countries and refine it.

The refining interests realize that beet sugar is their only competitor, and they, therefore, wish to throttle the industry. Circulars have been sent out by some of the refining interests containing the misleading statements, that the duty is 2 cents a pound and equivalent to eighty per cent. ad valorem. About 90 per cent. of our foreign sugar comes from Cuba and pays 1.348 cents per pound, which is the effective duty as far as the price of sugar to the consumer is concerned. The average price in the United States paid by the consumer for sugar is 5 1-2 cents per pound, so it is only a simple matter of arithmetic to show that this duty is equivalent to less than thirty-three per cent. ad valorem.

The refining process is very simple and distributes very little wealth among the American people as compared with the production of beet sugar. For the 600,000 tons of beet sugar now produced there is paid to the American farmer, workman and supplyman, about $45,000,000. If the total consumption of sugar in this country—3,600,000 tons—were all grown and manufactured in the United States, the actual distribution among the farmers and workmen would amount to $270,000,000, while if it were all imported and only refined, it would amount to only $36,000,000. There are now seventy beet sugar factories in the United States. It would take over 400 factories to produce the total sugar consumed. Would it not be much better to have this vast sum—$270,000,000—distributed by so many separate interests, widely scattered over the United States, than to have the entire sugar industry controlled by half a dozen gentlemen in New York, who control the refining industry?

In addition to this, the production of all our sugar from sugar-beets, would aid immensely to the production of other crops from the well-known fact that a root crop rotated with cereals improves the soil and very materially adds to the yield of other crops.

Sugar is distinctly an agricultural product, and the farmer who grows the beets is the largest beneficiary of the duty. The American farmer pays three or four times more for labor than the farmer in the tropical countries, where cane sugar is produced and therefore, needs protection.

It would therefore appear that it is to the interest of the farmer and the public, no less than to the manufacturer of beet sugar, to prevent the cutting of the tariff.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is as much opposed to anything that will cripple the industry of sugar beet raising and beet sugar manufacture in this country as it is to injuring wheat growing. On the contrary we want to see all prosper. Therefore, whatever protection it needs to maintain what has been accomplished, and to extend the industry, the people should hold Congress to give it.

The Agricultural Department and Land Schemes

A RECENT publication from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, lauding Secretary Wilson, speaks of "his years of planning, his development and banding together about him of a great force of scientists," etc. We have often felt called upon to question the value to the public of that "banding together about him of a great force of scientists." The fact is, men may be called scientists who are mere political hangers on, assistants in political campaigns, or workers of special schemes for personal aggrandizement. The recent fight against Dr. Wiley came very near showing a class of officials belonging to the Department of Agriculture that were engaged in making rulings poorly justified by the law, but that were immensely beneficial to powerful interests that wished to evade the law.

Recently we made special reference to the boasted soil survey that employs hundreds of those whom Mr. Wilson "has banded together around him," and asked the Department of Agriculture for a statement of the value to the public of those pretended soil surveys. We received the statement and published it in full in UP-TO-DATE FARMING for March 1.

The first beneficiary mentioned was the railroads; the second was real estate companies, to whom the surveys "give an impartial and authoritative basis for dealing in lands which can be obtained in no other way." The third beneficiary was "colonization organizations."

In connection with these official admissions from the Department, it is only a mere incident that the United States Department of Agriculture is now in trouble over what is claimed to be fraudulent land boosting schemes in the Everglades of Florida, that, it is stated, have been aided, or at least, connived at, if not actually engaged in by some of the "great force of scientists" that Mr. Wilson has "banded together about him."

We believe the Department of Agriculture in a country like ours is one of the most important departments of the government, but its province is to aid agriculture, to assist the farmers with research and developments that will redound to their benefit; and there certainly is an abundant field for this line of work, and the appropriations made for this Department are intended to be so used, without running off after every scheme that fertile brains, and greedy souls, suggest. It will be better for the country, and especially for agriculture, when the head of that Department learns that in "banding about him a great force" he is liable to get many who are neither scientists nor honest.

To Continue In Power

NO NATIONAL administration ever tried harder to perpetuate itself than the present one. Every official dependent upon the President seems to realize that his most important duty is to secure the re-election of the present executive. The Departments, from head to foot, seem to be thus engaged also. Boosting matter, pretended press notices, are being sent to the papers at public expense, and free of postage. This, we believe is a growth of the present administration, and if it were "cut out," the public would lose but little of useful information, and there would be much less need for increasing the postage on periodical and newspaper publications.

Mr. Roosevelt was right when he said an executive that would do so could gather around him a force of selfish supporters that could almost perpetuate his power.

It matters nothing to us individually who is President, or from what party he comes. Our only purpose is good government, a rule for the national welfare, the fostering of whatever is for the greatest benefit of all, and the curbing of hurtful, selfish interests; in other words, "Equal and exact justice to all and special privileges to none." The President that will give us these things, and the administration that will work to and sustain them, we are for; but when the power of the great office is used so unblushingly to continue itself there is danger in the very atmosphere that surrounds it.

Farmers particularly, should consider the condition they would be in today had the Canadian scheme of free trade in live stock and farm products prevailed, and the condition its revival and adoption would bring. The people must not forget these things if they would exercise their constitutional power in the national government, or if they would protect their own interests.



The result of a two-day rabbit hunt of fourteen auto owners near Cheney, Kas., recently. Besides the other game bagged there were the 1,718 rabbits shown in the illustration. Truly the uses of the auto are manifold, and each day adds a new possibility to the list. Hunting now claims the auto as an ally.

What's the Use?

IN THE annual report of the Director of Experiment Stations to the Secretary of Agriculture it is stated that sixty-two railroad trains, operated by officers of experiment stations, traveled over 35,000 miles of road in 1911. Public meetings held by the officers were attended by nearly 1,000,000 persons. Traveling schools were attended by 40,000 farmers and their boys. Farmers' institutes held 15,000 sessions, attended by 2,000,000 people.

These interesting facts and many more appear in the report. But notwithstanding this enormous effort, we can't see that agricultural conditions are much improved. The movement is stronger away from the farm now than ever before in our knowledge. In some southwestern sections it amounts almost to an exodous. More farmers have become bankrupt in some cotton-growing sections than for several preceding years combined and this is because of the large crop of cotton, poor quality and low prices. But the discontent is not confined to the south and southwest. We never had so many inquiries from the states of Idaho, Montana and Utah for advice where to find markets for produce that would leave a little to the grower after the freight and handling charges were paid. In most of these cases our advice could help this time because of the very high prices for grain, hay and vegetables in the populous cities. But the time of grief for the farmers of those states will come when there are normal crops and normal prices, unless the railroads will reduce the freight.

But other sections—the old states—also exhibit unmistakable symptoms that all is not well with the agriculturist, but that conditions are bad. For instance, with a letter from a subscriber in Adams county, Pa., deploring the bad marketing conditions, was enclosed a newspaper clipping advertising ninety-nine different farm sales. We may well ask, "What is wrong with farming in Adams county, Pa?" Will those officers who operated the sixty-two trains to spread the gospel of greater production answer? Will they also answer why the average acre yields of our chief crops has not increased in the past forty years? During the last ten years our population has increased 21 per cent., but the average acre yields did not increase appreciably and the average of farm land increased only 5 per cent. The increased population was fed, not by increasing the crops, but by decreasing our exports. Thus our wheat exports decreased from an average of 198,000,000 bushels a year for the decade ending 1900, to 116,000,000 bushels, the average for the last five years, and our corn exports decreased from 198,000,000 bushels to 57,000,000.

Whatever other conclusions may be drawn with these facts before us, it is patent that the flood of printed advice to the farmers to produce more and better, gospel-of-production trains, free lectures, stereoptican views and farmers' institutes are not sufficient. These problems of production must wait for the solution of a very different one. It is how to get back interest on investment, the price of seed, a fair pay for labor, a living and a profit besides. Those who labor for agriculture in Washington and the state capitols and on the experiment farms and in railroad offices and editorial sanctums and elsewhere, far from the seat of farm operations, will never even help to solve the problem of greater production until the greater one of a steady and always profitable price is solved.

Improved Roads

ACCORDING to information just made public by the Director of the office of Public Roads, Indiana leads all the states of the Union in mileage of improved roads. Most of the improved roads of Indiana and Ohio are composed of gravel and were, for the most part, built by the farmers in working out the taxes. In many cases the gravel is dumped on the road without proper spreading or rolling. Roads constructed in this way seldom give entire satisfaction.

The eight leading good roads states, as shown by the data compiled by the director, are as follows:

	Mileage Improved 1904	1909
Indiana	23,877	24,955
Ohio	23,460	24,106
New York	5,876	12,787
Wisconsin	10,633	10,167
Kentucky	9,486	10,114
Illinois	7,924	8,914
California	8,803	8,587
Massachusetts	7,843	8,463

Where decreases are shown, they have been the result of reclassification of roads.

Strangely enough, New York is the only one of the eight that appears in the list of the eleven states leading in actual progress in road buiding in the five-year period. In other words, while the entire eight states maintain their lead, it is merely because of their earlier start, and New York alone is entitled to a place in the list of states in progress in the last five years. The states which are leading in progressive road building now are: New York, Georgia, Washington, Missouri, South Carolina, Alabama, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, New Jersey, Florida and Maryland.

Import Duties

The present tariff duties on agricultural products were established by congress in 1897 and came in force on July 24, of that year. They are as follows:

Wheat, per bu., 25c; Corn, per bu. of 56 lbs., 15c; corn meal, per bu. of 48 lbs. 20c; oats, per bu., 15c; oat meal, per lb., 1c; rye, per bu., 10c; rye flour, per lb, 1-2c; barley, per bu. of 48 lbs., 30c; barley malt, per bu. of 34 lbs., 45c; buckwheat, per bu. of 48 lbs. 15c; beans, per bu. of 60 lbs., 45c; peas, per bu. of 60 lbs., 30@40c; potatoes, per bu. of 60 lbs., 25c; flax or linseed, per bu. of 56 lbs., 25c; Hay, per ton, $4; straw, per ton, $1.50; onions, per ton, 40c; butter and substitutes, per lb, 6c; cheese and substitutes, per lb., 6c; eggs, per doz., 5c; cabbage, each, 3c; swine, live, per head, $1.50; bacon and hams per lb, 5c; fresh beef, veal, mutton and pork, per lb., 2c; lard, per lb., 2c.

Wheat flour, 25 per cent ad valorum.

Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for, per cent, ad valorem, 25.

Go Forth for Justice

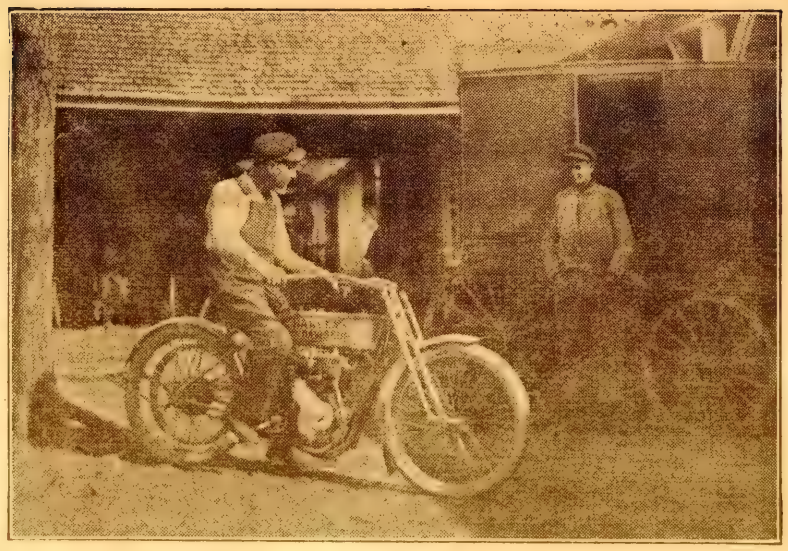
Air: Stand Up for Jesus

Go forth! Go forth for justice
Ye farmers at the call;
Raise up the righteous standard,
Of Equity for all,
Till in the happy future,
It waves on every hand,
Glad tokens that all farmers
Have joined our mighty band.

Go forth! Go forth for justice!
Go forth in numbers strong!
On to the bitter conflict,
Against the power of wrong.
Ye that are farmers follow
The leadership of right,
And ye shall win the battle
Against the foe with might.

Go forth! Go forth for justice!
For Equity and right;
As victor in the battle
Step forth from dark to light.
Though all the foe is round you,
Ye must not be afraid,
For Equity is ready,
To come at once to aid.

Go forth! Go forth for justice!
A full ten million strong,
Ye farmers of the nation,
A happy, hopeful throng.
And Equity will lead you,
Unto the heights so bright,
Where like a gracious vision
Fair justice fills your sight.



A Farm Convenience

It is wonderful how the horsepower of meat and bones on the farm is being replaced by horsepower of iron and steel.

Chief among the latter is the motorcycle. The farmer, using the horse all the day, plowing, harrowing or reaping, finds a pleasant change on his motorcycle in the evening for trips to town or short jaunts amount the country. And it is a blessing to the hard-worked horse. He needs rest, also wants it. And the good farmer gives it to him.

The farmer always was good to the horse. But not good enough, because he could not be. There are occasions when the farmer goes somewhere in the evening—whether on business or pleasure, alone or with the wife. Formerly he used the horse or team that worked all day and was to work the next. Being out at night the horse or team was deprived of a full night's rest. Therefore, the farmer could not be as good to the horse as he wanted to be.

But now he is. After the day's work is over the horses are led to the barn to stay for the night, while the farmer goes out riding on his motorcycle, wherever, as far and as fast as he chooses to go. With the wife on the seat behind and the "kiddies" too. It is a novelty for all. A recreation. A new sensation.

In the moonlit stillness of night. In spring, summer or autumn. Over the narrow country roads, through the heavy forests on either side. Up hills, down dales, winding in and out, silently gliding along.

The farmer has discovered that the country's beauties and pleasures have been neglected by him in the past and he is now enjoying them all to the fullest since the motorcycle has come into his life. The motorcycle is the farmer's toy.

The Pink Carnation

By Mrs. E. H. Hough

When little Miss Penelope Anderson decided to become a florist her friends predicted failure. She was too delicate, they said, and hardly more substantial than a flower herself. And a failure it would have been had Miss Penelope selected any other store than the one she finally chose. It stood on the main thoroughfare, and in a block of small stores all alike as to size and to interior arrangement. The first store was a bakery; the second, a tailor's establishment; the third, Miss Penelope's; the fourth a barbershop; the firth, a plumber's; the sixth a shoemaker's; and the seventh, a news store.

"Dear me!" said Miss Penelope, with a blush, as she stood arranging a few palms outside her show window, the morning after she was installed in her new quarters. "Dear me! I—I never thought I was the only woman in business in this block till this very minute!" And she hurriedly finished her work and went into her store.

"It's really most embarrassing to have all those men watching one's movements so closely. I ought to have taken that into consideration before I rented this store. I always was timid with people, anyway, and to think that they are all men, is worse It doesn't seem as though, at the outset, I could afford to hire anybody but old John to take care of the green house, or I'd get a boy this very day to attend to the plants outside. I don't see how I can face all those eyes staring at me from those windows! I must get over this foolish timidity."

Her thoughts were prevented from dwelling upon her peculiar position by the entrance of her first customer. One of the wealthy Misses Barton purchased three whole dozen of the most expensive pink roses, and wanted to know if such could be had every Wednesday. This transaction so elated Miss Penelope that she forgot her timidity and smilingly went out to add some flowering plants to her sidewalk display. She was just rising from the ground when a voice made her jump.

"Excuse me," it said, "but can I not assist you in lifting those heavy jars? I noticed you had not one to help you, and, business being dull just now, I thought you would let me do something for you. What a fine lot of plants you have?"

It was the barber, her next-door neighbor! Miss Penelope colored until her cheeks vied with her own scarlet geraniums, but the barber apparently did not see her confusion, for he walked right into the store and began to select such flowers as would make a good showing. Miss Penelope herself could not have done any better, and, furthermore, he discriminated wisely in placing the plants outside.

"Now," said he, "when it's time to close shop tonight, I'll take them in for you."

"You're—you're real kind, I'm sure," murmured Miss Penelope, and she gave him a fresh pink carnation for the buttonhole of his white coat.

He was as good as his word as to carrying in the jars that night, and it seemed only natural that thereafter he should take upon himself the task. On rainy days he would carry out other plants, also, that they might have the benefit of the showers, and Miss Penelope's space being too small for so many jars, he asked if he might not arrange some in front of his own shop, saying, when she expressed a fear that they would be in his way, that they added greatly to the looks of his place, and would draw customers.

The tailor, not to be outdone by the barber, asked that she allow him the pleasure of giving her the front of his window likewise, and the good will toward sweet Miss Penelope extended the length of the block, so that in time, daily, and especially on rainy days, the stores blossomed out in gorgeous array, and the baker, the tailor, the barber, the plumber, the shoemaker and the news man were regularly presented each with a fresh carnation—but with a difference, for, while the others had sometimes a red, sometimes a white carnation, the barber's never varied in hue—it was always pink, Miss Penelope's favorite color; and he had been the first to show his generous heart!

If the combined force served to bring Miss Penelope customers, she in turn did the same by her fellow-tradesmen, for people began to find an atraction in stores that presented so tempting an appearance from the outside. This inspired the baker to decorate his window with more daintiness than before, and some declared he lay awake nights dreaming of new effects in the blending of colored bunting with confections, fancy cakes and the flowers. The tailor showed finer taste than heretofore in the choice of hues for his window; the barber added new sach curtains, flowered with pink sweet peas; the plumber suddenly discovered unknown possibilities in ways of disposing of his necessarily unattractive wares, and his combination of soft-toned gas globes, lamp shades and decorated bowls utterly transformed his window; the shoemaker now made a specialty of satin slippers and dainty shoes; and the newsdealer showed his conversion by a tasteful presentation of the best in fashions, literature and art.

With the turning of the tide in their favor they one and all overwhelmed Miss Penelope with kindness. The baker often dropped in with a cake made after a new recipe for her to try; the tailor repaired her shabby jacket, slyly using it as a measure for a new one to be given her at Christmas time; the barber sent his boy to deliver her orders; the plumber presented her with a patent flower-sprinkler; the shoemaker, discovering a leak in her old rubber overshoes, fitted her to a new pair; and the news dealer insisted on leaving her the paper daily.

So thrived Penelope Anderson and the Brotherhood of Carnation until a great change came.

It was one evening in the second year of her reign, and the barber was brinning in the plants as usual. He had the last jar—a pot of forget-me-nots—in his hands, and Miss Penelope had gone to the cooler to select his pink carnation.

"Do you know, Miss Penelope," said he, "I want to add to my business this year? I think of becoming a florist, if you will furnish the advice."

Miss Penelope turned around curiously, the flower in her hand. He was still holding the forget-me-nots.

"Do you believe in the language of the flowers?" he asked.

"I—I think so," she replied.

"Well, I do, at any rate," he went on, "for my carnation, being different from the rest—always pink, you know—has told me something; and what do you call this little flower?"

"The—the—why—forget-me-not!"

"Now, that is what I've been waiting a year for you to say, but do you really mean it?"

For answer she gave him the pink carnation.

And the workmen are tearing down the partition.

True Song of Equity

Air—My Country 'Tis of Thee.

By Pearl Ulilla Davis

Our noble cause in thee,
True hand to make us free.
Great Equity;
Light have you made our toil,
Gave gain instead of spoil,
Led us beyond the foil,
Of slavery.

Our past despair you see
Now lifted high in glee
Through Equity.
Farmers have joined in pride
With friends on every side
To prosper as they glide
In Equity.

Let millions swell our cause,
Get power before we pause,
Our word command.
May voices sweep the land,
Form links on every hand,
Make Equity to stand
One million grand!

Let all our nation thrive,
While farmers learn to hive
Their just reward.
Then fortune is not far
With Equity our Star.
God made us, as we are,
Great toil, our Crown!

Smiles

Still Had Five

Census Taker—How many children have you?

Farmer, studying—Five—four living and one married.

He Knew

Young Lady—Will I have time to say goodbye to my friends before the train leaves?

Brakeman—I'm afraid not; the train leaves in two hours and a half.

Of Course Not

Usher, seating those attending the wedding—Are you a friend of the groom?

Oh, no, no! I'm the bride's mother.

Coming Back

Traveler, for his health—My doctor says I must have an abundance of south wind. Does it blow here?

Native—Yes, siree, all the time.

But it's blowing from the north now."

But it's the south wind all right. It went north all last summer, and it's comin' back.

His Preference

Philosopher—Prosperity has ruined many a man.

Practical—Yes, and when I have to be ruined, I'd rather it would come that way.

Be Careful

Why is a cornfield a bad place for courting? Because the corn has ears.

Bad for All

"I'm sorry, Pat, to learn that your wife is dead."

"Faith, an' it's a sad day for us all, sir, but we'll have to put up with it. The hand that rocked the cradle has kicked the bucket!"

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers

Minimum Prices

We believe the following are fair and equitable minimum prices for the crops mentioned. We believe conditions of supply and demand are such that these prices will be paid before the next crops are produced. Certain it is that if producers will hold their crops and ask these prices they will be paid, because the world of consumers cannot get along without them. The farm price will be the minimum price less freight and a fair commission to the handler.



1911 CROPS

All prices at Chicago unless stated to contrary.

WHEAT—No. 2 red	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 northern spring at Minneapolis	1.30
CORN—No. 2 white	.75
OATS—No. 2 white	.55
BARLEY—Good malting	1.00
BUCKWHEAT—At home market	.90
RYE	1.00
HAY—Choice timothy, ton	$22@24
POTATOES—Choice	.85
BEANS, Pea	2.50
COTTON—New crop, to grower	.13
BROOMCORN—Choice Illinois, ton	$150@175
Choice Oklahoma, ton	125@150
CATTLE—Good to choice steers at Indianapolis	$7.50@8.50
HOGS—Best heavies, 210 lbs. and upward, at Indianapolis	7.50@8.00
Common to good lights, 125 to 150 lbs.	7.00 7.50

Advice

Hold all crops that are not selling at the minimum prices or above. Market only while the price will be paid. Watch the market and this department and stop as soon as the price declines below the Minimums. Old readers know that it pays to act on our advice. We have been giving advice about prices and marketing for nine years and the mistakes have been the rare exceptions. No matter what you think of the minimum prices and our advice now, you will make more money if you respect them. Help to get this paper in the hands of all your neighbors.

Wheat—In view of all the conditions that have operated to keep wheat prices down and the large visible supply still existing, we want it understood that there is considerable doubt in our mind about the price going to the minimum—$1.25. But the price will be higher than at present and it will pay those who have wheat, to hold it longer. Watch the reports on this department and our particular advice about wheat.

OCCASIONALLY some person accuses this paper of being a perpetual pessimist, when, they claim, all the conditions with farming are optimistic. Sometimes we are told that farmers are prosperous enough and that it is demoralizing to contend that farmers are not getting a square deal.

Well, we admit, and have often admitted, farming is more profitable now and it has been since the doctrines we taught had time



to become accepted and practiced by part of the farmers, than it was for many years before. But it still lacks much. It lacks stability of values, it lacks uniformity of prices, it lacks maximum markets, and it lacks in profit to give *the average farmer* enough money.

Some farmers get enough profit every year. These are the exception. Some farmers get enough money some years, and some farmers don't get enough money any year. Some crops sell at right prices some years, but there is not one that does not sell unfairly low some years. The mission of UP-TO-DATE FARMING is to produce a condition that will make farming profitable to the *average* farmer, that will insure a profitable price for *every* crop, that will permit the first of the crop, the last of it, and all of it, to sell at the same price, thus securing stability of value and ending speculation. When this is accomplished the hopes of seeding time will not be crushed by the disappointments at marketing time. (See first page illustration.)

What crops of 1912 will sell too low? We don't know now, neither can any other person tell. So our work must be general. We can not confine our work to any articular crop, nor to any grade of farmers—top-notch, average, or below the average. All crops must be worked for and all farmers must be brought into this movement. If the top-notchers will make too much money, when the conditions are made right for the average farmer, they can get out of the business. And if the lower than average farmers can't rise to the middle condition then, they ought to quit, too.

There can not be a stronger endorsement of our work than is shown by the market reports on this page. For instance, in a little more than two weeks the wheat visible decreased 4,339,000 bushels. This wheat went into storage when the price was about 10 cents a bushel lower than when it came out. Somebody, storers and speculators, made $433,900 on this lot. Should this not have gone to the producers? If not to the wheat growers, why to the speculators? And there are nearly 60,000,000 bushels more wheat in the visible supply.

Wheat prices are about the same as our preceding report, corn 2 to 3c higher and oats about 1c higher. Compared with a year before wheat is 11 to 13c higher, corn about 25c higher and oats about 23c higher. Cotton is advancing and growers who took our advice, even though the cotton had to be stored, have a good margin in sight already. Hogs are following the price of corn and are selling at the mimimum. Congratulations are reaching us from stockmen on our correct predictions and their greater profits. Potatoes are at the highest of the crop year. Many farmers who do not read this paper are selling at around 75c in the country and think it is a good price, and it is. But if they only knew, they could get $1 or more just as easily. It pays big to read this paper.

Because of the bad weather it is impossible to make any close prediction of the condition of winter wheat. From the reports received, however, the condition in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas is excellent. East of the Missouri river there appears to be evidence of considerable winter loss. A week or two of warm growing weather will be needed to determine the condition.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supplies of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on March 16, 1912, with comparisons are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X means increase.)

	Mar. 16, 1912. Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels
WHEAT	59,386,000	—4,339,000
CORN	18,354,000	X 2,027,000
OATS	16,883,000	— 371,000
BARLEY	3,337,000	— 279,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 53,082,000 bushels. This is 5,966,000 bushels more than three weeks before and 31,450,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on March 23, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	Mar. 23	2 Wks. before	A Yr. before
WHEAT, No. 2, RED			
Chicago	1.02½@1.03½	1.01¾@1.03¾	89
S. Louis	1.02½@1.03	1.02½	93
Kan. C.	1.03	1.01½	90
Cincin.	1.03 @1.05	1.04	92
New York			
CORN, No. 3 WHITE			
Chicago	69½@70½	67½	46
St. Louis	70 @70½	67 @67½	47
Kansas City	70½@72	69½@70½	44
Cincinnati	73 @74	68 @69	48½
New York			
OATS, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	54¼@55	53 @55½	31
St. Louis	55	55	32
Kansas City	54 @55	53½@54½	32
Cincinnati	56½@57	54½@55	33
New York			

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed March 23, 1912, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—May $1.03⅛; July, 98¾c; September, 96⅝c. Two weeks before, $1.04⅜, 98¾c, and 96¼c respectively.

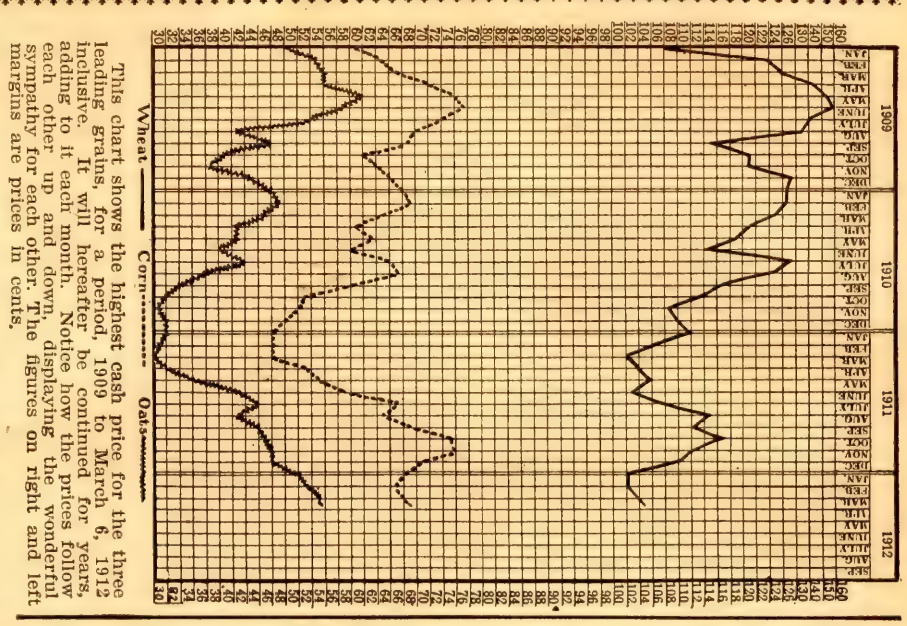
Winnipeg, Canada future wheat prices (Compare with spring wheat.)—May, $1.01¾, July, $1.03⅛.

CORN—May, 72c; July, 72¼c; September, 72c. Two weeks before, 71½c, 71⅝c, and 71¾c, respectively.

OATS—May, 53⅜c; July, 49⅞c; September, 32⅝c. Two weeks before, 53½c, 49¾c and 42½c respectively.

Cotton

New York, March 23.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 10.65c; middling gulf, 10.90c. Three weeks before, 10.35c and 10.60c, respecti



This chart shows the highest cash price for the three leading grains, for a period, 1909 to March 6, 1912 inclusive. It will hereafter be continued for years, adding to it each month. Notice how the prices follow each other up and down, displaying the wonderful sympathy for each other. The figures on right and left margins are prices in cents.

Live Stock

Indianapolis Market, March 23, 1912.

CATTLE—Range of day's prices	
steers	$5.00@8.00
Good to choice steers, 1300 lbs. and up	7.35@8.00
Common to medium steers, 900 to 1100 lbs	5.00@6.00
HOGS—Range of day's prices	6.25@7.90
Best heavies, 200 lbs and up	7.80@7.90
Common to good lights, 125 to 150 lbs	7.60@7.70

The prices of cattle were about on a par with our last report; hogs were from $1.50 to $1.75 a cwt. higher.

Chicago Produce Market

March 23, 1912

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets.

We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparison.

Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels	Change last year Bushels
X 15,383,000	X 25,736,000	—6,185,000
— 2,637,000	— 8,183,000	— 631,000
— 2,969,000	X 2,336,000	—2,514,000
X 1,542,000	— 1,022,000	— 206,000

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year.
Monday	178	120	48
Tuesday	462	136	34
Wednesday	60	56	44
Thursday	56	92	26
Friday	74	62	36
Saturday	42	97	61
Total, 6 days	572	653	249

Market appears firmer at yesterday's prices. Buyers show less hesitancy in taking hold and the trade is moderately active at the advance enforced yesterday. Receipts today show a falling off, and this has some influence on the buying.

Sales reported were: Wisconsin—bulk, 3 cars at $1.18; 2 cars at $1.20; sacked, 4 cars at $1.18; 3 cars at $1.20.

Per bu. bulk or sacked, Minnesota or Wisconsin, Burbanks or Rurals, fair to good	$1.10@1.14
Choice	1.15@1.17
Fancy to extra fancy, including Dusty Rurals	1.18@1.20
Bulk, Michigan, Rurals, fair to good	1.12@1.15
Choice to fancy	1.16@1.18
Seed stock, Triumphs	1.08@1.10
Rose	1.18@1.25
Early Ohios	1.35@1.50

NEW POTATOES—There appear on the market very fair offerings of both Bermudas and Floridas. Demand is moderate and buyers experience no difficulty in securing what they desire at former prices. The demand is found to be for nice goods, potatoes of good size. When undersize they rule slow.

Barrels, Bermuda, red, No. 1	$7.50@....
No. 2	6.00@6.50
Kentucky, second growth	4.00@4.50
Small hampers, Florida, red	2.25@....
No. 2 small	1.75@2.00

The price of old potatoes is 5c to 10c a bushel higher than our preceding report, new potatoes unchanged.

BEANS—During the past week there was experiencel 10c advance in the price of Pea Beans, while Kidney shrank to the former inside quotation with round Brown Swedish and Limas showing a slightly easier tendency. In Pea Beans a steady and very good business was reported, but for all other kinds it was rather quiet. Arrivals have remained just moderate.

Pea Beans—	
Hand-picked, choice, dry	2.63@....
Prime	2.50@....
Damp, damaged, mouldy, no regular value.	
Mediums nominally about same as pea beans.	
Red Kidneys, dry, ripe	2.50@....
Good but not uniform	2.40@....
Damp, ordinary	2.25@....
White Kidney	2.75@....
Brown Swedish, long	2.00@....
Round	2.15@2.25
Limas, per 100 lbs.	6.87½@....

Pea Beans are about 10c a bushel higher, other varieties about unchanged from our preceding report.

HAY—Receipts, 959 tons; shipments, 411 tons. Offerings light and demand good. Market firm.

Choice Timothy Hay	$22.50@23.00
No. 1 Timothy	21.00@22.00
No. 2 Timothy	19.00@20.00
No. 3 Timothy	17.00@18.00
Kansas and Oklahoma Prairie, choice	19.00@19.50

The price of timothy hay and prairie hay are each $1.00 a ton higher than our previous report.

STRAW.—Rye straw quotable at $9.00@9.50. Oat strow at $9.00@9.50. Wheat straw $7.00@8.00.

Rye straw is 50c a ton lower than our preceding report, other varieties unchanged.

BROOM CORN—There was reported no improvement, but demand still small and market dull.

Per ton, Illinois Corn	$120.00@180.00
Oklahoma	90.00@150.00

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This Week Cases	Last Week Cases	Last Year Cases
Monday	6,560	8,596	19,024
Tuesday	10,291	8,766	16,043
Wednesday	9,759	9,703	13,376
Thursday	6,759	7,829	10,361
Friday	9,592	7,488	17,571
Saturday	7,622	4,895	13,815
Total	50,583	47,277	90,190

Receipts, April 1, 1911, to March 23, 1912, 2,707,541 cases.

Receipts, April 1, 1910, to March 25, 1911, 3,326,048 cases.

Receipts, April 1, 1909, to March 26, 1910, 3,236,597 cases.

A steady feeling exists at the current quotations, which were ¼@½c higher.

The receipts showed some increase but there seems to be enough demand for them to take up all the offerings.

Duck eggs—A few are coming and they are quoted at 30c a dozen. There is a good demand for them.

Goose eggs quotably about 60c per dozen.

The following quotations were established by the Butter and Egg Board today:

Miscellaneaous lots, cases returned—eggs which will not grade—19@19½c, depending on quality.

Ordinary Firsts quotable at 20c.

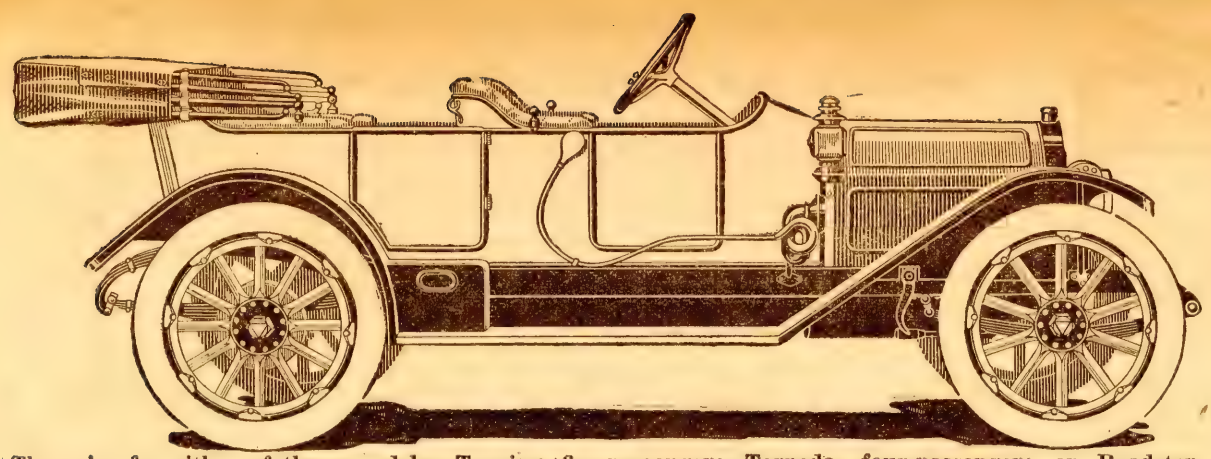
"Firsts" quotably 21 @21¼c per dozen.

Checks quotably 18c per dozen.

Dirties quotably 19c per dozen.

The price is about 1c a dozen lower than our preceding report.

APPLES—There has been something of a weather market lately. The heavy snow storm of the middle of the week checked the demand temporarily. It renewed again later when it cleared. Conditions of trade as a whole remain fairly favorable. It can not be said that the market exhibits any real activity, but a good healthy business. It is steady and of moderate proportions. The market is well provided with stock and there have been some arrivals. On the part of the holders there remains a steady feeling and some of the finest goods on the market are held above the regular quotations.



The price for either of three models—Touring, five-passenger; Torpedo, four-passenger; or Roadster, two-passenger—is $1600. Not a cent more is needed to equip either car before it is ready for use, for top, Disco Self-Starter, Demountable rims, BIG tires, windshield, large gas tank, magneto—dual ignition system—and all things usually listed as extras are included. Write for illustrations showing how the NEW Self-Starting HUDSON "33" is simpler than any other car.

Beware of *Unsafe* Motor Car Purchases

Don't buy an automobile that has been forced out-of-date by the advances of engineering progress. Such depreciation amounts to much more than does the effect of wear and service.

Cars not strictly up-to-the-minute in design and equipment lose value more rapidly because of that fact than from any other cause.

The one notable exception to the average car, in the matter of simplicity, for instance, is Howard E. Coffin's latest automobile—the

New Self-Starting HUDSON "33"

It has such advanced features that you will find them in combination on no other automobiles.

It has approximately 1000 fewer parts than has the average car.

It is a quiet automobile. Every moving part is thoroughly dust proof.

It has a Self-Starter that in thousands of tests proved to be 98 per cent. efficient and which, for simplicity and efficiency, is typical of the rest of the car.

The starter weighs but 4½ pounds and has but 12 parts.

There is nothing complicated. There is no great weight to tax the motor's power, to weight the tires and to invite the never failing troubles that are found in practically all other starters.

There are no check valves to leak.

You won't find as simple a car anywhere as is the HUDSON "33." All parts are instantly accessible.

When attention is required by any part of the car, it can be given without delay, extra cost or inconvenience.

Every detail of equipment is complete.

Easy riding springs, soft cushions, high grade upholstering, and lines which make the car as graceful as a yacht.

All Mr. Coffin's earlier cars—there have been five and all famous too—have served as models for other makes.

If you are thinking of some other car, the chances are it is modeled after one of Mr. Coffin's earlier designs. His cars have always set the pace. That is why you run great risk in buying any other automobile today.

Think what you lose when, next year the then current model of the car you now think well of is made to conform to the principles that are introduced in the HUDSON "33."

Same Price to All—Everywhere

An important reason why you should prefer the Self-Starting HUDSON "33" is that it is not a "discount car."

Its price everywhere is the same price to everyone. The only difference in the price you pay and what is paid in Europe—hundreds are sold there—is the difference in the duty and the greater freight rate from Detroit.

Dealers are not permitted to cut prices. They forfeit their right to sell HUDSON cars if they do. This means that your neighbor can not buy for less than you can. It means that if you wish to sell after the car has given long service, and you want a new car, you can get a larger proportion of what you paid, because no one else has a car which cost him less.

By maintaining the price everywhere, dealers can give a real service to their customers, impossible when a car is sold at a cut price.

Think over this phase of the cut-price business before you buy. You will see the advantage of buying a car that is sold to all on exactly the same basis.

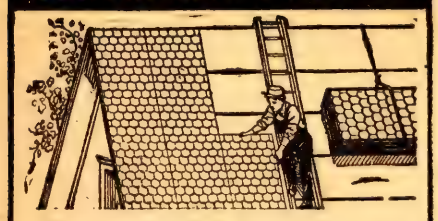
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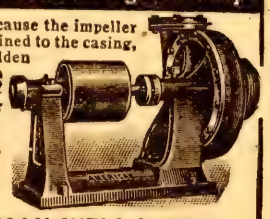
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What's the Matter With Wheat

THE Department of Agriculture's estimates of wheat for 1909, 1910 and 1911 were, respectively, as follows: 683,350,000, 635,121,000 and 621,338,000 bushels.

The average yearly prices of cash wheat in the Chicago market for 1909, 1910 and 1911 were, respectively, as follows: $1.20¾, $1.10 and 98 5-8c a bushel.

It is seen that the yield for 1911 was the least of the three years and also the average price for that year is less than the average price for each of the two former larger crops.

We have seen so many illustrations of the smaller crop selling for a higher price per unit, and also bringing a greater gross sum for the crop, that we accept it as the rule, so the price of wheat in 1911 was unusual—it was an exception to the rule—therefore we ask, "what is the matter with wheat?"

The exports of wheat and flour from North America from the beginning of the 1911 crop year (July 1, 1911) to March 9, 1912 were 122,348,000 bushels (basis of wheat). The exports in the corresponding period, 1910-11, were 90,560,000 bushels (we have not got the United States' exports separate from Canada, but they were larger this year than last). Therefore we see that the 1911 crop was smaller than the 1910 crop, that more of it was sent out of the country and we may safely assume that the home consumption was as large, or larger than the year before, yet the average price was 11 3-8 cents a bushel less. What is the reason?

The attempted Canadian reciprocity deal is the reason.

That unfair measure, notwithstanding it was rejected by the Canadian people, has cost the United States' wheat growers twenty-five cents on every bushel of the 1911 crop that was marketed. If we assume that to be 500,000,000 bushels then the wheat growers were stung for $125,000,000, and the end is not yet. As evidence that the reciprocity agitation is responsible let us look at a few facts.

The yields of wheat in Canada for 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911, were, respectively, 92,691,000, 112,434,000, 166,744,000, 149,990,000, and 215,851,000 bushels. Notice that the increase for 1911, the reciprocity year, over 1910, was 65,861,000 bushels. This was very much more than in any former year. Also it is important to know that the visible supply in Canada is 55,000,000 bushels now against 22,000,000 bushels in 1911 and 20,000,000 bushels in 1910.

We will offer just one more point before we announce our conclusions. It is that our law permits wheat to be brought in from Canada in bond, that is without duty being paid, manufactured into flour, bran, etc., and the manufactured articles sent out of the country, and the duty avoided, except one-tenth of it must be paid. The duty is twenty-five cents a bushel, so the duty paid by this plan is two and one-half cents a bushel.

Our reply to the question, "What is wrong with wheat?" is that the millers are playing the export part of our crop, about 100,000,000 bushels, or about 15 per cent., against the whole crop to keep down the prices. They can do this by bringing wheat from Canada to grind and export and hold domestic wheat in the visible supply. The nominal duty on Canadian wheat imported to be manufactured and the flour sent out of the country enables them to do this.

Is there a remedy? Yes. There are two, either one of which the farmers may apply. The one is to not raise more wheat than the home demand needs. The other is to control marketing, prevent the large visible supply and force the prices up to $1.25 a bushel, or whatever price is decided on. If the latter course is taken there need be no fear of the wheat being left as the world has needed all in the past and the production is not as much now per capita as it was a few years ago. Also there may be another way. It is to take away the withdrawal privilege given the millers by the Secretary of the Treasury (the rebate of duty).

The following letter from member Edward Murphy, Devils, Lake, N. D., will illuminate this matter still further:

DEAR EDITOR:

Times have changed since the 25 cents a bushel duty was placed on wheat. When the law was enacted, we had little anticipation that the Canadian northwest would become a competitor on wheat. At the time of its enactment we were selling wheat for 38 to 50 cents per bushel, and done so year after year until you preached the gospel of controlled marketing. At first the 25 cents duty was ample protection, but under changed conditions with our wheat worth $1.07 to $1.10 at Minneapolis, there should be a duty of at least 50 cents a bushel on wheat and barley and the duty on flax should be placed at $1.00 a bushel. Today we find the Canadian producers have large quantities of wheat, barley and flax and owing to the congested conditions of their railways they are unloading their grain on the Minneapolis and Duluth markets either by paying the present duty or by selling sufficiently low for the commission men to pay the duty and place such grain in direct competition with our own. The result is that today every kind of grain produced by our farmers is cheaper than it was last fall and so long as the Canadian big stick can be swung over our heads, there will be no advance in price. Every farmer should write his senator and congressman at once, urging that immediate action be taken by this Congress to give us protection just as high as above stated. Let us get proper protection, but let there be no string to it. Let the power of the Secretary of the Treasury be curtailed so big business such as millers and the like can not be permitted the withdrawal priviliges. That only means protection in name. Now farmers, demand your rights and your demand will compel action.

Nitrogen from the Air

THE ability of legumes (beans, peas, lentils, vetch, etc.), as well as most of the genus Trifolium (clovers) to secure nitrogen from the air is now so generally recognized that progressive farmers avail themselves of every opportunity to grow such crops wherever the increase of nitrogen in the soil is important. This recognition has come about by persistent teaching and demonstrations, both in experiment stations and on individual farms. But the practice has not become as general as it should. Therefore, this paper urges its readers to consider the matter from a self-interest viewpoint and as far as possible avail themselves of the opportunities that may present through the year.

Red clovers should be sown early in the spring, of course, but alfalfa may be sown any time through the growing season providing the ground is properly prepared and a good degree of moisture is present and continues for a few weeks after sowing. The person who wants to sow alfalfa should ask his experiment station for advice suited to his particular section.

The legumes permit considerable latitude in the time of sowing and can Cow peas can even be sown between be put in after the spring rush is over. the rows of corn and provide good fall feed while storing nitrogen in the ground. Hogs have even been pastured in such corn fields, they preferring the peas to the corn and they avoid the corn ears while the peas last. As with the alfalfa we advise readers to write to the experiment stations about varieties best adapted to their particular places as it is practically impossible for us to give specific instructions for all sections where this paper circulates.

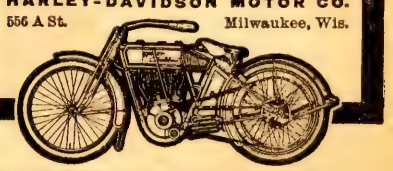
This article is given more as a suggestion than with the idea of it being immediately helpful. The reader should now avail himself of his institution which is for the very purpose of helping him on such problems.

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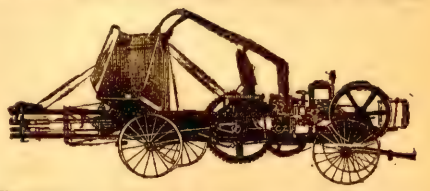


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SPLIT HICKORY WHEEL C... Cincinnati, Ohio

WASTE OF PLANT FOOD

IN THESE times when enormous sums are being spent anually to increase the production of the farms with hardly appreciable returns, in total, or average acre yields, it is well to turn our attention to the enormous, we might say criminal waste of plant food in all our large cities.

The crops that drain the stored fertility from our farms are mainly sent to the cities and consumed there. Thus the valuable stores of nitrogen, phosphorous and potash are drawn from the soil, sent to the cities and finally the most of them find their way to the sewers and from there to the rivers which carry them off to the oceans. If the plant food wasted in American cities could be saved and returned to the land, we could come near maintaining a balance of fertility in our farm soil.

In this connection it will be suggestive to know what is done in France. The sewage of Paris has been turned into profitable, in fact, exceedingly valuable market gadens of many thousand acres of land which previously was useless. By means of a large conduit, the sewage is carried in a subterranean stream through Paris to Clichy on the outskirts, where it is pumped into two great distributing mains. Both of these are used to distribute the water to the market gardens situated in the peninsula formed by the River Seine not far from Rouen. As an example of the way the irrigating is done, on the truck farm at Asnieres owned by the municipality, it is reported that there is a brick sluice, provided with gates about thirty feet apart on each side, which let the water into channels to carry it all through the garden. At the end of the sluice are filters which send the remaining sewage into the Seine purified.

What is to prevent this plan from being carried out in this country. The sewage from any large city would so enrich the close by land as to multiply its producing ability.

Crops so raised would not pay any transportation so by multiplying them on a given area the economy of production ought to help solve the high cost of living problem. We believe there are also ways to extract the plant food from the sewage and put it in a commercial form, when it could be shipped back to the agricultural sections from whence it originally came.

A fanning mill will pay its way and make money besides every year on any farm. Write Manson Campbell Co., Detroit, Mich., for special trial offer.

Knew What Bullets Were

"Yes, I've been where bullets fell thick and fast around me."

"Are you a veteran?"

"No, a guide for city hunters."

If you have some spare time to convert into money and if you want to engage in a profitable business, write the U. S. Mop Co., 1475 Doir St., Toledo, Ohio. They have a money-making opportunity for all who write.

Wanted One That Was Well

Just home from college where she had taken a course in domestic science making an order over the phone—"Hello. Send me a ham please."

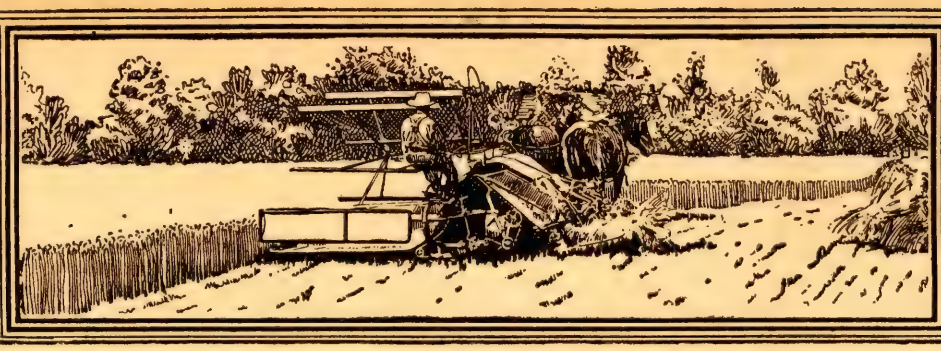
Grocer—"Shall I send you a cured ham?"

"Really, I'd rather have one that had never been sick."

We pass the following letter along, thinking it will do many of our subscribers good to know Mr. Church's opinion of the Galloway spreader:

Editor, Up-to-Date Farming:

Just lately I began to correspond with one of your advertisers (Wm. Galloway) and today I have in my possession one of his manure spreaders, the like of which can't be bought anywhere in the American market, and I got it at a saving to me of twenty-seven dollars. I have seen all kinds of spreaders, but I wish all farmer readers of Up-to-Date Farming could know decidedly what the purchase of a Galloway would mean to them.—J. U. CHURCH, Clintonville, Wis.



The Wheat Harvest Is Everybody's Business

MORE than a hundred million people await the report from the wheat fields. Everybody is interested. A good harvest means prosperity to all. It means more than prosperity to the man whose work lies in the city or town; to him it means existence. Two-thirds of our people depend absolutely upon the other third for the very bread they eat. Truly, the wheat harvest is everybody's business, a matter of the deepest concern to us all.

Fortunately the farmer's reward for his work in the wheat fields is reasonably sure. Scientific preparation of the soil and seed bed, rotation of crops, selection of seed, and the use of high grade farm machines, have made a good crop almost an assured fact. For work of such importance the best machines that can be made are absolutely necessary. The harvest time is short; every minute is important; delay is intolerable and expensive. The choice of machines to harvest your growing crop is your most important duty. Make your investigation thorough and complete and you will decide that the harvesting machine for you is one of the world-famous I H C line:

Champion
Deering

McCormick
Milwaukee

Osborne
Plano

One of these will meet your harvest conditions better than any other machine made, because they have been developed in just such fields as yours. Improvements have been added year by year until I H C machines are practically perfected. They cut equally well, short, tall, standing, down, or tangled grain. They have been simplified until anyone can handle them safely and efficiently.

Because the harvest time is short and delay expensive, and because accidents to farm machines can never be foreseen, we have been careful to provide a stock of interchangeable repair parts where you can lay your hands on them at once if they should ever be needed. In choosing your harvesting machine do not overlook this most important feature. A day's delay on account of a broken part may cost you more than the price of a new binder. When you buy an I H C machine you buy it with the assurance that any needed part is no further away than your dealer's place of business.

This service does away with all unnecessary delay in the field and assures you a full harvest garnered in good season. This fact in itself is a strong reason for the purchase of an I H C harvesting or haying machine or tool.

The experience of many farmers for many years points to one of these machines as the one best buy for a man whose profit lies in the successful harvesting of a small grain or hay crop. I H C machines have been tested thoroughly under every harvest field condition, and have made good in every test. You are not asked to make any experiments, the experimenting has all been done. You take no risk, I H C experience has provided against all risks. With an I H C machine you are safeguarded against all harvesting chances except those of the weather, and very largely against them.

Of next importance to the choice of a machine is the buying of binder twine that will work without waste or trouble in that machine. Here again we have arranged to supply your needs with the best twine that can be made. Take your choice of seven brands—Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne, Plano, or International, all made in four grades—Sisal, Standard, Manila, and Pure Manila.

See the I H C local dealer and discuss with him the machine and twine you should buy. It is his business to help you decide right. You can rely on what he tells you about I H C machines. If for any reason you prefer to have us do so we will send you catalogues. A post card will bring them.



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(Incorporated)
CHICAGO U S A

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The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U S A.



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FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, N. Dakota, S. Dakota, Wyoming, Montana. Special prices to these states on request.

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Why wait for the old farm to become your inheritance? Begin now to prepare for your future prosperity and independence. A great opportunity awaits you in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, where you can secure a Free Homestead or buy land at reasonable prices.

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—not a year from now, when land will be higher. The profits secured from the abundant crops of Wheat, Oats and Barley, as well as cattle raising are causing a steady advance in price. Government returns show that the number of settlers in Western Canada from the U. S. during the last year was upwards of 125,000 and imigration is constantly increasing.

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Free Homesteads of 160 acres and pre-emption of 160 acres at $3.00 an acre. Splendid climate, good schools, excellent railway facilities, low freight rates; wood, water and lumber easily obtained.

For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to locations & settlers' rate apply Supt. Immig., Ottawa, Can., or Can. Gov. Agt.

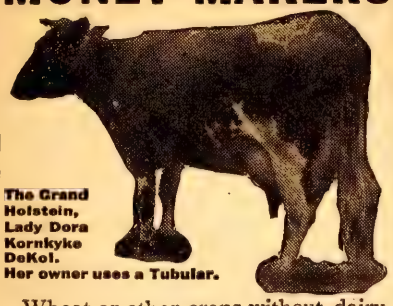
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Twice the skimming force of others. Skim twice as clean. Mr. D. H. Mudgett, widely known dairyman of Dexter, Me., and owner of the grand Holstein shown above, is but one of many, too numerous to mention, who use Tubulars exclusively. He says: "Were I in the market for another separator, I should buy the Tubular, even if it cost much more than others."

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Write for FREE Catalogue 136



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The Meat Trust Trial

FOR SOME WEEKS a trial of much moment to farmers has been in progress in Chicago. We have not referred to it much in our columns because the evidence was so voluminous and conflicting, as it reached the public, that no safe conclusions could be drawn. The evidence is all in now but the arguments of both sides are to be given and then the judge's charge to the jury. Perhaps the case will be disposed of before our next issue closes and then we will print it and comment on it.

The several prominent men, whose business is to deal in live stock and manufacture it into meat, etc., are charged with conspiracy in restraint of trade. This restraint of trade it is alleged resulted in the wiping out of competition with the result that live stock was not fairly bought from the farmers and meat was not fairly sold to the consumers. We suppose the jury will decide these points, unless possibly the jury does not reach an agreement, which is often the case in such important trials.

But while the packers are being tried by a court and after the decision, regardless of whether they are found guilty or otherwise, farmers need not expect any change as far as more equitable prices to them are concerned. We mean that if the packers are found guilty of a conspiracy in the restraint of trade, and of destroying competition in buying; and if they are given a heavy fine, or even if they are sent to the penatentiary for punishment, buying of live stock will go on in about the same way. There will be just as much variation in the production and daily receipts, as much fluctuation in the prices and there will be just as many seasons of low prices.

Stockmen, themselves, are primarily responsible for what has been against their interests in the past. We have often said that no class of people will protect farmers when they will not protect themselves. As long as farmers grow the live stock and then all compete with each other in marketing by blindly dumping on the markets, a condition of oversupply will be taken advantage of by the buyers to put the prices down. And it does not matter who the buyers are, or who they represent. Any person who has followed the live stock market reports knows that a small per cent. of larger supply invariably puts the price down on the entire day's receipts. Thus the loss to the stockmen on the day's receipts amount to several times as much as the loss would be if the temporary surplus would have been destroyed before it reached the market. But that is not the solution of the problem. The solution is to keep the surplus at home and reinforce the light days with it. Because, just as sure as there is an over-supply one day, or a large run over a season, there comes a day, or a season of light runs to compensate. But it is easier to force prices down on gluts than to get them up on light delivering, because the surpluses have been manufactured and stored and there may be light runs for quite a while before the demand for meat is in danger of going unsupplied.

The solution of this problem rests with the farmers and the place to solve it, as all the people will know some time, is out on the farms and not in a Chicago court house.

Management of Young Pigs

SINCE the little helpless pig develops into the great porker, and is manufactured so easily into human food, it is very essential that care be used to give the young suckling a good start in life. Most stockmen keep some sort of a record and know when the pigs are to be born. If the pigs are strong and healthy, and the mother is gentle, it is better to leave them with her; but if she is cross and the pigs are puny and weak, some prefer to keep them in a box to themselves for a few days, taking them out at short intervals to nurse, writes R. S. Besse, in the State Farmer.

By the time the pigs are three weeks old, they will have learned to eat. Then, if it is possible, give them access to another pen, so fixed that only the pigs can get it. Here, in a trough, they can be fed a little skim milk with a very small amount of middlings mixed in, with an increase in the amount of middlings as the pigs grow older. A little whole wheat or soaked corn scattered on the floor of their pen will give them exercise in hunting for it, as well as a good feed. Exercise is very important for young pigs, as they become too fat if closed in a pen with their mother, and many times sicken and die. Pigs born in the spring or early fall are more easily managed than winter-born ones, as they can be given outdoor exercise. The mother sow, however, should not be given too big a range with her pigs, as she is liable to travel too far for the young things.

If the pigs have been taught to eat as described, and if the owner has plenty of skim milk for them, they can be weaned at six weeks of age, but if the supply of skimmilk is not available, better wait eight weeks to wean. Middlings soaked a few hours before feeding, or scalded and mixed with the milk, will make an excellent feed for the pigs at this age. If fed freshly mixed they are liable to cause indigestion. Feed four times a day to start with, but give them not more than they will clean up before leaving the trough.

When the pigs are about three months old a little ground barley may be mixed with the meal, but not more than a fifth of the total ration should at first be barley, and it may later be increased.

If possible the pigs should be taught to eat roots, but if they are not available, give them some sort of green stuff.

Too many pigs die in infancy from lack of care and in such cases it is a plain case of improper farm management.

Fattening Hogs in Nebraska

THE Nebraska Experiment Station, Lincoln, has issued bulletin No. 123, on fattening hogs from which we copy the following. These conclusions by the Nebraska station will no doubt be as valuable for feeders in other states where the same conditions obtain.

1. Of the many rations tried for fattening hogs, none has been found the equal of corn and a small percentage of alfalfa.

2. Wheat gives faster gains with less grain per 100 pounds of grain than corn, but the high cost of wheat makes the gains from wheat more expensive than from corn. The profit per pig, if fed one-half wheat and one-half corn while being grown and fattened, is less than if fed corn. This is when both grains are fed with alfalfa.

3. A ration of barley and corn with alfalfa does not give as fast gain or as much profit per hog during the growing and the fattening periods as a ration of corn and alfalfa.

4. The substitution of five parts tankage, five parts bone-meal, or twenty-five parts

MANY A GOOD FARM HORSE IS RUINED

By standing in a wet, sticky coat of hair. Experience proves that the coughs, colds and other troubles that affect horses in the spring, can be avoided by clipping off the winter coat before the spring work begins. Clipping improves the appearance of horses, they bring more if offered for sale, they do better work too, because they dry out quick, rest well and get more good from their feed. The easiest, quickest way to clip is with a



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It clips horses, mules and cows without any change whatever.

This splendid Clipping Machine is guaranteed for 25 years. If it must please you or no sale. PRICE, ONLY $7.50



About the udders and flanks of all cows should be clipped every three or four weeks so the parts can be kept clean when milking.

Complete $7.50

Get one from your dealer or send $2 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance.

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Save $25 to $50 on my special offer to 10 or more men in every township. Get the only Separator that runs in "Bath in Oil," like a $5,000 automobile. This alone is worth $50 extra, but costs you nothing extra. Take

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ALTON WATCH & MDSE. CO., Dept. 1802, Chicago

shorts, for corn, in a ration containing ninety parts corn and ten parts chopped alfalfa, increases the cost of grains and decreases the profit per pig during the fattening period.

5. The substitution of twenty-five parts emmer, barley, wheat or milo, for corn, in a ration containing ninety parts corn and ten parts chopped alfalfa, increases the cost of grains and decreases the profit per hog during the fattening period, excepting emmer, which in this test only increased the profit per hog. The wheat increased the gains but decreased the profit. The emmer also increased the gain. Barley and milo decreased the gain as well as the profit. Milo was worth the same price per bushel as barley in this test.

6. The results of one test indicated that a bushel of corn was worth as much as a bushel and a half of cane seed when fed with alfalfa for fattening hogs.

7. Where fall pigs were wintered and turned on alfalfa pasture in the spring, there was more profit per pig from those grown out largely on pasture and then fattened than from those fed out more quickly.

8. Four seasons' records show that old sows being fattened on corn and alfalfa pasture gained two pounds per head daily, ate 355 pounds of corn for 100 pounds of gain, and gave a net profit of over five cents daily.

A summary of the results recorded in Bulletin 121 together with data from this Bulletin 123 indicates that the cost of feed to produce a 225-pound market hog was $3.35 per 100 pounds and that keeping the hog until it weighed 325 pounds increased the cost to $3.57 per 100 pounds. This includes only the cost of feed and does not include the cost of labor, equipment, unusual risk, or interest on investment.

Stock Notes

Special care now is due the ewes and lambs. This has been a terrible season for early lambs, and owners of flocks in which early lambs have come, have once more promised themselves to do so no more. Many lambs have been lost. But henceforth the ewes should have good shelter and plenty of good nourishing feed, both of grain and hay or bright fodder. The farmer that has clover or alfalfa hay for his sheep is on Easy street.

Let there be light in the barns and stalls. Live stock need the light as well as do human beings, and disease germs flourish best in darkness.

Always give the loaded team a little rest before starting up a hill, and when the top is reached let them rest again. They need breath, and such treatment gives them confidence in themselves.

Fondle the colt from the very beginning, and never let it know anything but to be gentle. No colts were ever broken on the writer's farm; they never needed it; and there were never any wild, unmanageable horses.

The quicker the pigs learn to eat the better for both them and the owner. Provide a low trough, and they will very soon learn to take slop with the sow. Then they will soon learn to pick up shelled corn as they see her do. After that the eating problem is about solved. It is thence only a question of plenty of feed.

While we are talking of sheep, this is a good time to consider the question of a buck to use in next season's mating. Remember, the male is the head of the flock and the father of the lambs. Offispring are seldom better than their parents.

Vary the feed of the stock a little, particularly the cows giving milk. A constant round of one feed palls even on a dumb animal. Husks with the nubbins, a little straw to take the place of the hay or the fodder, may not make any better feed, but the animal will relish the change.

Sheep lose their teeth and most of their ability to make good at six years old. If you have any of that age, fatten them and let them go.

Like Him

Teacher—Tommy, you have named all the domestic animals but one. It is one that has bristly hair, likes dirt, is a great eater, and frequently gets in the mud.

Tommy—Is it me?

One of the greatest farm machine conveniences is the Luther Farm Tool grinder with the many attachments. It is inexpensive and many say it is worth its weight in gold. Write for 30-day free trial offer to the Luther Grinder Mfg. Co., 379 Stroh Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Water, fire, heat, cold, rust, can't hurt Edwards "Reo" Steel Shingles. Put on a roof to last as long as the building, shed or barn. Write the Edwards Mfg. Co., 341-391 Lock St., Cincinnati, O., who are the largest manufacturers of steel roofing in the world.

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CREAM SEPARATOR

38,796 Users did so Last Year
26,569 in the U. S. Alone

It's come to be an accepted fact that DE LAVAL cream separators are as much superior to other separators as other separators are to gravity setting systems, and that an up-to-date DE LAVAL machine will on an average save its cost every year over any other separator.

Aside from the actual saving in more and better cream and butter and in time of separation and cleaning, easier running, greater durability and less repairs, there's the pride, comfort and satisfaction which none but the owner and user of a DE LAVAL machine can feel in his separator.

In consequence thousands of users of inferior and worn-out separators of various makes take advantage every year of the educational allowances which the DE LAVAL Company continues to make and trade in their old separators.

APPLIES TO OLD DE LAVAL USERS ALSO

While all this applies particularly to the users of inferior separators it applies likewise to the many thousands of DE LAVAL machines 10 to 25 years old. They are not worn out and are still superior to other new machines of today, but there are so many improvements embodied in the modern DE LAVAL machines that these old DE LAVAL users can well afford to make an exchange and soon save the cost of doing so.

SEE THE NEAREST DE LAVAL AGENT

He will tell you how much he can allow on your old machine, whether a DE LAVAL or some other make, toward the purchase of a new DE LAVAL. If you don't know a DE LAVAL agent, write to the nearest DE LAVAL office giving make, number and size of your present machine, and full information will be sent you.

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WARRANTED FOR Five Years.



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Do away with high lifting in loading and unloading and cut the work of hauling in two. Complete steel wheeled wagons, suited to all work. Make good roads, do away with rutting, make draft lighter. We furnish steel wheels for old running gears and guarantee them to fit. If the wheels on your old wagon are going to pieces, write us. We will save you money. Catalog free. Address

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Special "Club Order" Proposition.

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...HENS The Story of 25 Years
...R FARM with Poultry and Farmers and Fanciers will help many Farmers get more eggs—better prices; make more and save more money; tells things few folks know on making money with hens. Find out
...OUR MONEY about **America's Largest Line of Incubators and Brooders,** and get six poultry chapters written by Robert Essex himself—It's all in our Free Catalog—Write today. Address
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200 Egg Incubator $3.00
No freight to pay. Actual hen in Natural Hen Incubator heats, ventilates, controls everything. No lamp, no costly mistakes. Best hatcher in the world. Agents Wanted. Catalog free. N.H.I.Co.,
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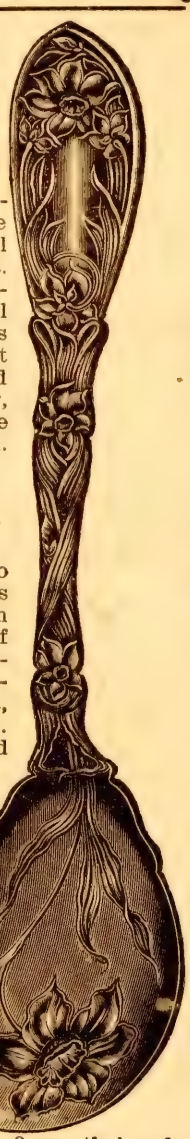


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Henry Pfile, Box 615 Freeport, Ill.

Hartman's Describes, illustrates, and prices 56 varieties of standard bred land and water fowls also, eggs. Geo. Hartman---Freeport, Ill **Poultry Book Free**

43 VARIETIES, poultry, pigeons, geese, turkeys dogs. Incubators, freight paid
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This Silver Sugar Shell For You



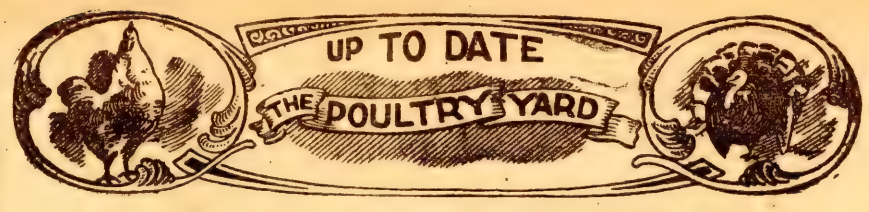
I want every Up-to-Date family to have one of these beautiful Silver Sugar Shells. The pattern is the artistic Narcissus floral design. The handle is finished in the latest dull gray tones and bowl in bright silver, thereby accenting the beauty of the pattern.

Without Cost

To every person who accepts my offer, as outlined below, I am going to present one of these beautiful Narcissus Sugar Shells, absolutely without cost, and all charges paid. The shell is warranted to give good service and to withstand the usual household wear.

How To Get The Sugar Shell

Send me one trial 3-months' subscription to Up-to-Date Farming, and 10 cents in payment of the same, and for every such subscription I will send, all charges paid, one of these beautiful Narcissus Sugar Shells. Address.
J. A. Everitt, Editor
Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.



MANAGING THE BROODS

THIS is a very important item in the business of poultry rearing. It is said that order is heaven's first law; so it should be in every kind of activity, and the poultry business is no exception to the general rule. Order applies especially here, at feeding time. Many a fine brood of chicks has come to grief from having been allowed too great an amount of liberty at feeding time.

"Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it," might be paraphrased to read: "Train up a chick," etc.

When the broods are small they always find their food at the coop, where they are confined. As they grow older, and are allowed to stray from its narrow confines, the habit of feeding at the coop should be continued, though often it would save time to feed just where one finds the troup of hen and chickens have strayed. Chickens are very teachable in this matter and soon learn where the supplies are handed out and if they are never fed anywhere else, though several broods occupy the same enclosure, the mother hen will, at the sound of the voice of the attendant, scamper to its own particular lunch counter. Of course, as they grow older and are weaned from the mother hen, a feeding rack, where the grown fowls can not enter, is a great convenience.

Even goslings and ducklings can easily be taught to go to the same place every time to dine, and it is a great convenience when several different sizes of goslings, chicks or ducklings are to be fed in the same yard. At this present time, we have three different sizes of goslings; one clutch of incubator hatched and brooder reared chicks; two hens with fine broods of younger chicks, and two hens with young ducks, on the same lawn. When feeding time came there would be a pretty time of confusion, a lot of trampled chicks, goslings and ducklings; several fighting hens, and general disorder if the afore mentioned order had not been started and maintained. This is about how we manage. Starting out from the feedhouse—and, by the way, every chick and gosling understands the familiar creak of its door—we cry "where's my boys!" From every corner of the lawn is seen a flutter of white wings accompanied by a twinkle of yellow feet, as the incubator chicks come hastening to their wire-covered runs, to eat in peace and safety the food hastily deposited there, and haste is necessary, for immediately behind them neck and neck comes the older goslings flapping their little dubs of wings, intent on reaching the board where their frugal meal is always spread. We turn just in time to greet the middle-sized goslings which come panting up to the coop which they call home. Then hasten to drop some tempting morsels for Mrs. Goose, who has just arrived with the tiny goslings.

By this time the broods in the barnyard are growing vociferous at sight and sound of luncheon, so we appease their hunger, and hasten to the back yard where two nervous clucks are waiting impatiently their turn. Then the ducklings are fed and two broods of teenties chicks, over in the clover attended, and the other brood of incubator chicks in their own little inclosure, and peace and happiness broods over all again for a space.

What, think you, could be done with all that rabble, if they were permitted to rush together at feed time? On the brooder roof we keep a long whip, and occasionally a nervous, obstreporous hen has to be shown its significance. She usually retains the impression she receives and keeps to her own quarters at feed time. We use the chastening rod very sparingly, however, preferring to rule, whenever possible, by the law of kindness and gentleness.

POULTRY SCRATCHINGS

As an illustration of how the produce business is handled in the city markets we give a report of turkeys for Philadelphia last year: There are 400 receivers of turkeys on Dock street. These received from five to three hundred barrels each and a total of 7,100 barrels or about 145,227 turkeys. We have not got the figures paid the farmers or what the consumers paid, but there were four hundred people employed part of their time in distribution to say nothing of the storers and retailers.

The best turkeys are raised in the states of Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, New Jersey and Maryland. Texas is famous for its crop of turkeys, but the quality is not as high.

The most desired varieties of turkeys are the mammoth bronze and white Holland. Appearance has much to do with the price, therefore the wise farmer devotes much care to preparing them for market. Large turkeys and small ones should be packed separate.

When fattening fowls they should be deprived of exercise and fed all the fattening food they will eat.

The industry of poultry and eggs is larger than any other except corn growing and dairying. It is large enough and important enough to engage the attention of producers in co-operative marketing including storing of temporary surpluses. As poultry, eggs and butter are produced to sell on nearly every farm we can see how it can be made the nucleus for a comprehensive organization for marketing.

The good prices for eggs and poultry will encourage the industry this year and with a better understanding of marketing there is not as much danger of loss as there was a few years ago.

It ought to be evident to nearly every subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING that a membership in the Farmers Society of Equity, which carries with it the co-operation of the Equity System of marketing, will be a profitable move.

"Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well," should be printed and hung on the door of every poultry house or painted on in bold letters.

Prevention is many times preferred to a cure. Moral, prevent disease in poultry by cleanliness, abundance of ventilation in roosting houses, proper feed and regular use of some standard conditioner.

As a side line the poultry business is probably the best, but don't expect it to take care of itself. A little well-directed effort (the emphasis on the compound word) will make it satisfactory. Neglect will disappoint.

What's the matter with your flock? Well we don't know, but it may be in breeding. How long has it been since you changed the males either by direct purchase or getting new eggs?

Lice and eggs can not be produced successfully at the same time and the eggs lose in the contest.

Once a week scrub and scald all drinking and metal feed dishes. Dissolve a bit of baking soda in the water used.

Keep several small flocks with one male at the head of each rather than one large flock and several males running at will. If eggs are not for hatching keep males away from the hens entirely.

Spade up a spot of ground for scratching and dust bath as often as it gets firm. It's the best automatic preventive for lice.

Woven wire fencing is a great boon to poultrymen. Our advertisers.

If you hatch by the hen set several at the same time. If any bring off poor hatches the broods can be combined. Also it is less trouble to care for a large flock of chicks of the same age than the same number of varying ages.

"Twenty years old and never scratched," is a trade-mark worth a fortune. But the poultryman must not try to imitate it. On the contrary, the chicken should be encouraged to scratch from a day old until its laying time is past.

A lack of a constant supply of pure water, even with all other conditions good, will most likely defeat the poultryman.

Ten acres, fruit, poultry and a cow—a very good combination.

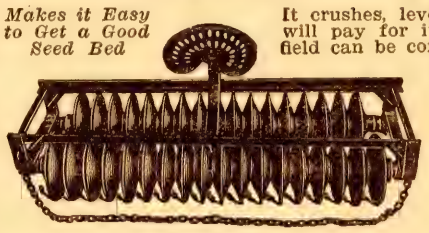
Luck! It has nothing to do with it. It's know how and doing it that wins with poultry.

There is a big demand for eggs for hatching this spring, also for male breeding birds. This hint may be worth dollars to some of our readers who act on suggestions. You may not have eggs that will produce prize-winning birds, and readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING don't care for such, but if you have a utility flock; make the fact known and ask about $1.50 for a setting and you will get business.

Hundreds, yes thousands, of farmers from Maine to Texas, are taking advantage of the great offer of the John E. Robbins Co., Dept. U. F., Greensburg, Ind. The offer is repeated on last page of April 1st issue. It costs you nothing to try their great stock remedy.

An Implement Every Farmer Should Have

Makes it Easy to Get a Good Seed Bed



It crushes, levels, rolls the ground all in one operation. It will pay for itself in a single season's use. The cloddiest field can be converted into a good seed bed with

Our Imperial Pulverizer

It not only pulverizes the soil, but also packs it just right to retain the moisture and promote rapid growth. All sizes and styles carried in stock. An ideal implement for both corn and small grain ground. Write us today for circular telling what it has done for those who have used it and what it will do for you. No implement on the farm is a more desirable investment. Try it this year. Address.
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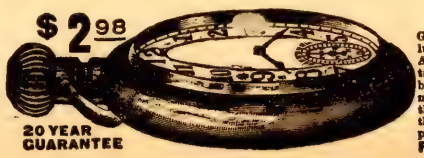
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Over-production of Fruit

On the matter of over-production, Bulletin No. 111, issued by the Oregon Agricultural College has this valuable comment:

Overproduction of fruit is a dread which seems to hang over the heads of many people interested in fruit growing. Overproduction has rarerly occurred in America fruit growing; at times we have had poor distribution, and in 1896, owing to a heavy crop and poor distribution, one might say an overproduction was realized, but we have had nothing of the kind since then, and both apple and pear production has been downward, the shrinkage being from 76,000,000 barrels in 1896 to 25,000,000 barrels in 1910, and about 29,000,000 barrels as the 1911 crop. With proper organization, with good distribution, with fruit growers, themselves, controlling their fruit and handling it when placed on the market for consumption, with storage in transit rates, there is a field for fruit production for all classes. One must also remember that the average yield is low and that there are thousands of trees that will never become profitable, owing to being planted in improper locations as regards soils, frosts, etc., to poor management, to unwise choice of varieties, and one must remember that there is a large acreage each year that is practically going out of bearing.

It is just possible that the writer of this observation was a little prejudiced toward the development of fruit-growing in Oregon and has minimized the danger of over-production. True, as he says, with organization and co-operation in distribution the danger will be much less. But when will the degree of co-operation in marketing be reached that will prevent such exploitation of the crops that immensely curtails the consumption by demanding exhorbitant retail prices? Or when will the degree of organization and co-operation be reached that will enable the producers to know where all of the demand is and send the supply direct to it? If orchardists must wait several years more for these conditions we have grave fears of some unprofitable seasons. It may be necessary for one or more serious losses to force fruit growers to so organize, and federate present organizations, that the "good distribution" and "control by growers" can be realized.

Stimulated by the good prices that have prevailed for a few years an unprecedented number of trees have been set and these will now be coming into bearing. If it was possible to produce 76,000,000 barrels of apples in 1896, which was about three times the late annual average, and this is the accepted figure, then it is possible to repeat this performance and the stimulus of good prices as we have had a few years, and the arguments of the orchard-land agent will do it. We need not predict what would happen if 76,000,000 barrels of apples were produced this year, or even half of them, with our miserable marketing system to handle them. The reader knows. At the same time, with a sane marketing system, able to accomplish only what the writer of the quotation desires double any recent crop could find a consumptive demand at profitable prices.

A GOOD SPRAY CALENDAR

THERE comes a time in the life of nearly every person who raises produce from the soil that he sees the need of spraying to kill insects, blight or fungi. The all-important thing when that time comes is to know what to do, how to do it and the best time to do it. In short, he needs a spray calendar.

Perhaps the best calendar we have ever examined is the one published by the Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, O. It is sent out as bulletin No. 232. Professors Green, Gossard and Selby collaborated in its preparation. It gives directions for making the various insecticides and fungicides, and how to use them. There is a very valuable calendar of seed and soil treatment, also directions for fighting insects and diseases of fruit, vegetables and other farm crops. The bulletin is published for free distribution to Ohio growers, but we have no doubt it will be sent free or for a small payment to growers outside of that state.

"Every Farmer should read Up-to-Date Farming and co-operate to improve our marketing system."—Brandt.

DON'T PLANT IMPORTED POTATOES

The Department of Agriculture has issued this warning bulletin:

Europe has several potato diseases not now known to exist in this country, which, if introduced, might be the means of greatly reducing our annual yield of potatoes. Should these diseases become prevalent in the United States, the cost of producing future crops might be very greatly increased.

Do not, therefore, under any circumstances use foreign-grown potatoes for seed either at the north or at the south. The sorts which are coming to this country at the present time are late sorts and are not adapted to planting in the south where early potatoes are the main crop, neither are they adapted to planting at the north, for they will not produce a satisfactory yield.

They are not adapted to our soils or to our climate, and will not yield profitable crops; but the danger of introducing diseases not now present is sufficient reason for refusing to plant them.

We will supplement the departments warning by extending the same caution against potatoes from some remote sections of our own country. For instance potatoes grown under irrigation in the western states are rarely, if ever adapted for seed in the eastern and southern states. Also there are varieties that make magnificent crops in North Dakota without irrigation that are great disappointments for seed in the east and south.

We don't want to shut western potatoes out of the Eastern markets, but our personal experience in raising potatoes has been such that we will do less than our duty if we do not caution planters against some varieties of western potatoes. The following dispatch shows the possible danger to eastern planters.

Billings, Mont.—Montana-grown potatoes are in demand in the east for seed purposes, as is shown by the fact that a train of forty cars, loaded with "Spuds" passed through here today enroute to Chicago. They were raised in the Bitter Root Valley and were packed in refrigerator cars and a man is constantly in charge to see that they are kept properly heated.

Although seed potatoes are high foreign seed should not be used. Also, don't plant potatoes from remote parts of the country, no matter how fine they are, unless they have established a reputation for good behavior in your section. Failure to observe this warning will very likely result in disappointment in the crop.

Too Much to Make a Record of

Literary Faddist—Do you keep a scrap book?

Practical—We used to, and we recorded in it every scrap we had; but they come so fast now that there is no use to write them down any more.

Play the piano in one hour without any previous music knowledge! This is the proposition of the Easy Method Music Co., 2833 Clarkson Bldg., Chicago. Costs you nothing to try. Send to them for full information.

SalTone—The New Worm Remedy

John E. Robbins, President of the John E. Robbins Co., Greensburg, Ind., reports large sales—hundreds of letters telling of its successful use—and repeat orders from all quarters, which proves that SalTone is doing all he claims for it. Look up their advertisement, and clip the coupon for a free trial of this new stock remedy.

A handsome and valuable seed guide and catalog will be sent free to any reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING who writes the Iowa Seed Co., Dept. 70, Des Moines, Iowa. It is a 150 page book worth having.



APPLE GROWING The healthier the tree, the better the fruit. The longer trees are sprayed with "SCALECIDE" the more beautiful, healthful and fruitful they become. "SCALECIDE" is the acknowledged leader of all soluble oils—the only one containing distinct fungicidal properties. "SCALECIDE" will positively kill all soft-bodied sucking insects without injury to the tree. Let us prove these statements. Send today for free booklet "SCALECIDE—the Tree Saver." Address B. G. PRATT CO., Mfg. Chemists, 50 Church St., N. Y. City.

FRUIT TREES

We are offering this spring unusually fine and large stock of Fruit and Ornamental trees. Write at once.

CATALOG AND PRICE LIST FREE

THE GRIESA NUSERIES
LAWRENCE KANSAS

CATALPA Trees. True to Name. Ten times your money back for all trees that prove not true speciosa. Also Catalpa seed. I have Cypress Trees, the most beautiful tree in the world. H. C. ROGERS, Box 46 Mechanicsburg, Ohio

SWEET CLOVER SEED FOR SALE Greatest legume fertilizer good pasture and hay. Price and circular how to grow it, FREE. JOHN A. SHEEHAN, FALMOUTH, KY., R. R. 4

TIMOTHY SEED 99 1-2 PER CENT. PURE
CLOVER SEED 98 PER CENT. PURE
SEED CORN 95 PER CENT. Germination Guaranteed

Our seed stands any test in the world We handle all kinds of seeds. We will give with any inquiry free a 25-cent package of mixed garden seed.

STOECKER SEED CO., Box 9,- Peoria, Ill.

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GET MONEY—I DID—GOT $301.27

worth of plating in two weeks, writes M. L. Smith of Pa.



George P. Crawford writes: "Made $7.00 a day." **J. J. S. Mills,** a farmer, writes: "Can easily make $5.00 a day plating." **Thomas Parker,** school teacher, 21 years, writes: "I made $9.80 profit one day, $9.35 another." See what others are doing—judge what you can do. **LET US START YOU** in the gold, silver, nickel and metal plating business. **$5 to $15** a day can be made doing plating with **Prof. Gray's new line of guaranteed Plating Outfits.** Unequaled for plating watches, jewelry, tableware, bicycles, and all metal goods.

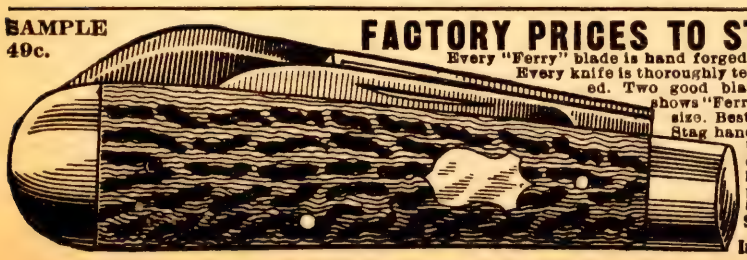
We teach you the art, furnish recipes, formulas and trade secrets **Free.** No experience required. We do plating ourselves,—have had years of experience. We use same materials we sell. Materials cost about 10 cents to do $1 worth of plating. All outfits complete Ready for work when received **The Royal, Prof. Gray's New Immersion Process.** Quick, easy, latest method. Goods dipped in melted metal—taken out instantly with fine, brilliant, beautiful thick plate, ready to deliver Guaranteed 3 to 10 years. A boy plates from 100 to 200 pieces tableware daily—$10 to $30 worth of goods No polishing, grinding or electricity necessary. **DEMAND FOR PLATING IS ENORMOUS.** Every family, hotel and restaurant have goods plated instead of buying new It's cheaper and better. Every store, jeweler, shop, factory has goods needing plating. Platers have all the work they can do. People bring it. You can hire boys cheap to do your plating, the same as we, and solicitors to gather work for a small per cent. Replating is honest and legitimate. Customers delighted. We are an old established firm—been in business for years—know what is required. Our customers have the benefit of our experience. The chance of a lifetime to own and control a business of your own Small space required—a little corner at home will do. Set up the machine and commence to make money Our new plan, testimonials circulars and **Sample Plating FREE.** Don't wait Send us your address

GRAY & CO. PLATING WORKS 1110 Gray Building, CINCINNATI, O.

"PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS"

SAMPLE 49c.

FACTORY PRICES TO START YOU



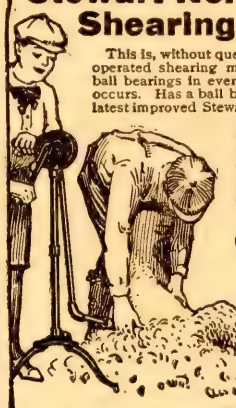
Every "Ferry" blade is hand forged from razor steel. Every knife is thoroughly tested and warranted. Two good blades. Illustration shows "Ferry's Special" exact size. Best all 'round knife. Stag handle, strong, durable. We will send one of these 75c knives at special price 49c, postpaid, 5 for $2.10.

S.E. Ferry, Dept. A Indianapolis, Ind.

Get More Wool Get Longer Wool Get More Money

for your wool by shearing with a Stewart machine because such wool has a longer fibre. Wool buyers pay more for long staple—and you get the longest by shearing with a

Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine



This is, without question, the most perfect hand operated shearing machine ever devised. Has ball bearings in every part where friction or wear occurs. Has a ball bearing shearing head of the latest improved Stewart pattern.

Price of machine, all complete, including 4 combs and 4 cutters of the celebrated Stewart quality is

Only $11.50

Get one from your dealer, or send $2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. Money and transportation charges back if not pleased.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Company
224 Ontario St, Chicago, Ill.

Write for big new catalogue showing the most complete and modern line of Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing Machines on earth.

When writing to Advertisers don't fail to mention Up-to-Date Farming.

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT
Cures Eczema, Erysipelas, Itching, Pimples and all skin eruptions. Immediate relief in Itching Piles, Ringworm, Sunburn, etc.
Price 50c at all Druggists
Send for sample and book, "Health and Beauty."
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 631 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GOLD WEDDING RING FREE
Send for 12 packages of our beautiful high grade gold embossed post cards to distribute at 10c pkg. Return us the $1.20 when collected and we will send you by return mail this very fine 14K gold filled heavy band ring, not the cheap kind. Address, R. F. MOSER, 332 Household Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

4 Handsome RINGS Given
for selling 10 of our Im. Diamond Rings, Pins, Studs, Ear Drops and Brooches, assorted, at 25 cents each, on entirely new plan. Worn on the same hand with the real gems and all the rage in New York. Send no money. We trust you. Return $2.50 and these rings are yours, or your selection from 200 other premiums. Take back unsold goods.
Smith Co., Dept. 20 Skowhegan, Me.

The Kimball
SHIPPED ON APPROVAL
WRITE TODAY for Beautifully Illustrated Catalogue— FREE



Pleasing in Tone from Childhood to Old Age

Mrs. Piano Buyer Before making the purchase of a piano for your home and children we are sure you will want to see our catalogue—you will want to know about our new plan of selling and distributing our pianos direct from our factory and from our various factory distributing points. Write us today for our

Money Saving Plan and Free Catalogues

and learn how easily you can secure the GENUINE Kimball Piano at factory distributing prices and on terms to suit your convenience. Monthly, quarterly or annual payments can be arranged.

We make every component part of the Kimball in our great factories—recognized as the largest in the world—therefore the financially strong guarantee of the House of Kimball is back of EVERY part of EVERY Kimball Piano.

Valuable Features of the Kimball

Every essential feature of the good piano can be found in the Kimball, together with several new and important inventions of our own, such as our *hermetically sealed* metal covered pin block—the heart of the piano—impervious to dampness, unaffected by heat or cold, strings scientifically treated to prevent rusting, and other valuable features that give the Kimball that *heirloom value* and most splendid musical quality.

The Tone That Charms Your music will have a wonderful charm when you play the Kimball. The marvelously sweet, bell-like tone and elasticity of action interprets faithfully your every mood and lingers long in the memory of everyone that hears it. If you need a piano at all—and every home needs one—you want a good one. A merely pretty case with no music in it will not do. Secure at once the old reliable Kimball at FACTORY distributing prices and on terms to suit your convenience.

Kimball Player-Piano Shipped On Approval

There are very few persons who are not lovers of good music. Unfortunately there have been but a limited number that could produce it, but now with a Kimball Player-Piano, the young, the old and even the feeble "indooor" people can play and reproduce the "Grand Opera" at home, or play any and all of the old-time songs or popular pieces.

Why not let us send you a Kimball Player-Piano for your trial and inspection. You need not pay us one penny until you have demonstrated its splendid musical value, ease of operation, etc.

Our Great Offer
Free Approval Test
We Stand the Freight
Convenient Payments
Catalogues and Herald Free
Old Instruments Taken in Exchange

Fill out the coupon below and send to us today and get FREE our handsome booklets and the Musical Herald, containing two pretty songs, words and music, also valuable piano information, our prices and terms. WRITE TODAY.

W. W. KIMBALL COMPANY
CHICAGO

W. W. KIMBALL CO., 424 Kimball Hall, Chicago
Please send me free your Piano or Player-Piano Catalogues, Prices and Terms and the Musical Herald, containing two pretty songs, words and music.
Name.....
City.....
State.....
R. F. D.....

THE HOME ON THE FARM

April

April time, sweet promise time,
When youth and hope are in their prime—
When opening bulbs toss back the showers,
And all the land is starred with flowers—
Love comes down the byways green,
And gives each leaf a tenderer sheen,
And makes anew each bluebell chime
In April time.

EASTER, APRIL 7

EASTER throughout nearly all the world, all the Christian world, is a day of joy. It comes when nature is springing into newness of life—when plants are waking from their long winter sleep and the early flowers are smiling where they but recently rose from the dead. In the early days of the church Easter was chosen to represent the resurrection of Christ. it is not an anniversary, but is what is called a moveable festival, and does not always occur on the same day; but it is always some Sunday between March 22 and April 25; that is, it can never be earlier than March 22, nor later than April 25. Anciently it was celebrated by one portion of the Christian world on the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month or moon, while another portion observed it the Sunday after the fourteenth. After much controversy, however, it was finally agreed that Easter should be the Sunday after the full moon which occurs on or next after March 21. This enables the fixing of Easter in the modern Christian calendar. The next full moon after March 21 this year is April 1 and the Sunday following April 1 is April 7, and that is Easter. Last year Easter was April 16.

Many of the ancient Easter rites were of pagan origin, and the day itself was observed in honor of the pagan goddess Ostara. But as the pagans became converted to Christianity, the church wisely gave the day and the ceremonies a Christian significance instead of creating opposition by forbidding the observance of them. Coming as it did in the spring of the year when nature was rising from winter's death to new life, they very appropriately made it to represent, as we have already said, Christ's resurrection. The salutation when people met on that day was "Surrexit," which is the Latin for "He is risen." The response was "Vere surrexit," the Latin for "He is risen indeed."

Easter eggs have been a part of the Easter equipment as far back as history reaches, and wherever Easter has been known. Beautifully colored eggs have been an article for loving presents and good will tokens, and the observance of the day has been characteristic of hope and gladness, and of pleasing anticipation of a happy resurrection.

MOTHER AND THE CHILDREN

WE TAKE it for granted that mother is a neat housekeeper, that she is never content until everything is in order and in its place. In most households, especially where a number of children are growing up, that involves a great deal of work—many, many steps, much stooping, and other efforts that bring fatigue. Mothers, don't make the unhappy mistake of so performing this work as to give the children the impression that all this is your specially appointed task, that in becoming a wife and mother you voluntarily took upon yourself all this care and labor, and hence it belongs to you alone. We have known families where the children seemed to have that impression, and acted as if they did not wish to intrude upon mother's rights and duties.

On the contrary, teach the children from the beginning that these are household duties to which every member of the household adds and in which every one has a share. Assign them suitable tasks as soon as they are old enough to understand, and as their years, or even months, increase, enlarge and vary the tasks, until every household duty is finally mastered by every child. Of course, we are speaking mainly of the girls, but the boys should be given to understand that it is entirely proper for them to assist mother with her work in the house until imperative outside duties call them.

Begin very early to teach the children to save work in the house by taking care of their own belongings. It is just as easy to put a thing away when it is not needed as it is to throw it on the floor or in a corner, or to leave it where it was last used; and if this is taught them from the beginning it will become a part of their nature to do that. The early training belongs to the mother, and it is just as easy for her to prevent much of her household drudgery and to teach others to share it with her, as it is for her to assume it all with no limit to the additions made to it, and thus wear away her life when she is still a necessity to the children. And in thus lightening her own burdens, she is best serving future homes by teaching her children and accustoming them to duties that almost certainly devolve upon them later.

SHRUBS AND THE HOME

WE ARE now in the season when ornamental shrubs about the home are again in our thoughts. We like flowering shrubs because of their permanency, but in locating them care should be taken to preserve the lawn, which they should border rather than dot here and there, where they are so much in the way of the lawn mower.

In selecting shrubs, many new ones are crowding out some of the old, but the old lilac holds its own as the first floral delight of spring; and not many are willing to give up the syringa. Its orangy odor and its waxy white flowers are June's best treasure. And the snowball for May is an old favorite that holds its place. The white spirea has a bloom like a downy feather and is very fragrant. The altheas bloom all the fall in red, pink, white, blue and variegated; and the hibiscus blooms all summer. But flowering shrubs are so common now it is scarcely necessary to mention them.

A 112-piece set of dishes free, also another big prize free if you write the Pure Food Co., 923 W. Pearl street, Cincinnati, O. This is a big, reliable company who do just as they say.

The Country Boy

I'm up in the morning as soon as 'tis light,
And sing, as I plow, a wild song of delight;
And smile as I turn up the furrows so deep.
To prepare the rich meadow to sow and to reap.

My hands and my face are not polished and white,
For I'm in the weather from morning till night,
I care not a pin for the rain or the snow,
And I'm happy and cheerful wherever I go.

The chickens all know me and fly to my feet,
And out of my basket their breakfast they eat;
The gentle old cows are so gentle and tame,
And each of them comes when I call her by name.

The air of the city is foul and impure,
And its hot, dusty streets I could never endure;
A home in the country so pleasant have I—
It is here I would live, and 'tis here I would die.

Mrs. L. D. Avery.

$3.50 Recipe Free for Weak Kidneys

Relieves Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling Etc.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a *quick recovery*, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you $3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K1867, Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

DRY AIR CLEANING

Cleans Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, Linoleums and Finished Floors, *without raising a dust.* Cleaned on the floor.

70,000 Home Vacuum Cleaners Now in Families

The coming method of Cleaning for every family, rich or poor, city, village or country. Made for the home. One person uses. Right weight, right size. Easily operated. Made for practical family use. *GETS THE DIRT. We challenge Every Other Method.* Does not look like a broom, yet it does the work a broom can not do. Like magic dust, dirt, grit and germs disappear. Carpets, rugs, etc., look newer, cleaner, brighter, and smell sweeter. Raises no dust to settle on person, furniture, draperies, walls, etc.



$8.50

CUSTOMERS DELIGHTED

"Cleaned two rooms, took out five quarts of dirt." W. P. Collins, Pa. "Am pleased with the Cleaner, it certainly takes up the dust." Carrie H. Chandler, N. Y. "I can keep the dust down and do not have to inhale dust and germs; wouldn't take $25 for my machine." Mrs. W. R. Anders, O. "Makes the house smell much sweeter, no dust to fly around the rooms." David Briker, Pa., *"Am a small weak woman but can manage it myself;* it is as you claimed it to be, many thanks." Mrs. J. Parmley, Kans. "I am delighted with it; the Cleaner will take the place of the broom in time." Mrs. Sarah Richardson, O. "It certainly removes fine dust which neither broom nor sweeper would do." Mrs. J. R. Bowerman, N. Y. "Cleans carpets on the floor better than taking them up." Frank Barnes, Cal. "I did not take up the carpet at housecleaning time this spring." Mrs. E. Robb, Wis.

IT WILL DO AS MUCH FOR YOU

Get one now. Price, *only* $8.50, sent anywhere. Write anyway, for full information. You'll be glad.

AGENTS *MONEY Whole Dollars.* Comes easy, quick, sure. Nothing to learn. Go into any home; sprinkle some chalk or fine dirt on the carpet; tramp it in; take it out like magic. Let the lady try it; she will keep it. Your sale is made; money in your pocket. Go on to the next—demonstrate in five minutes, and sell again; then to the next. *Sell eight out of ten.*

JOIN THE MONEY-MAKERS

Men or women. F. A. White, Ill., sold 15 in 5 hours. C. E. Goff, Mo., "Sold 5 Saturday; my first attempt." Geo. A. Smith, O., was out one evening, made $25.50 profit. E. T. Evans, Ill., ordered 3, then 13, then 12—seventy-five since; profit $487.75. F. E. Poole, Mass., ordered 1, then 6, then 12—one hundred and seventy-five since; profit $824.50. Mrs. F. E. Foss, a Minnesota lady, ordered 30—three hundred and twelve since; profit $1,457. F. S. Hoppes, La., ordered 50 and said: "More orders coming." So they go. Low price, only $8.50. Not sold in stores. *THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.* Be a money-maker, be a success. Don't let someone else beat you to it. Send for FREE SAMPLE Offer. Write quickly. Do it today.

R. Armstrong Mfg. Co. 2111 Alms Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

FREE STAR LAMP BURNER



Fits your old lamp. Burns common Kerosene. Produces a light brighter than ten ordinary lamps, outshining gas or electricity at one-sixth to one-tenth the cost. Combination of leading American patents. Best Reading Lamp in The World

To introduce these burners, we are distributing a few burners in every locality at manufacturer's price. Let us tell you how you can get a burner free or by interesting a few friends, secure a beautiful library lamp absolutely free. Ask for particulars and Booklet No. 7.

MANUFACTURERS' DISTRIBUTING CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

CATARRH MAHON'S PINE NEEDLE Remedy will bring the balmy curative properties of the pine woods into your home. Liberal Trial Treatment FREE to sufferers. Send no money. A postal will do.

PINE NEEDLE REMEDY CO., Box 526, Kenton, Ohio

1000 More Talking and Sleeping Dolls To Be Given Away



This is Baby Louise She Says "Mama" and "Papa" and Closes Her Pretty Eyes and Goes To Sleep

Every Little Girl Can Have One Of These Beautiful Dolls Without Cost

We want every little girl in our large UP-TO-DATE family to have one of these beautiful, stylishly dressed dolls.

Girls, she is just a dream. She is even finer than you ever dreamed a dolly could be. Of course you will want her.

Her name is **Baby Louise,** and she can say "Mama" and "Papa." So, you see, she is no little baby. When you were a year or a year and a half old you said "Mama" and "Papa," but no plainer or nicer than Baby Louise can say it.

This fine, big dolly will make you the happiest girl in the world. She will be envied by all the girls. They will want to play with her.

Baby Louise is 1½ feet tall. Her handsome and stylish dress is lace-trimmed. She has a great big hat, stockings and low shoes. She is all ready to play with when you get her.

Her face is very pretty with a dimple in her chin. She goes to sleep and closes her eyes when you lay her down. When she is awake she can talk and say "Papa" and "Mama" just like you could when you were little. Baby Louise is the prettiest, sweetest and daintiest dolly you ever saw.

What a joyful welcome awaits Baby Louise when she reaches the little girl who sends for her. It gives her unbounded pleasure to have such a playmate. It is a delightful surprise to receive such a beautifully dressed dolly. She is always very dear to the heart of her owner.

Baby Louise Will Make You A Happy Girl

She is the sweetest, prettiest doll that we could find for our little girl friends. She comes far across the sea, from the country where the finest dolls are made. Her beautiful lace trimmed dress and hat, her stockings and her cute little shoes are all made especially for her and are just exactly the kind of clothes that a dear little dolly like Baby Louise should wear.

We have gone to a great deal of trouble and expense to bring Baby Louise from way across the ocean, but we count these things as nothing against the pleasure and happiness that this doll will give to our many little friends. We hope that every little girl that reads this will send for Baby Louise, for she is just the kind of a dolly that a little girl should have.

Now, girls, please use the coupon at once, before the dolls are all gone, so that you will be sure to get Baby Louise. Don't wait a minute, but sit right down and fill out the coupon and mail it today. Then we will tell you how you can get Baby Louise without costing you one cent of money, and we will save you a dolly until you are ready for us to send her to you.

Use This Coupon At Once

Up-to-Date Farming

Indianapolis, Indiana

Coupon For Free Doll

Pub. Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

In accordance with your offer in UP-TO-DATE FARMING please send me your FREE DOLL offer and tell me what to do. I want you to save me one of the Talking and Sleeping Dolls.

Name .....

Address .....

Apr. 1



WE SHIP ON APPROVAL *without a cent deposit*, prepay the freight and allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.** **IT ONLY COSTS** one cent to learn our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous offers* on highest grade 1912 model bicycles.

FACTORY PRICES *Do not buy* a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you write for our large **Art Catalog** and learn our *wonderful proposition* on first sample bicycle going to your town.

RIDER AGENTS everywhere are making big money exhibiting and selling our bicycles. **We Sell** cheaper than any other factory. **TIRES, Coaster-Brake rear wheels, lamps, repairs** and all sundries at *half usual prices.* **Do Not Wait;** write *today* for our *special offer.* **MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. S 170 CHICAGO**

FREE **Moving Picture Machine**



Boys and girls, here is your chance **FREE!** to secure a dandy moving picture outfit—machine and films all ready to give a show—absolutely free. It flashes clear, life-like moving pictures upon the screen, as are shown in the regular moving picture shows.

SEND YOUR NAME TODAY for 12 packages of our beautiful post cards to distribute among your friends on our special offer. When distributed send us money collected, and we will ship the machine, 2 films, including 63 colored views. ALL FREE, prepaid. Satisfaction or money refunded. **Moving Picture Mfrs., Dept. 58, Topeka, Kan.**

FREE **WATCH RING & CHAIN**



We positively give to BOYS and GIRLS a BEAUTIFUL American-Made stem-wind, stem-set watch with handsomely designed case, proper size. GUARANTEED 5 YRS. Also dainty ring, set with three sparkling stones, for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry today. When sold send $2 and we will send watch, ring and chain. We Guarantee Satisfaction.



Dale Watch Co., Dept. 53 Chicago

WATCH, RING AND CHAIN FREE



Our American made, stem wind watch beautifully designed case, factory-tested, guaranteed for 5 years, and this latest style double heart signet ring are given to boys and girls for selling 20 packets of high grade art post cards at 10c a packet. Order 20 packets to-day. When sold send us $2.00 and we will positively send you at once the watch, ring and chain.



Palace Mfg. Co., Dept. 7 Chicago

Printing Press FREE

Send names and addresses of six boys between 13 and 15 years of age and get a press FREE.

GAGE MFG. CO., Dept., P-12 Elsdon Station Chicago, Ill.

A SURPRISE FOR YOU

For a 2c stamp we will send you a 5 handsome post cards and explain how you can get 50 others FREE

O. PAGE Dept. 45 156 Quincy Street Chicago

50 BEAUTIFUL POST CARDS and POST CARD ALBUM **FREE**

Send 2 cents for 5 samples & offer.

CHAS. MORRIS, Dept. 19. 157 W. Adams St., Chicago

LEAP YEAR POST CARDS Send 2c for postage **FREE**

and receive 5 humorous & entertaining cards

CHAS. MORRIS, Dept 45, 156 Quincy Street, Chicago

25 BEAUTIFUL POST CARDS FLOWERS, LANDSCAPE,

Birthday, etc., with outfit of envelopes and Hidden Name Cards, premium Catalogue. All for **10c.** RAY PTG. CO., North Haven, Conn.

CARDS Send 2c Stamp for large Sample Album of Hidden Name, Silk Fringe, Envelope, Friendship, Joker's, Lover's and all other Kinds of Cards, Post Cards and Premiums. Star Beau Catcher and list of 2000 Songs given Free. **OHIO CARD CO., B 10 Cadiz, Ohio.**

FIFTY
Beautiful Post Cards
For You

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT COST

This is a beautiful assortment of 50 fine Birthday and Greeting cards—just the thing for post card showers—all kinds of Fancy Text, Motto, Illuminated and Special Designs.

You Will Want These Cards

because they are the prettiest and most attractive cards that you have ever seen, beautifully lithographed in 12 colors and so excellently embossed as to bring out the designs and colorings strongly and strikingly.

HOW TO GET THE CARDS

Write me at once and say that you wish to obtain these Fifty Beautiful Cards Without Cost, and I will answer immediately and tell you how to get them. Write today to

J. A. Everitt, Editor

Up-to-Date Farming

Indianapolis Indiana

CADETS of EQUITY

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of Our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is printed in the paper becomes a CADET of Equity, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—30 cents—will be made a PIONEER of Equity and sent a collection of twenty (20) beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address, CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

SEVERAL Cadets have manifester their interes in UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the work we are doing for improved marketing and the general uplift of the people, by getting subscribers for the paper. We certainly appreciate every effort of this kind, for the more readers we have the more people will study these important questions, and the sooner will the good things we are striving for be accomplished. We wish every Cadet could be thus impressed, and aid in this work of extension.

It is very sure that the interest in the Cadet letters is increasing. More than eighteen hundred writers are now enrolled, and the sentiment for UP-TO-DATE FARMING is growing in the hearts of the readers. All this is pleasing to us, and we feel grateful for everything that is done to help us.

DEAR CADETS: I have just received a sample copy of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I want to come in as another boy from the Wild west. I live on a farm of 320 acres with my father and mother and eight other children, all living. We live 17 miles from San Angelo, and our principal crops are oats, kaffir corn, milo maize and cotton. We have raised as much as 108 bales of cotton in one year, 1908, and the most I ever picked in a day was 427 pounds. Land sells here at from $10 to $75 an acre. I will be 19 years old April 12, and am a member of the Evangelical church. We have a nice 6-room house and a large hall. Cadets, come around and spend a week on the beautiful Concho river, that is only 5 miles from our home. I do enjoy fishing and hunting and horseback riding. I am a German, and can read and write German and English and will answer letters in either language. I would like letters or cards from all of you, and will answer every one.—Otto E. Eckermann, Mereta, Texas.

DEAR CADETS: I am a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I think it is worthy of the name. I specially like the Cadet corner and think that a nice way for people to get acquainted. I live on a farm about 2 1-2 miles from the G. V. R. R. We have most all kinds of live stock, and I enjoy being at home and helping to care for them; but I have not had that pleasure for the last 4 years, as I have been teaching school. I like teaching, but I like living on the farm the best. Our State is one of the leading ones in educational affairs. We have a uniform system of examination and grading, and the examinations grow harder each year. I think they will finally shut out all who have not received normal training. My county has improved wonderfully in the last few years owing to the rich coal mines found here, as well as oil and gas. Several oil and gas wells have been put down, and most of the farms are leased by companies at from 25 cents to $2.50 per acre. The soil here is generally fertile and will grow most any kinds of grain and vegetables if properly cultivated, but people in this section do not farm very extensively. They turn their attention more to public works. Lumbering and mining are the chief industries. I am 20 years old would be glad to hear from the boys and girls.—Maude Garretto, Manila, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS: I am a clodhopper from Wabash county, Ill., and live on a farm of 235 acres. I was born and grew to manhood in this county, and have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for nearly a year. I think it the grandest paper of its kind ever printed. We have had a bad winter here and much more snow than usual. Our chief crops are corn, wheat and oats, but we also raise clover and other hay crops. I would like for the Cadets to write me, telling me of their homes and lives and surroundings, and I will answer all.—John H. Butterick, Browns, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: Here is another girl from the distant West that for some time has been interested in Mr. Everitt's good paper. I am 17 years old and a sophomore in C. C. H. S. I live in the beautiful little Canon City, which is a health resort and a fine place to see the wonders of the Rockies. The town is surrounded by mountains, one of which is the Greenhorn range. The western entrance to our city is the famous Royal Gorge, through which runs the muddy old Arkansas. The gorge is between 7 and 8 miles long, and the walls rise almost perpendicularly on either side. In some places the canyon is so narrow that, in flood time, the water plays havoc with the railroad. Another scenic attraction is the Skyline Drive, which runs along the "hogback." It was planned and surveyed and built by the convicts in the penitentiary, and a trip over it is a great pleasure. Other places of interest are the Mineral Springs, Devil's Gap, Temple Canyon and Marble Cave. The country around here is mostly set in fruit, though, to some extent, alfalfa and grains are grown. There is also coal mining near our city, which is not far from the Cripple Creek district, famous for its gold production. I will be glad to answer any and all letters I may receive from my Cadet friends.—Pearl Gravestock, Canon City, Colorado.

DEAR CADETS: Papa has been a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE FARMING for about two months, and says it is one of the finest papers he ever read. As for myself, words cannot express enough praise for it. I live on an 83-acre farm about 3 miles north from Petersburg, Tenn. Almost everything is raised here. I certainly enjoy living in the country. I go to school about a mile from home, and am a member of the Christian church. I will be 16 May 7, and I think I shall have a big birthday party. I wish all the Cadets could be here to help me enjoy it. I am sure you would want to come again some time. This is a fine country. The people are social and friendly, and what one has all have. I would like to correspond with the Cadets and will answer all cards and letters I receive. Would specially like a card shower for my birthday.—Annie B. Smith, Petersburg, Tenn.

DEAR CADETS: I am another Tennessee girl, and am 16 years old. I am the only sister of Nellie Tipton, the little girl that is paralyzed from her waist down, and that the Cadets have helped so much. I wish you could all see her piano and hear her play and know the pleasure it is to her. I wish to thank you all for what you have done for my little sister. We have had the hardest winter in Tennessee for many years. I have just returned from a visit in Knoxville. I was visiting one of my cousins, and I sure had a nice time. Knoxville is a fine place and a large city. Let us Cadets get Mr. Everitt at least five subscribers each this year. I think we should do that much for him for printing our letters.—Grace Tipton, Maryville, Tenn.

DEAR CADETS: I have read every Cadet letter that has been printed in UP-TO-DATE for a long time, and I would like to join with you. My father has been a subscriber 3 years and thinks it a fine paper. I will be 17 Aug. 30. Our chief crops are potatoes, corn, hay and oats. I think this is a fine country. We have a milk route and peddle milk in bottles. I have gone the route with the milk 900 mornings and havent made a miss. My mother has been dead 8 years this spring, but I have 3 brothers and 1 sister. We have 104 acres of land and keep 16 cows, 2 horses and 125 chickens. I like to be on a farm, and have been there all my life and always expect to be. The land here is worth about $50 an acre. This is quite a farming country. We call our farm Maple Dale Dairy. I would like to exchange cards or letters with all the Cadets.—Nelson J. Zapf, Holland, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS: I am a South Georgia girl and live on a farm. I received 3 sample copies of UP-TO-DATE, and I sure did like to read them very much, especially the Cadet pages, and we are not only subscribing for the paper, but I am sending in several subscriptions. I think every farmer in America should subscribe for this paper. It tells things many farmers never think of, and also teaches easy ways in farming, and how to get pay for what is produced. Our railroad station is Lulaton, Ga., about 2 miles from our farm. Our domestic animals are horses, cattle and hogs. We have a fine brood of chickens and a nice flock of geese. Our main crops are Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, watermelons, cotton, corn and sugarcane, but not very much fruit is grown here. The country is not very thickly settled. I like farm life. I would be glad to exchange letters or cards with the Cadets.—Eliza Parrott, Lulaton, Ga.

DEAR CADETS: I live near the banks of the Wabash, in the good old town of Peru. I have it on good authority that the United States is the finest country in the world; that the Mississippi valley is the most fertile portion of the United States; that the Wabash valley is the richest in the Mississippi basin, and that this particular section is the best in the Wabash valley; therefore, this is the finest spot on earth. The climate is mild. The summers are long and not too hot, the winters are short and not too cold. The wheat of the North thrives here, and so does the alfalfa of the Southwest. All kinds of fruit except the tropical and semi-tropical grow here, and for corn we cannot be beaten. As to live stock, a man here by the name of Miller has taken so many prizes that it would take a small volume to enumerate them. As to myself, I was born in 1892, lived in town, went to school, lived on a farm, went to high school, senior there, camera fiend, electrician, etc., etc., and a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE FARMING, one of the best farm papers published. I would like to receive cards or letters from all the Cadets, and will answer like with like.—Oscar F. Moore, Peru, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Southern boy, 19 years old, and we have a pretty country that we think is the best in the Union. The soil is very fertile, and our chief crops are corn, cotton, potatoes, oats and rye. We live on a 130-acre farm, and have 42 mules and 8 horses, about 75 cows and 100 hogs. I have a rubber-tire runabout, and 2 nice horses to draw it. I wish some of the Cadets were here to go with me on a touring trip to the county seat. I would like to hear from all the Cadets.—Cleveland Watts, Kite, Ga.

DEAR CADETS: My neighbors have UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I have been reading it for only a short time, but I like the paper very much and am now subscribing for it myself. I am a bachelor of 26, holding down a claim in North Dakota. There has been lots of land broken up within the last 3 years, and farming is being done to quite an extent already. I will give any information about this country that I can and will answer all cards and letters I receive.—Albert Johnson, Gladys, N. D.

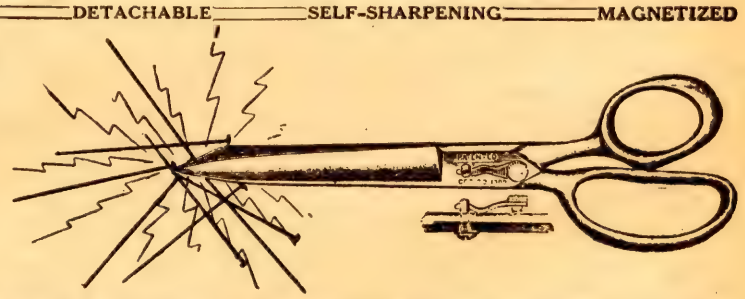
DEAR CADETS: We think UP-TO-DATE FARMING is true to its name, but I read the Cadet letters first every time. We have a farm of 60 acres 3 miles south of Greencastle. We spent last summer and fall on the farm, but, like the birds, we came back to town for the winter. I enjoy raising chickens and pigeons—in fact, I like all kinds of stock. We spent 5 months in the golden West, starting July 28, 1910, to seek a homestead and do some visiting. Montana had too many Indians to suit me. I liked Washington fine, and Oregon fairly well, the southern part of California pretty well, but I didn't like Arizona. I liked Mexico the best for its climate, and Texas only fairly well. In all the rounds we found nothing as good as old Indiana. I am 16 years old and would like to have letters or cards from the boys and girls near my age.—Minnie Wood, Greencastle, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I was raised on a farm in Washington, and lived there till I was 17 years old, and then moved to Hood River county, Oregon. My father and I bought a 40-acre farm. Our prin-

These Magnetic Tension Shears
DO NOT COST YOU ONE CENT

ADJUSTABLE — DETACHABLE — SELF-SHARPENING — MAGNETIZED

Magnetized to Pick Up Needles Etc.



The cutting edge of these shears is indestructible, and will never wear dull. They will cut anything and everything from wet tissue-paper to a heavy horse-blanket. Any woman who has had the exasperating experience of trying to use a dull pair of shears can readily appreciate the value of this latest and most useful household invention, which keeps this pair of shears always sharp and in perfect cutting condition. No matter how many pairs of shears or scissors you may have around the house, you need this pair with the Magnetized Tension Spring, and when you get and use them once, you will use them in preference to any other you may have. These shears are perfectly finished and heavily nickel-plated, and we want every woman who reads our offer to take advantage of it immediately. Until you have a pair of these remarkable shears you will never know what perfectly easy and clean cutting means.

Our Offer to You Send us **25 cents** and we will send you The American Woman until **January 1913**, and will send you, prepaid, one pair of these patented shears. **THE AMERICAN WOMAN, Dept. W, Augusta, Maine**

cipal crops are apples and strawberries. I am now 23 years old, and I subscribed for UP-TO-DATE in April, 1910, for 5 years. I think Mr. Everitt's plans are the best in the world. He teaches the farmers how to market their produce. If all young farmers would go by Mr. Everitt's plans they would get more money for their produce. I live 14 miles from Mt. Hood and 20 miles from Lost Lake, which is a fine place for a summer resort. There is fine fishing there. I would like to exchange cards or letters with the girls and boys. This is leap year; don't be bashful.—Arthur Tallman, Mt. Hood, Ore.

DEAR CADETS: I am a boy of Southern Illinois, and am 19 years of age. I live on a farm of 80 acres, and I like the farm fine. I also like to read the paper. My home is a house of 6 rooms, situated on the public highway, between two small villages. I think Illinois is a fine State, but I have never seen any other. I will be glad to hear from all the Cadets and will answer all I can.—Earl McCullough, Mill Shoals, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am 15 years old and like to read UP-TO-DATE FARMING; my father has been getting it for about 2 years. It is a great help to the farmers. We live on a farm of 160 acres and have been farming for 7 years. We live on Quanuget creek, and the ice has been 14 inches thick. We have put up ice for next summer's use. In summer we go gigging and get lots of fish. Our important crops are corn, wheat, oats and potatoes. Our average yields per acre are about as follows: Wheat, 15 bushels; oats, 30 bushels; corn, 50 bushels; potatoes, 125 bushels. I will answer all letters from the Cadets.—Coyle E. Barrick, Newville, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I am sending a list of subscribers to make me a Pioneer of Equity. I am already a pioneer in this country, for I am a homesteader. I am spending the winter working on the State Experiment Farm, learning some sense and earning some cents. It may surprise the Cadets farther south to learn that we plant potatoes here in the fall for an early crop; the snow protects them from freezing. I must give a bit of experience in selling potatoes. In April last year a buyer in my town offered 30 cents for white and 27 cents for red potatoes, to ship to Texas, he said. I did not believe it and told him so; but I sold him mine at 27 cents. In one of the sacks I put a wood post-card addressed to myself. In due time I got the card from Fosstown, Minn., where the potatoes had been bought for seed at $1.20 a bushel—27 cents for the work of production and 93 cents for the "business." I learned a lesson. I am a kodak krank, and if any of the UP-TO-DATE young people wish to exchange views, written or printed, come ahead. Old maids, also, if they agree not to propose, as I am a bachelor boy and this is leap year.—C. Charbonneau, Chatham, Mich.

LETTERS CROWDED OUT

Nettie Roye, N. Manchester, Ind.....17
George Breuninger, Oakland, Md.....17
William F. Pyle, Portland, Ind.....16
Ada Roye, N. Manchester, Ind.....14
Ada Sly, Boonville, Ind.....13
Louisa Obermier, Henrietta, Tex.....18
Carline Obermier, Henrietta, Tex.....16
John Tullis, Mill Shoals, Ill.....20
John Scarborough, Ramsey, W. Va.....18
Hattie Scarborough, Ramsey, W. Va....15
Dorothy Bennett, Ramsey, W. Va.....14
Ethel Roney, Hoopston, Ill.....17
Lois Conery, Hiawatha, Mich.....15
Jennie Conery, Hiawatha, Mich.....12
Mary Reynolds, Boonville, Ind.....14
Ira L. Stultz, Marthasville, Mo.....19
Fred Vanderpol, Alton, Iowa.....17
Lynn H. Wilkin, Oblong, Ill.....12
Irene Conary, Fordsville, Ky.....12
Dessie Conary, Fordsville, Ky.....11
Olive Pyke, Constantine, Mich.....8
Beulah G. Pyke, Constantine, Mich.....12
Robert D. Carter, Troutville, Va.....
Benj. Volkman, St. Elmo, Ill.....18

Make the old buggy last years longer by putting on a new set of wheels. Costs little. Split-Hickory Wheel Co., 516 F. St., Cincinnati, will tell you how.

Everything for the farm and home can be bought from the United Factories Co., Dept. G-45, Cleveland, O. Send for large free catalog.

Did you send to Albaugh-Dover Co., 2271 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, accepting their great cream separator offer made in March 15th UP-TO-DATE FARMING? Look up the full page advertisement or write direct to them.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

BETTER CORN

FARMERS INTEREST

Get 100 Bushels to the Acre

It is done every year with this corn. Read the testimonials below. What is not in the seed you can not bring out in the crop. Plant this productive seed corn for big crops.

Largely because of this variety of corn Indiana's yield in recent years has average 20 bushels an acre more than Kansas, 15 bushels more than Nebraska, 6 bushels more than Iowa, 16 bushels more than Tennessee, etc. Indiana raises more corn to the acre than any other state.

FARMERS INTEREST WHITE DENT CORN

has been bred for improvement for 16 years. Every farmer who sends for some of this corn will at once reap the benefit of all these years of labor by expert corn breeders.

If you want large crops of corn; if you you want a big price for seed corn, plant this corn in 1912. We advise prompt orders.

No Other Corn Has Such a Record

INDIANA—The Farmers Interest corn is yielding 100 to 120 bu. an acre all over my field. Nothing like it ever seen in all this section before—L. C. Indiana.

Farmers Interest is turning out 95 to 100 bu. an acre. Four of my neighbors are each getting over 100 bu. an acre. This report is not exaggerated, but facts.—C. A. B., Ind.

KENTUCKY—We thought we grew good corn, but your Farmers Interest is yielding 110 to 120 bu. an acre, beating our best native corn 25 to 30 bu. an acre.—C. W. W., Breckenridge Co.

ILLINOIS—Farmers Interest astonished us. A field of such mammoth corn ears I never saw before. I don't think there can be better. It is good for over 100 bu. per acre.—W. P. R., St. Clair Co.

KANSAS—I visited my brother in Kansas and saw his field of Farmers Interest corn. I never saw its equal all my way to Kansas and return. The ears looked like arms of giants. He wrote me it yielded 114 bu. an acre.—A. M. T., Knox Co., Ind.

INDIANA—I grew 50 acres of Farmers Interest corn and the yield over the whole field was 90 to 105 bushels an acre. The 50 acres yielded 4,948 bu. Matured early, ears mammoth.—C. A. Helm, Indiana.

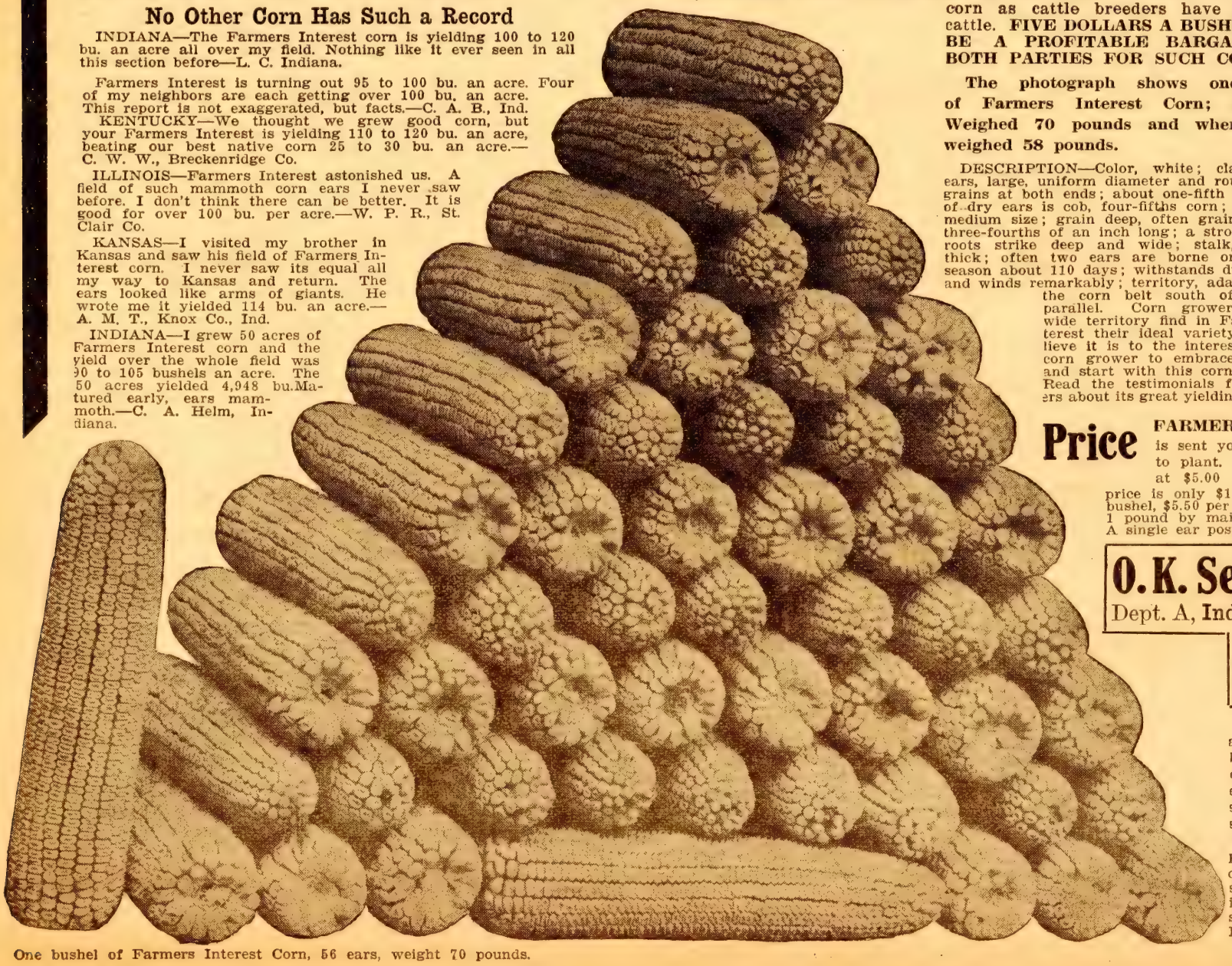
is the Highest Bred Seed Corn in the World

If you want more corn and better corn you must look to the seed. A few dollars invested in Farmers Interest Corn will return the investment many fold in the resulting crop.

Mr. C. P. Hartley, physiologist in charge of Corn investigation, the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., said: "Improvement of the quality of seed is the **Least Expensive** method of increasing the yield per acre," and "well conducted corn breeding requires **Special Methods** that general farmers have not time to apply. * * * The general farmer is a propagator rather than a breeder of corn. He **Profits** by the careful work of the breeder by **Adopting the Higher Yielding Strains** and propagating them. Corn breeders are improving corn as cattle breeders have improved cattle. **FIVE DOLLARS A BUSHEL WILL BE A PROFITABLE BARGAIN FOR BOTH PARTIES FOR SUCH CORN."**

The photograph shows one bushel of Farmers Interest Corn; 56 Ears Weighed 70 pounds and when shelled weighed 58 pounds.

DESCRIPTION—Color, white; class, dent; ears, large, uniform diameter and rounded with grains at both ends; about one-fifth the weight of dry ears is cob, four-fifths corn; cob white, medium size; grain deep, often grains measure three-fourths of an inch long; a strong grower, roots strike deep and wide; stalk, tall and thick; often two ears are borne on a stalk; season about 110 days; withstands dry weather and winds remarkably; territory, adapted to all the corn belt south of the 41st parallel. Corn growers over a wide territory find in Farmers Interest their ideal variety. We believe it is to the interest of every corn grower to embrace our offer and start with this corn this year. Read the testimonials from growers about its great yielding qualities.



One bushel of Farmers Interest Corn, 56 ears, weight 70 pounds.

Price FARMERS INTEREST is sent you graded and ready to plant. It would be cheap at $5.00 a bushel. But our price is only $1.00 a peck; $2.50 a bushel, $5.50 per bag of 2 1-2 bushels. 1 pound by mail, 30c; 4 lbs, $1.00. A single ear postpaid, 30c.

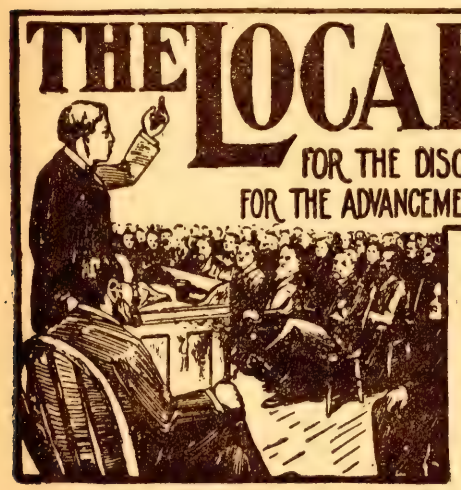
O. K. Seed Store
Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

32 Years Introducing New and Improved Varieties of Field and Garden Seed

IOWA—On 28 acres I raised 2,430 bu. of Farmers Interest corn. It's the finest white corn in this section—C. F. Pearson, ——— Co.

MARYLAND—Farmers Interest corn has taken our section by storm. It is the greatest ever seen here.—S. B. O., Prince George Co.

Farmers Society of Equity Department



THE FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is a farmers' organization, incorporated, headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. Its first and greatest object is *"To obtain Profitable Prices for all the Products of the Farm, Orchard and Garden.*

The Membership

consists of farmers and is limited to farmers and co-workers with farmers. The wives of members and their minor sons and daughters may become *special members* on the majority vote of all *regular* and *special* members of the union. They may be charged a fee, or not, as the union may decide. If a fee is charged it shall be placed in the local union treasury.

The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the Society. In it must be shaped the plans and work that will revolutionize American agriculture and usher in the time when the tiller of the soil shall no longer be a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for others, but when he shall be a more important and more independent member of society. Through the local union, assisted by headquarters and representatives on all the great markets of the country, all the *business* of the members—selling and buying—can be done.

How to Organize a Local Union

Whenever a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING reaches that condition of mind that he believes the farmers of his community should do more of their own business of selling and buying, instead of paying an enormous price to have it done by middlemen, he should send for instructions for organizing a local union. Any person who stands well in his community can organize.

The Membership Fee

is $2.00, which pays all the expense for the first year. The annual dues after the first year is $1.50. Part of the fee and dues is retained in the local union treasury; the apportionment will be fully explained in the instructions.

A local union is wanted at every town, city and shipping point where not already established. Send for instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., to

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
Indianapolis, Ind.

The Western States
Now set the gait
For Eastern States to follow;
"The gambler's beat
And save our wheat
And corn and meat," let us holler.

—o—

Money, and not altogether larger crops is the measure of success in farming. Readers of this paper have learned this.

—o—

To get enough money there must be a market that will pay a profitable price and you must know where that market is.

—o—

To get this knowledge there must be a degree of co-operation among farmers, and to reach the market there must be SYSTEM in marketing. No farmer standing alone can hope to do these things.

—o—

To illustrate: On March 20th the following letter was received from Washington, Ind.:

Farmers Society of Equity
Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen: I want seed potatoes and table potatoes; also onions, parsnips, turnips, and other old vegetables; also new vegetables. I can use many of them at the market price. Can you tell me where to get them?—W. W. MARMADUKE, Wholesale Dealer in Fruits and Vegetables.

The reply to this letter stated that while there were supplies of all these articles in the hands of producers, or stored by middlemen, the calls for them at the headquarters of the Society constantly exceeded the supply reported. Therefore the society could not help Mr. Marmaduke.

—o—

If Mr. Marmaduke needed farm machinery, or groceries, or clothing, or oil, or tobacco, or anything else but the primary farm crops he would have known exactly where to apply for them, because other people have their SYSTEM for marketing and the whole supply is always available to be drawn from at any time at the market price.

—o—

But it IS different when the demand wants any of the primary farm commodities. The supply is partly in the hands of the producers scattered all over the country on millions of farms, or stored away in tens of thousands of warehouses, cold storage houses and elevators. Oftentimes it is stored away, out of sight or knowledge except to the owner, for the very purpose of putting the demand in distress so that an exorbitant price can be demanded and obtained.

—o—

This, understand, is peculiar and exclusive with agricultural products. Every other commodity has its clearly defined channels through which it reaches the demand, or through which the demand can find it. Also every other commodity has a price or value put on it by the maker—the market price—so that dickering over the price is unnecessary and usually not thought of. But a farmer up in Michigan may have a carload of potatoes or beans, or a trucker in Florida may have green stuff; they may know that there is urgent demand for them in a hundred markets, yet they do not know where. Even if they did know where the demand for them was good, there are so many places on each market where the demand is expressed that it is impractical for them to connect up with it.

—o—

True, they can sell to the local buyer, but we do not recognize this as real demand. The chance is that the local buyer does not know much more about where the produce should logically go than the farmer does. The country buyers have no organization, or system, and the best they can do is to ship to some city where it takes its chance with thousands of other shipments.

—o—

Farmers, you can produce enough, but the weak part in your program is in the marketing.

—o—

So we announce that any productive industry that is without a marketing system, controlled by the producers themselves, is in a bad way. Agriculture is the only important example left in the country. Combines and systems are what farmers have been meeting in all their transactions of buying and selling and they will continue to meet them in the future. They must prepare to meet them with a combine and a system of their own or continue to go down in defeat.

—o—

When you subscribed to this paper you were told that you would be helped to market your crops at profitable prices.

—o—

By reading each number carefully you will rapidly learn the great lessons of marketing and be shown what great savings can be made through buying right. By following the advice of this paper in marketing every reader will get big benefits. But there is more that you must know and things that you must do that we can not print in the paper, and which it would not be fair to the full co-operators if we did.

—o—

These things are contained in certain books and a confidential Directory. These books will complete your education on marketing and they are the key to the marketing system. Also it is absolutely necessary to have the confidential "Directory" of the Equity System markets and representatives before you can market direct to the demand and have the co-operation of representatives on any of over one hundred big markets.

—o—

Therefore, as another step toward systematic marketing, and to complete your education in marketing which has begun through reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and to entitle you to the co-operation of the Farmers Society of Equity and the use of the Equity System of Marketing. You are urged to get the books referred to.

On the next page you will find the proposition of the Farmers Society of Equity. Read it at once and if you are interested at all in the vital matter of marketing your 1912 crops, and all future crops at right prices, send the coupon at once.

—o—

Would you like to have more to say about the prices your crops sell for? Why, of course you would, and by every right you should.

—o—

Bad marketing has often blasted your hopes. We know this is true.

—o—

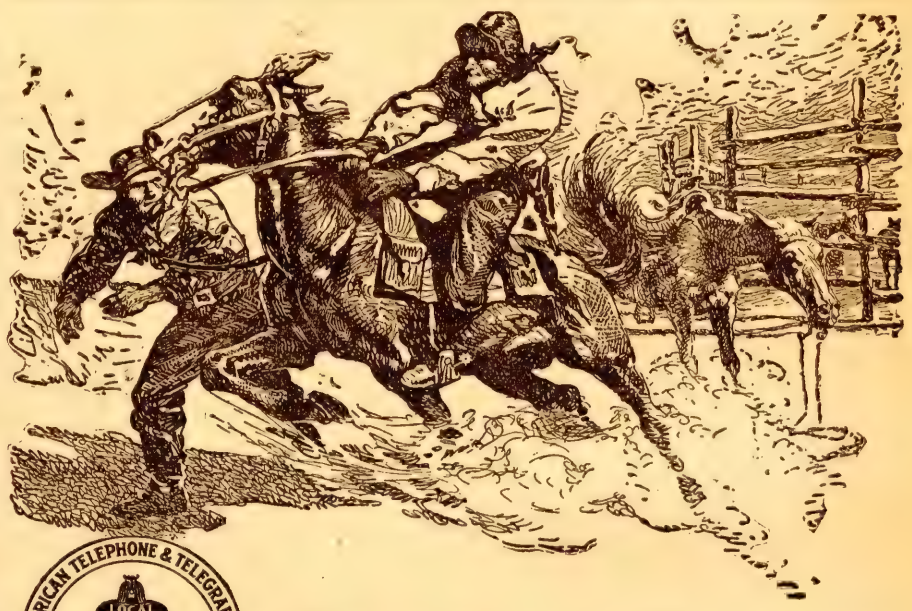
So the time to prepare to protect your self is not when the crops are made, but NOW, when you are planting them. Your howl against low prices, the boards of trade, the produce exchanges and the cotton exchanges will not avail much if you wait until you are ready to market.

—o—

But you can prepare now for marketing your 1912 crops in a way that will surprise the world before it is much older.

—o—

The coupon is on page 19.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES — LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE — BELL SYSTEM

The Pony Express

A Pioneer of the Bell System

FIFTY years ago the Pony Express became the most efficient messenger service ever known.

Pony riders carried messages from Missouri to California, nearly two thousand miles across mountains and deserts, through blizzards and sand storms, constantly in danger of attack by hostile Indians.

Fresh horses were supplied at short intervals, and the messages, relayed from rider to rider, were delivered in the record-breaking time of seven and one-half days.

Railroad and telegraph took the place of the Pony Express, carrying messages across this western territory. Today the telephone lines of the Bell System have done more, for they have bound together ranch and mine and camp and village.

This network of telephone lines, following the trails of the Indians, connects with the telegraph to carry messages throughout the world.

By means of Universal Bell Service the most remote settler is no longer isolated, but has become a constantly informed citizen of the American Commonwealth.

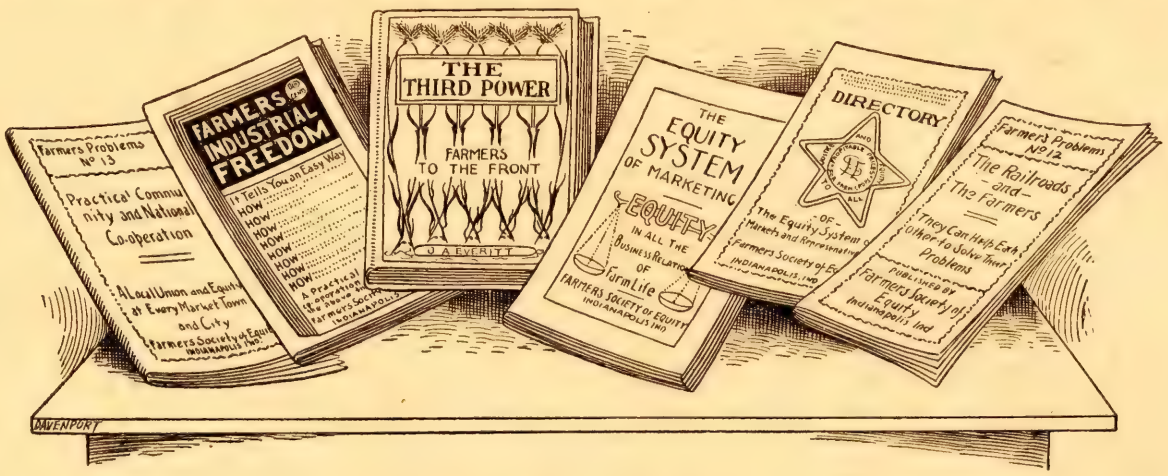
AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

Increase Your Farm Profits

These Books Will Tell You How To Do It

Not By Increased Production



But By Proper Marketing

500 Pages of Priceless Information

Each one of these books is different from any you ever read. Read them and you will have a complete education on marketing farm crops worth more than a college education on farm production

The Only Complete Library of Books ON MARKETING

1. **The Third Power book—320 pages, cloth bound.** A complete education on marketing crops at profitable prices. This book is worth more to any farmer than a college education on production of crops. Entertaining, instructive. A regular dollar book.

2. **Farmers Industrial Freedom—A book of 56 pages.** Written for Theodore Roosevelt, when president. Contains a solution for every farm problem.

3. **Practical Community and National Co-Operation—24 pages.** Tells exactly how to co-operate.

4. **The Railroads and the Farmers.—They can help each other solve their problems—24 pages.** A "get together" booklet. The marketing plan—producers, railroads, consumers.

5. **The Equity System of Marketing—24 pages.** This is the "key" to the Farmers Society of Equity System of Marketing.

6. **Confidential Directory of Equity System Markets and Representatives.** This directory of 102 large markets and nearly 300 representatives makes it possible for each member to sell his produce in the final market and get the highest prices.

Editor Everitt Says:

"I Want Every Farmer To Have These Books At My Expense"

Farmers! Read This

The most important problem for the farmer to solve is how to secure enough money for the 1912 crops, and all future ones. Some of this year's crops will sell too low; we don't know which ones, but now is the time to take the necessary steps to insure right prices on ALL of them.

FARMERS! Have you a crop of wheat growing now? Will you plant a crop of corn, or potatoes, or cotton this spring? Have you live stock, or butter, or eggs, or fruit to sell? If so, don't you want to help to make the prices upon your own crops and secure more of the profits to which you are entitled, and which are now going into the pockets of the market manipulators?

Will Put Two Dollars in Your Pocket Where Only One Went Before

The Library on Marketing tells you how to market your crops profitably. The books contain a complete summary of the present marketing conditions, as well as a constructive and proven plan whereby you can secure your share of the profits. The time to protect yourself is not when the crops are ready to market, but when you plant them. Your protest against low prices will be of small avail if you wait until your crops are ready for market. Then you will have to accept the market price. Now is the time to act. Prepare now to market your 1912 crops by sending for the Complete Library on Marketing.

Then Read This

To Get These Books WITHOUT COST

Use This Coupon At Once

Special Library Information Coupon

J. A. EVERITT, Editor
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Mr. Everitt:—Please tell me how I can get the COMPLETE LIBRARY ON MARKETING without cost. It is understood that this inquiry does not in any way obligate me.

My principal crop is .....

My three leading crops are .....

Name .....Town .....

Are you a member of the F. S. E.?..... .....State .....

R. F. D. .....

Smoke of Herbs Cures Catarrh.

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try.

This preparation of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is either smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or smoking tube, and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of Catarrh can be eradicated.

It is not unpleasant to use, and at the same time it is entirely harmless, and can be used by man, woman or child.

Just as Catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germ-laden air, just so this balmy antiseptic smoking remedy goes to all the affected parts of the air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the ordinary treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and can not reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches; if you are given to hawking and spitting, this simple yet scientific treatment should cure you.

An illustrated book which goes thoroughly into the whole question of the cause, cure and prevention of catarrh will, upon request, be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 106 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

He will, also, mail you five days' free treatment. You will at once see that it is a wonderful remedy, and as it only costs one dollar for the regular treatment, it is within the reach of everyone. It is not necessary to send any money—simply send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.



BOYS! Here is your opportunity to earn without cost to you, one of my dandy

Baseball Outfits

complete in every way, consisting of Steel Mask, Axletree Bat, Large Catcher's Mitt or Fielder's Glove, Cap, Webb Belt, Best Quality rubber-center wool-wound horsehide cover Baseball. Goods all regulation, made and guaranteed by best Mfrs. in U. S. This entire outfit will be **GIVEN** to you, absolutely without cost, for distributing a few of my handsome Art Pictures among your friends and neighbors with a whole year's reading. Write today for plan.

Send no Money A Postal will do. Simply say "I want to earn the Baseball Outfit and will do my best."

H. A. Sloan, Box P Spencer, Ind.



TRY IT!

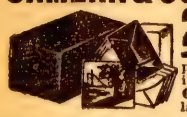
If satisfied, buy it—the

DUPLEX SYRINGE

Send 2c stamp for our sealed book "CLEVER ADVICE TO LADIES"

DUPLEX CO., 735 Majestic, Indianapolis, Ind.

CAMERA & COMPLETE OUTFIT



25c Takes pictures 1½x1½. Our "Little Beauty." Leatherette covered Camera and Complete Outfit of plates, paper, chemicals, &c., with complete instructions so that even a **Boy or Girl can take Good Pictures** of landscapes, buildings, friends, &c.

AIDEN & CO., 2008 Hoyt Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Given FREE to GIRLS



Beautiful Gold Adjustable Signet Bracelet, guaranteed 5 years, also new stylish Signet Ring, for selling 8 pkgs. of our souvenir post cards. Order 8 pkgs.; when sold send us money collected and we positively send you Bracelet and Ring free. Write for cards today. Address S. M. Wright, Dept. 141, Topeka, Kansas

TAPE-WORM EXPELLED WITH HEAD. FREE BOOKLET. BYRON FIELD & CO. 120 So. STATE ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

EGG MARKETING CLUBS

UNLESS the men of the farms get a hump on, they are in danger of being outstripped by the women in co-operative marketing. It is coming to be quite the fad for the farm woman to organize egg circles for direct marketing. The plan is for the women of a community to band together. Then they select an agent or secretary. This sometimes is a local dealer who has experience in marketing, or may be one of their own number. Days are then decided on for delivering the eggs to the shipping point when they are all pooled and sent to the city markets. For protection of the members of the circle each producer is given a number which is stamped on her eggs. In this way bad eggs are traced back to the first owner and proper discount made.

By this plan the producers get the toll that was taken by the huksters and country shipper, also often times one or two profits that are taken in the city.

Until this time spot sales have been made but there is no reason why, when prices fall, as they will soon, the eggs can not be stored and held for next winter prices. Also every such egg circle or club can extend its usefulness by becoming a local union of the Farmers Society of Equity to market all the crops and buy supplies.

The extension of this plan will enable the producer and ultimate consumer to say good-bye to most of the middlemen. The Equity System of Marketing of the Farmers Society of Equity, embracing as it does, over one hundred of the great markets of the country, affords ideal conditions for marketing eggs, which will soon be broadened, we predict, to include other crops.

THE BURNING ISSUE

In nearly every community there is a burning local issue, such as the school, the saloon, corn contests, new laws, etc., and always politics. But seriously, is any one of these issues or all of them of as much moment as a local union of the Farmers' Society of Equity to attend to the business of selling and buying.

THINK AND ACT

Editorials which show the need of reform in any line are good. They make people think. Editorials which not only show there is need of reform, but clearly elucidate simple yet efficient modes of bringing them about are the really great ones. Editorials and articles of this kind are making UP-TO-DATE FARMING the most talked about paper in the country. Such editorials not only make readers think, but act.

THE SHEEP AND THE GOATS

In connection with the great cause of the Farmers Society of Equity, and what it is accomplishing, we are free to say that the members of the Society are the sheep and the dumper farmers are the goats. This is the time to chose whether you will be a sheep or a goat.

To Investigate H. C. of L.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The high cost of living is to be investigated by the Department of Justice to determine in what measure it is due to trusts or other combinations. Special agents have been instructed to observe all effects of combinations on prices to the consumer and to ascertain so far as possible who is making undue profits.

The farmer who reads UP-TO-DATE and has the paper work for him,
Instead of being ruined by the robber bands that lurk for him,
Will never more be "frozen out" in Poverty's austerity,
But will bask in the sunshine of perennial prosperity.

Crop-rich, money-poor, is a state most alarming;
To get money-rich, just read UP-TO-DATE FARMING.



You Never Had a Chance IN ALL YOUR LIFE

like this. You can not lose for it's a case of your money back if you want it, with a thoroughly responsible man making you the offer.

HERE IT IS

I offer you a piece of well-located land possessing warm, responsive soil in the best part of WESTERN MICHIGAN FRUIT BELT. These lands are on or near good roads, steady and high-priced home markets, close to the largest and most prosperous manufacturing town in the area. They can be bought now at $15 to $30 per acre on terms of $1.00 per acre down and FIVE DOLLARS a month on 20 to 40 acres (or even less for your first payment, if you are an earnest, industrious and worthy man and are buying for actual settlement, sooner or later), with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable monthly or annually as you prefer. These are terms every thrifty man or woman can meet. By my plan

YOU CANNOT LOSE

because if you allow me to select my best unsold land, I will give you twelve months in which to make your personal inspection with the privilege of changing for any other unsold lands, if you prefer them, or a refund of the entire amount of all your payments if you want none of the land.

Make Your First Payment NOW

because the prices will advance in a few months. Any change you make in your selection will be at present prices if made within a year; otherwise you will pay from $3 to $5 more per acre. Past experience has proven this to hold good. Look up my responsibility and the integrity of my proposition, then send your name and address on a post-card with the word "MICHIGAN," which will bring you a fine map and booklet free. Reduced rate excursions every two weeks. Expenses allowed purchasers. Write now.

S. S. Thorpe

Local Offices:
7-8-9 McMullen Bldg., Cadillac, Mich.
JOHN A. MILLER in charge

Owner of the Cadillac Tract

Chicago Office
1627 1st Nat. Bank. Bldg
Chicago

Address all correspondence to. Chicago Office

FAT is Dangerous

It is Unsightly, Uncomfortable, Spoils the Figure, Causing Wrinkles, Flabbiness and Loss of Vigor.

Let me send you my Proof Treatment absolutely Free; I Have Safely Reduced Many of Excess Fat, a Pound a Day.



Note what my treatment has done for others; let me reduce your weight.

Lost 51 Pounds. Mrs. W. D. Smith, Box 34, Abbott, Me., writes: **"I have lost 51 pounds** by your treatment. I used to have heart trouble and shortness of breath; now I am well and can walk and work with ease."

Permanent. M. E. King, 5634 Spaulding Ave., Chicago, writes: "By the Dr. Bradford Method **I reduced 35 lbs.** eight years ago; haven't gained an ounce since. Rheumatism also cured."

Lost 112 Pounds. W. C. Newbura, Contact, Nev., writes: "I have lost 112 lbs., am **wonderfully benefited** in heart and general vigor. Can climb mountains easily now."

Lost 98 Pounds. Mrs. J. H. Wooldridge, Galena, Mo., writes: "My figure and appearance have been wonderfully improved; have lost 98 lbs. **Friends amazed."**

Many other testimonials from well known persons will be mailed with **FREE PROOF TREATMENT.**

I could fill every page of this journal with testimonials from grateful patients.

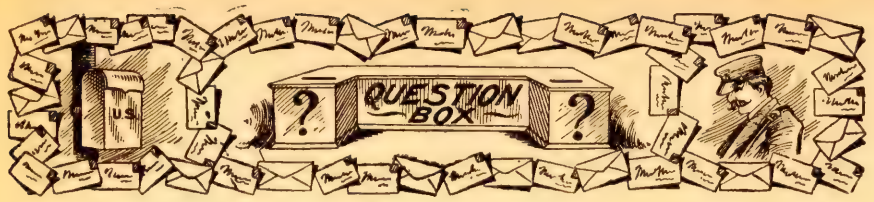
It is dangerous, unsightly, uncomfortable, and embarassing to be too fat. Excess fat weakens the heart. The liver, lungs, stomach and kidneys become diseased, the breathing becomes difficult and the end may come in **HEART FAILURE** and sudden death. You may save yourself from these **DANGERS.**

I want to prove to you that my treatment has positively reduced legions of persons to normal, no matter where the excess fat was located, stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck. Weight is quickly and safely reduced without tedious exercise or starving. Eat what you like. **Your figure will be beautified; wrinkles disappear.** Rheumatism, asthma, shortness of breath, kidney and heart troubles usually leave as the fat goes away. I will send you without a cent of charge to you my PROOF TREATMENT FREE.

FREE

Don't miss this offer. My PROOF TREATMENT is FREE. It should make you feel better at once. I will also send you **Free** my **new book of advice,** together with testimonials from many well known people. **Write to-day. DR. H. C. BRADFORD,**
91 G Bradford Building, 20 East 22d St., New York

NOTE.—Dr. Bradford is a diplomated, practising physician, licensed and registered by the State of New York; famous many years as a specialist in reducing fat and improving health by scientific, gentle, home treatment.



This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered dependable. If a direct reply is wanted enclose two stamps.

QUESTION. *The farmers around here want to get a small sugar mill where farmers can take their sugar beets and get their sugar made up for the year on the same plan as cider and apple butter is made. If this plan is practical, then we could have our sugar at cost instead of paying 8 to 10 cents a pound for it. Please tell us how we can do this, or give us the address of good manufacturers of sugar mill machinery that we can write to.—H. O. PUTNAM, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.*

ANSWER. We wrote to several manufacturers of sugar mill machinery, but have not been able to find any that manufactured outfits suitable for the purpose as stated. We gathered from the replies that we received that it is extremely doubtful whether the cost of installation and operation of a plant of small capacity would not be high as compared to the volume and value of the output, and consequently instead of reducing the cost of sugar the charge is that the output would be higher in cost than the retail price that is charged now. One of our correspondents says: "It might be possible to work out a modified and simplified system whereby the cost of manufacture on a small scale could be reduced. Considerable experiment work would, of course, be necessary to demonstrate whether or not such a system could be worked out, and we, of course, could not undertake it without proper assurance of business." Two of our correspondents referred us to The Kilby Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, O. They thought possibly this company might be able to supply the demand for small plants. We have written to the company, but have not had a reply up to this time. Interested readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING might write to them also, as, should the inquiries be considerable, they might be willing to make machinery that would meet the demand, providing they have not got it already.

QUESTION. *Will the Equity System please keep me informed as to the price of wool every week, and where we can ship to get the best price? If it will pay us to pool our wool and have a buyer come and sort the same and buy it in a lump we would like to do it.—EZRA C. STURGIS, St. John, Mich.*

ANSWER. Please write to C. S. Silberman & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; also any other handlers of wool as indicated by the "Directory" of the Farmers' Society of Equity Marketing System. These people will keep you informed as to the price of wool and will also answer your question about the advisability of pooling your wool and sending a man at the proper time to buy it. We recommend, however, that you pool your wool regardless of any advice you get from the buyers now. You will find it to your advantage later when ready to sell a large quantity of wool. Bulk will attract the buyers and will always command a higher price than individual lots.

QUESTION. *I want to organize this section into the Farmers' Society of Equity, but we want to know first whether the Society has a representative on the St. Louis market, and if not, whether it will put one there.—JOS. B. IDOUX, R. R. No. 1, Box 49, East St. Louis, Ill.*

ANSWER. There are several representatives on the St. Louis market representing all kinds of farm produce, grain, etc. The "Directory" of the Marketing System gives the names and full instructions. This Directory is furnished to every local union or every member.

QUESTION. *Mr. W. W. Marmaduke, wholesale dealer in produce at Washington, Ind., inquires for large quantities of potatoes, cabbage, onions, apples and other produce, direct from farmers. Also Ralph W. Barton, of Eriesburg, Minn., wants to know where he could get a carload of grain for feed, oats, corn, etc.*

ANSWER. Parties having such things to dispose of please correspond.

QUESTION. *Ten copies of "The Third Power" book came into my possession and I sold them to my neighbors within a few hours. I want to get some more so that I can make a wider distribution preparatory to establishing a local union of the Farmers' Society of Equity at this place. I find the book has more sound logic on farmers' business than any other book that I ever read. Please let me know on what terms the books can be secured.—O. S. PAUL, Lyman, Idaho.*

ANSWER. The price of "The Third Power" book is 25 cents each, by mail postpaid, or 15 cents each in lots of 25 or more, the purchaser paying the transportation.

QUESTION. *Some of our people have an objection to the Farmers' Society of Equity because they understand that it admits merchants to its local union membership. What answer shall I give to such?—ALBERT HODGES, Star City, Mich.*

ANSWER. The people are laboring under a wrong impression. Merchants are not admitted to membership in the Farmers' Society of Equity. Defining the membership, the Constitution says: "Farmers and co-workers with farmers." The interpretation of "co-workers" in this case is to admit workers in agricultural colleges, experiment stations, the Department of Agriculture, publishers and editors of farm papers, and others who are co-workers in the field of agriculture.

QUESTION. *Shall a merchant who has a bale of cotton to sell, and who has heard of the profits our members have made by selling through the Farmers' Society of Equity, be admitted to membership in our local union? This merchant does not own any land, but he got the cotton through the payment of a debt or by purchase.—W. J. WHITE, Secretary Jennings (Okla.) Local Union.*

ANSWER. The merchant is not entitled to membership in the Farmers' Society of Equity.

QUESTION. *I am a reader of* UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *and I like it very much. I do not see why all farm papers do not advocate direct marketing. I think it is the most sensible move that has ever been started in the history of agriculture.*

Why don't you try to get all of the farm paper publishers to combine for the accomplishment of this one object? Also request your subscribers to write to all of the publishers of all of the other papers that they subscribe to and urge them to combine on this proposition at once. In this way we can get quick results, as all of the farmers are reached by some farm paper. What do you think of this plan?—JOHN C. LILLY, Bedford, Pa.

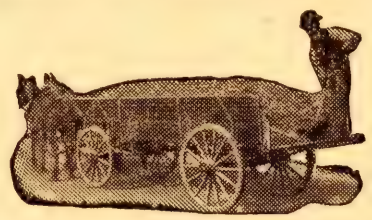
ANSWER. In the earlier years of this movement such a proposition was made to the leading farm papers. At that time not one of them would enter into such an arrangement. It was even proposed by the publisher of UP-TO-DATE FARMING that

30 Days Free Trial

Not One Penny Down — **No Contract** — **Freight Prepaid**



This illustration shows the ***Melrose*** as a grain tight box bed. The depth is 29 inches; width either 38 or 42 inches, outside measurements; length, 9½, 12, 14 or 16 ft., as you may prefer.



Instead of using extra sideboards as you do with an ordinary box, use the ***Melrose*** in this position. It will haul 65 bushels of ear corn; 115 bushels of shelled corn.



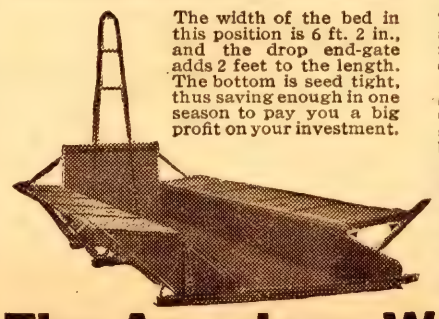
Not a nail in it. Bolts are used instead. All metal is cold rolled steel—the strongest metal known. Absolutely unbreakable. Not one ounce of cast iron used. Braces on sides and ends full galvanized to prevent rusting.



There are no ratchets, springs, cogs or complications of any kind or character. You need no wrench, key or tools—only your hands. It is simplicity itself, and can be operated by anyone, anywhere, any time.



For truck farming, fruit hauling—all purposes—the ***Melrose*** is indispensable. You can make the changes anywhere, any time, in one minute. Think of the time, labor and inconvenience it saves every day on the farm.



The width of the bed in this position is 6 ft. 2 in., and the drop end-gate adds 2 feet to the length. The bottom is seed tight, thus saving enough in one season to pay you a big profit on your investment.

No conditions, no agreement, no catch, no bait, no strings, no deposit, no concealment, no risk, no expense, no joker, no red tape, no obligations—nothing left out for you to find out later. You know all there is to this offer — and you know it ***NOW.*** It is a ***FREE TRIAL*** offer on our part to prove the actual value of this invention to you—***and we hereby openly take all the risk.*** We want to send this box to your farm and let it sell itself to you, which it is bound to do just as soon as you can realize and learn from actual service what a wonderful, new, practical time-saver, money-saver, labor-saver it really is.

The Melrose Convertible Box

Fifteen wagon boxes, racks and beds in one. No changing of boxes — no lifting, tugging, straining or suffering injury. In one minute the ***Melrose*** can be changed for any of a hundred different purposes required of a farm wagon—***the implement you use more than any other piece of machinery you own.*** Make it modern — and save money, time, inconvenience, labor, and your own peace of mind.

I am not asking you to take ***my*** word for it — nor the Company's word — but ***take your own word for it.*** You ought to be willing to do that. We agree to ship the box to you by ***prepaid freight,*** so you will have nothing to pay when you get it. We agree to let you use it for 30 days (one whole month) in order to give it a thorough test and trial right on the gears of your own wagon in your every day work. Then if you are not perfectly satisfied, just take the box to the station and tell the agent to ship it back to us, ***freight to be paid by our Company.***

You are not asked to pay one penny down—you are not asked to pay one penny of freight charges, or any other expense. This is an offer of a ***FREE TRIAL*** and it means just exactly what those two words say.

Guaranteed For Five Years

An absolute, open and above board guarantee—just the same as this Free Trial Offer. It will last three, four or five times that long—and its first cost is but very little more than the cost of a good, standard make, single purpose box, that must be lifted on or off every time you want to haul hay, or stock, or chickens, or fertilizer, etc.

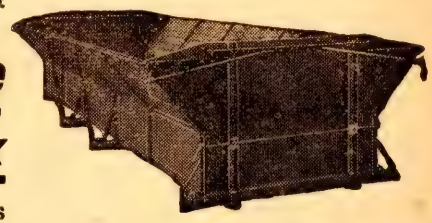
Risk One Cent Send just a postal card, giving your name and address today, and receive by return mail our big book of complete information, full detail illustrations drawn from actual, daily use on farms, together with copy of iron-clad signed guarantee, and our great, fair, man-to-man ***FREE TRIAL OFFER*** that will place this modern invention on your farm for one full month's test, without paying anything down or depositing any money in the bank, or anywhere, or without signing any agreement of any kind. This is a ***FREE TEST*** offer and we take all the risk, excepting the price of the postal card you are to send before you turn this page. Send that card today. ***INVESTIGATE.*** We will give one ***Melrose*** Box a free ride on the train to your station, if you will give it a free ride around your farm and plenty of exercise for a month—***we furnish return ticket if you get tired of your visitor. Send that card today.***

Remember The ***Melrose*** costs but little more than a standard make of old-fashioned, single-purpose wagon box. It weighs less than an ordinary, cumbersome, single-purpose hay rack, regardless of the fact that it is steel bound, silled, braced and bolted throughout—absolutely indestructible. It is guaranteed—it has been tried, tested and proved. It is recommended by farmers and by the U. S. Government Agricultural Experiment Stations. Melrose Wagon beds are on exhibition at both the Chicago and Kansas City Stockyards.

PONY MELROSE
Inventor of the Melrose Convertible Wagon Box



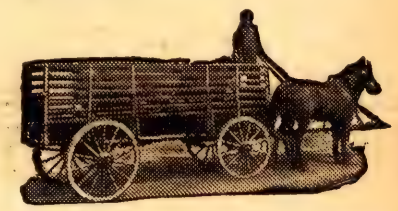
Have one box for all purposes—not a lot of heavy, back-breaking, space-taking makeshifts that cost you more for the expense of sheltering and handling each year than their actual money value. You can prove the ***Melrose*** at our expense.



The ***Melrose*** is built of selected, long leaf, hard pine, double kiln dried. Steel sills; steel bracket and telescope braces throughout. It positively cannot bulge, warp or spring.



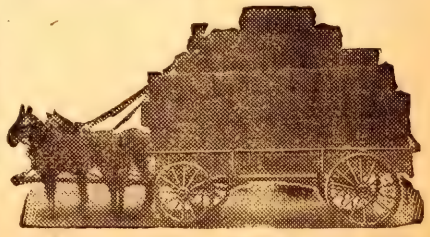
Built for any and every purpose on the farm. It is guaranteed for five years—a straightforward, above board, honest guarantee that means just what you want a guarantee to mean. Take it on your farm and prove it before you buy.



Two full size cows or bulls can be hauled, taking only one minute to make the change to the stock bed. A mere boy can go to town with a load of straw, cordwood or pigs, and return with screenings, fertilizer or sawdust.



Here the strength is absolutely proved—4800 pounds of baled hay. Yet with all this strength the ***Melrose*** weighs even less than an old-fashioned hayrack. The entire bed is practically indestructible and will last a lifetime.



The American Wagon Co. Dept. 74 112 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 6c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first few words will be set in capital letters without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than through this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we can not investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Agents Wanted

AGENTS—$24 a week. New automatic curry comb; cleans horses in half the time. no clogging; big demand; big profits; free sample. Thomas Comb Co., 1682 Third St., Dayton, O.

CANVASSING AGENTS get our catalog of 500 household necessities, 100 per cent. profits; we pay freight. Agent Robinson writes: "Cleared $110 last month." Bowbeer Manufacturing Co., 734 Monadnock, Chicago.

Auctioneer School

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, largest in world, Trenton, Mo., Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma, Okla.

Farm Lands For Sale

500 IMPROVED FARMS, southwestern Minnesota. Lowest prices, best terms. Write Morehart & Atchison, Mankato, Minn.

HALF SECTION HOMESTEADS—Good water, free timber; soil adapted to all crops; near good town. For particulars write O. C. Carpenter, Big Sandy, Mont.

JUDITH BASIN, Montana. Uncle Sams says we are first in wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa, potatoes and farm value of crops. Write today. Central Montana Land Co., Lewistown, Montana.

WHY PAY RENT? Own a farm. Any size. Willamette Valley, Oregon. Mild climate, no frost, pure water, rich soil, rainfall same as Mississippi Valley. Excellent for fruit, dairy or grain. $2.00 per acre cash. Balance ten years, 6 per cent. Forest Hill Investment Co., Box E, Lebanon, Ore.

Farms Wanted

FARM WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commission. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

Farms for Exchange

BOOK 1000 FARMS, everywhere for trade. Get our plan for exchanging. Graham Bros, Eldorado, Kas.

Ferrets

FERRETS FOR SALE—Write for price list and catalog, it's free. DE KLEINE BROS, Jamestown, Mich.

Field Seeds for Sale

COW PEAS, SOY BEANS, PEANUTS—Car lots or less. Write us for prices stating quantity and variety you wish. Roney & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

For Sale—Tobacco

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. R. No. 5.

For the Home

SAVE MONEY—Make your own liniment. Reliable formula, 50c. Thos. H. White, R. 8, Connersville, Ind.

Help Wanted—Male

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, care of Up-to-Date Farming.

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UNCLE SAM wants railway mail clerks; $90 month; easy work; "pull" unnecessary. Examinations everywhere, May 4th; common education sufficient; coaching free. Write for sample questions. Franklin Institute, Dept. W-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Patent Attorneys

IDEAS WANTED—Mfrs. are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Personal services. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

Poultry, Etc.

WHITE ORPINGTONS; heavy laying strain; thoroughbred farm raised; prize winning stock. Good hatch guaranteed, $2 per fifteen eggs. Howard Hovey, Hamburg, Mich.

Miscellaneous

BROTHER accidentally discovered root will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. R. T. Stokes, Mohawk, Fla.

CALABASH PIPES—Grow and make them yourself. Complete instructions; liberal package seeds, 20 cents. Calabash Co., 2nd St., Crofton, Ky.

SECRETS ON DICE, cards, slot machines, etc; illustrated circular free. Ham B. Co., Box 16-F, Hammond, Ind.

he would permit the official paper to be published by a corporation, and the publishers of the other farm papers would be the stockholders and the directors in the corporation to print the official paper of the Society. This was done to prove to them that we had no ulterior motives, but that our wish was to quickly establish the Society and the system of marketing that will solve the farmers' greatest problem. If we thought the proposition would be more kindly received by the agricultural press now than it was then, we would renew the offer or enter into any equitable arrangement that will result in quickly establishing the Society all over the country. We suggest that our subscribers and members get expressions from other publishers and communicate them to us.

THE FIELD

UP-TO-DATE FARMING will print in this department short letters from its subscribers on any subject of general interest and calculated to further the mission of the paper.

Mouth 30 Days Ahead of Hand

DEAR EDITOR:

I would like to see more accounts of co-operative stores, etc., by farmers. Recently some were described in the Detroit Times. I refer to what are known as the "Billy Watts stores," the co-operative stores in England; also a co-operative store in Shirley, Ind., and another at Lakefield, Wis. Such enterprises seem, judging by the account, to be very successful. I believe if more farmers would take their cue from them and follow such examples it would be to their advantage.

I was particularly pleased with your editorial in the last issue, "Thoughtfulness in Politics." I submit that upon the farmers more than upon any other class rests the safety of the commonwealth. The industrial workers are more class-conscious, but they live from hand to mouth, and usually the mouth is 30 days ahead of the hand. Because of this condition the middle class usually has a ring in their nose, a system which gives to a few the wealth which all labor to create, and gives to a few the power to tax the rest of us for the privilege of living on the earth to work for the few. I consider this a very bad system. Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, says that the "independent" American farmer annually produces a crop valued at eight billion dollars, then out of the crop that he produces receives only about one-third of that money. What becomes of the other two-thirds? Why are some fellows still looking for the man who struck Billy Patterson? The way to be content in these times is to not have any opinion of your own; nevertheless, it is true that more people are holding independent opinions nowadays than ever before.

They want us to sing—
All hail the power of Profit's name!
Let angels prostrate fall.
Bring forth the royal Dividend,
And crown it Lord of all.

—A. J. Smith, New Lathrop, Shiawassee County, Michigan.

A "Scrap" Interested Him

DEAR EDITOR:

Please send a sample copy of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. A few days ago I chanced to pick up a portion of a paper and noticed how you are giving special attention to co-operation. I confess I am interested in the way it was explained. The scrap of UP-TO-DATE FARMING that I found was laid in the bottom of a basket containing eggs and so it found its way to me. I am very much interested.—H. E. Stevens, Avon, N. Y.

Likes the Sentiment

DEAR EDITOR:

As a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING I will say that I like the sentiment it advocates. In this section we have had the Granges, the Wheelers, the Farmers' Alliance and the Farmers' Union, but there have been great objections to them as regards perfect co-operation. I do not believe that they can make a success because of not working along the right lines for the right objects. The chief activity of the Farmers' Union through this section is to store cotton and they charge 80 cents a bale per month. The few bind the many to let their cotton stay in there until they say it shall be sold. By this plan it is the fellow that has the money that eats the pie and the poor fellow does not get much pie to eat. Please send me your plan for organizing the Farmers' Society of Equity and I will see what can be done in this section. I have a lot of stuff that I want to sell and I want to buy a lot, too.—G. W. H., Louderdale County, Tennessee.

Subscriber From the First

DEAR EDITOR:

I take this opportunity to compliment you on your effort to show the farmers the position they occupy with a remedy easy of access.

I have been a constant reader of UP-TO DATE FARMING since publication was begun and am sending each issue when read to some prospective subscriber.

The agricultural press and institutions for agricultural training all urge increased production as a means of boosting the farmer, thereby keeping him in a good humor and at the same time requiring more effort each year to produce a given income because the system of boosting is conducted with but little regard to cost or profit to the farmer. If a people are kept in a good humor and ignorant they will accept almost any conditions arranged for them, and I am very sorry to say that it appears that the farm press (except UP-TO-DATE FARMING) has but one object in view, which is to please by boosting that the farmer may grow more stuff so that the cost of living be relieved. W. L. McCURDY.

Locust Grove Farm, Zanesville, O., R. R. 8.

Powerful New Oil Light

Those of our readers who use kerosene lamps for lighting will be interested in a new burner whish produces four times as much light, from the same amount of oil, using your old lamps. This new burner, called the Star Oil Burner, yields a brighter light than gas, stronger than four ordinary electric lights. The Manufacturers Distributing Bureau, Chicago, Ill., will send FRE Eto anyone interested a better light from oil, full particulars in regard to this wonderful 20th century method. Simlpy write for circular No. 7.

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Headache AND Neuralgia quickly cured by Hockers Celery Tablets. Send today for free trial package.

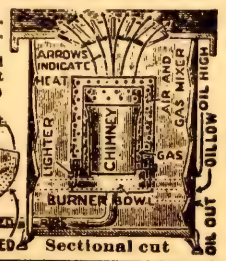
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MANY THOUSANDS of the Portable Oil Gas Stoves sent to families in all parts of the world Men and women enthusiastic over its comfort, convenience and economy

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Sectional cut



2-burner stove
Any any of burners desired

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The Portable Oil Gas Stove? Save time, trouble, anxiety, annoyance, expense, drudgery fuel bills Get rid of kindling, coal, wood, dirt, ashes—all the nuisance **Always ready for use.** Practical invention. Simple durable Lasts for years. Put this stove in your home

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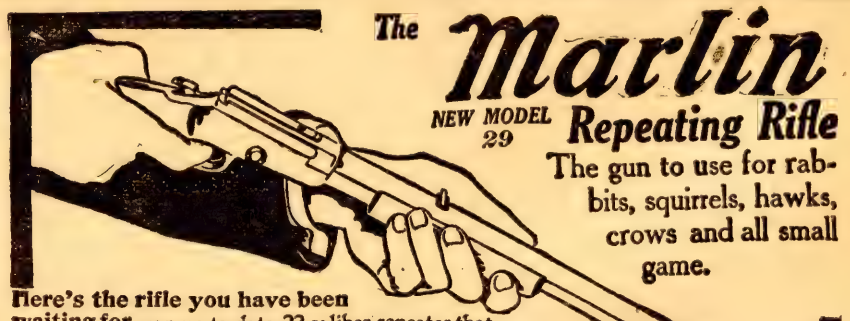
$3.25 and up: any number of burners Give it a trial Not sold in stores Send no money—only name and address. Write today

The World Mfg. Co 1436 World Bldg. Cincinnati O

AGENTS Make Money

Show Stove MAKING GAS—people stop, look, excited—want it—buy B. L. Huestead, Mich. "Was out one day, sold 11 stoves." W. F. Beard, S.C.: "You have best stove on market; sold 9 in 2 hours; **I do not fear competition."** (first ordered one—200 since) Chas. P. Schroeder Conn., bought 40 stoves in one order. Head & Frazer, Tex. write: "Sell like hot cakes; sold 50 stoves in our town." J. W Hunter, Ala. secured 1—tested it—ordered 200 since. J G. R Gauthreaux, La. ordered 1—155 since So they go. **These men make money.** You have the same chance. You should make from $10 to $15 a day Write for our selling plan. Do it today Send no money

The Marlin NEW MODEL 29 Repeating Rifle



The gun to use for rabbits, squirrels, hawks, crows and all small game.

Here's the rifle you have been waiting for—an up-to-date .22 caliber repeater that handles without change or adjustment .22 short, .22 long and .22 long-rifle cartridges of all makes and styles, yet sells at the surprisingly low price of $8.50.

The solid-top and side ejection are always a protection, keep shells, powder and gases from your face, allow instant repeat shots. Quick take-down construction—easily cleaned—takes little space and brings greatest pleasure at small expense.

Learn more about the full *Marlin* line. Send 3 stamps postage for the 136 page *Marlin* catalog. **The Marlin Firearms Co.** 104 Willow Street New Haven, Conn.

Bill and Jimmy

BILL and Jimmy were farmer's sons, husky youths and chums, but while Jimmy stayed by the farm rearing a far larger crop of kids than products, Bill's ambition and energy found vent in the metropolis where, by close attention to business, many years later found him wealthy and a dyspeptic.

In the good old summer time his mind constantly dwelt on Jimmy, lucious ripe fruit and angling for the elusive speckled beauties in the good old fashioned way without new fangled tackle—at least it was back to the farm for him and old Jimmy and his son John gave the old fellow such a thoroughly good time that the quest for dollars was forgotten and Bill proposed to Jimmy to take his son John cityward with him and make a merchant prince and a millionaire of him.

It was almost three months after John became one of old Bill's numerous employes before he wore cuffs on his trousers and found cigarettes a necessity; his correspondence was frequent and regular with his father but at last his time was so fully occupied that letters went spasmodically to the old farm and at the end of six months old Jimmy wrote to old Bill complaining that he was working John so hard that he hadn't heard from the boy for weeks; said he, "Bill! You are working my boy too hard. He h'aint wrote me for weeks. Tell me! Where does he sleep nights?" Bill replied, Nobody can overwork that kid. I don't know where he sleeps nights, but I do know that he sleeps in a packing case all day."

It isn't known whether the farmer's boy became a merchant prince, a failure or a hobo, but it is well known that if he had inherited the antiquated ideas and notions of his father he, at least, would have a roof over his head, a good bed, wholesome food and some money, if not a bank account.

John's case is only one of many with a desire to get away from the drudgery of the farm, as rural life was up to a very recent period. Then the telephone helped in the uplift, but it was hearing, not seeing nor leaving the spot. Farmers bought fast horses and buggies for their children as inducements to remain on the farm, but Sunday was the only time they were available and then only for the short distances horse-flesh will stand.

About six years ago the automobiles began to appeal to the farmer as a pleasure vehicle, but it is hardly three years since its utility advantages were discovered and that comparing dollar for dollar, the life of the animal versus that of the machine, the low cost of upkeep—gasoline, lubricating oil, and with ordinary care and fairly decent roads, a repair or replacement charge of perhaps even less than the cost of horse-driven vehicles as the machine only eats when it works. Its advent has and will do more to keep the rural dweller in touch with the world without a mixmum loss of time, rest or with its advantages to combine business with pleasure the automobile will make the farm a business.

On this page the illustration of a Lambert pulling a plow is convincing evidence of the combination of utility and pleasure and the Lambert is called "The car without a weakness," as numerous tests at different universities over the country have demonstrated that the Lambert Patented Friction Transmission will transmit as much power on all speeds and more power on some speeds than the ordinary bevel gear type of transmission. The simplicity of the device it great, its cost of maintenance extremely low and the Lambert engineers have succeeded in producing a combination of metals which in connection with the light aluminum cast wheel in contact with the friction fibre will drive the car successfully through the severest tests an automobile can be subjected to.

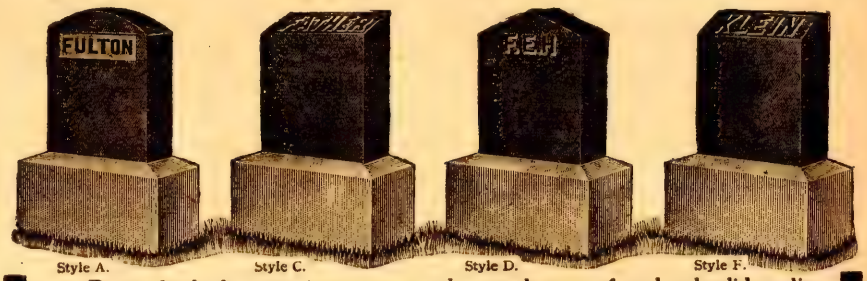
Plowing by automobile is a daily stunt at the Buckeye Manufacturing Company's plant in Anderson, Ind.



PLOWING WITH AN IRON HORSE. A LAMBERT AUTO DEMONSTRATES ITS ABILITY TO PLOW. ANOTHER USE FOR THE AUTOMOBILE ON THE FARM.

$3.00 Only — For Any One of These Styles

Direct From Quarry to Cemetery



Positively the lowest prices ever quoted on tombstones of such splendid quality in this size. Read this description:

Made of best dark veined Vermont marble, expert workmanship. Dimensions: Tablet, 3 inches thick; total height, 14 inches. Lettering extra, Roman Italic V sunk letters 2½ cents each; Gothic V sunk letters 6 cents each; raised letters 15 cents each.

You can order direct from this advertisement with perfect security. Simply select the style you wish, and also the kind of lettering, enclosing $3.00 for the tombstone and the small amount which the lettering will come to. We will ship the tombstone to you direct from the quarry, and if you don't find it to be exactly what you wanted in every respect, write us for shipping instructions back to the quarry, and it won't cost you a penny.

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Makes and contains its own heat. Works while it is heating, heats while it is working. Saves miles of walking. *Saves its cost every month.* Economical, safe, convenient. The *"Perfection" is* stove, fuel, heat, all in one; *fire is inside.* Carry it about, go where you please. Don't stay in hot kitchen; iron any place, any room, on porch, or under shade tree. Go right along, one thing after another. All kinds of clothes ironed *better in half the time.* No waiting, no stopping to change irons. Right heat. Easily regulated. No time wasted. Iron on table all the time, one hand on the iron, the other to turn and fold the clothes. The Perfection is neat, durable and compact; all parts within radius of iron handle. No tanks nor fittings standing out at sides or ends to hinder and be in the way. No wires or hose attached to bother. Right size, Right shape, Right Weight. Cheapens fuel—2 *cents* does ordinary family ironing. Every iron tested before shipping. *Ready for use when received.* Price low: $4.50. Sent anywhere.



AGENTS *MAKE MONEY.* Men or women, quick, easy, sure *All year business.* Experience not necessary. Sells on merit. sells itself. They buy on sight. Every home a prospect. *Every woman needs it.* Price low; all can afford it. *How they do*: Sell even 2 or 3 a day gives $27 to $40 a week profit; 6 sales a day is fair for an agent; some will sell a dozen in one day. Show 10 families, sell 8. Not sold in stores. Send no money. Write postal today for description, agent's selling plan, how to get

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A CART LOAD OF FUN This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A CART LOAD OF FUN" are the following: "A Man with a Liver," "Pumpkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man," "How to Go-a-Courting," Baumgartner's Dog." "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar." "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel." "He Concluded not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married." "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had His Feelings Upset," "Jone's Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. "A CART LOAD OF FUN" is a book of 64 large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers price 10c each, 3 for 25c; postpaid. COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis **FOR 10 cts**

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Fences for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc.
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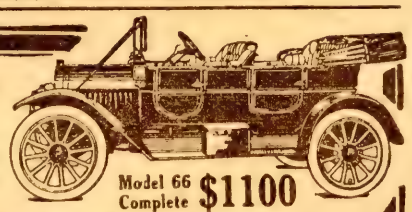


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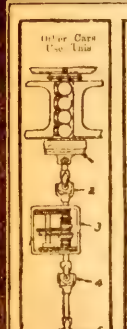
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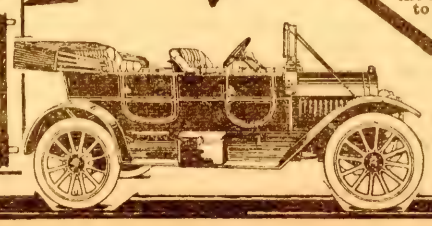
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It is important that you study the construction of different types of cars so as to decide upon which is the best for your service.



Model 66 Complete **$1100**





DO NOT OVERLOOK the comparison on the left hand side of this ad That on the left illustrates the usual form of power transmission. That on the right the Lambert Patented Friction Drive. Six expensive complicated units as compared to two simple components. The cost of lubricating oil alone in the one on the left will amount to more than the replacement of parts on the Lambert Friction Drive. The Lambert will climb a 50 per cent. grade.

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SALTONE



"You Can Know Before You Pay That SalTone Kills the Worms

This Means—TRY SalTone on YOUR Stock at MY risk—and See With Your Own Eyes Its Wonderful Power"—**Pres. Robbins**

You're going to **know before you pay that SalTone** really does all we claim. You're going to watch the effects of **SalTone** on **your own animals,** in **your own** barn lot.

Those animals that have been "starving on plenty," that have been "eating themselves poor"—you're going to find **passing worms.** You're going to **see** these animals and your others, "pick up"—become healthy, fine appearing, profitable, valuable. You're going to see them in such a physical condition that you will virtually be **insured** against cholera, pneumonia and all the other diseases to which animals are subject.

For SalTone is going to clean stomach and bowels—improve digestion and circulation. It is going to put **every** organ is such perfect condition that **every** animal will get absolutely full value for **every** mouthful it eats.

You're going to find moreover, as have hundreds of others, that when animals **do** use up every ounce of feed in flesh and strength-building, they will fatten more quickly or keep in the pink of condition on **fully one-fifth less feed.**

Read What These Men Say About SalTone—It Will Do as Much for YOUR Stock

Enclosed is money order in payment for trial shipment of SalTone. I have given it a thorough test and am confident SalTone has every good quality you claim for it—D. A. CLEMENTS, Superintendent Hendricks County Home, Danville, Ind.

You have my consent to publish my letter telling the good qualities of SalTone, for I am very well pleased with the results of my trial test.—D.A. CLEMENTS.

After ten days' use I find my hogs increasing wonderfully. I believe SalTone has no equal.—J. O. SUTTON, R. F. D. 6, Seymour, Ind.

You may use my letter in your advertising if you wish, for SalTone is a wonderful tonic for hogs and other animals.—J. O. SUTTON.

I find SalTone the best stock tonic, and a sure cure for worms. My horses were in bad shape and it cured them in a few days.—ALVIN DOWNING, R. F. D. 4, Bryant, Ind.

This year I lost quite a number of hogs. They were killed by worms! Every remedy failed until I tried SalTone. I tell you, I never in my life saw such numbers of worms as passed from those hogs. I have also fed it to my horses, and they have got fat on no extra feed. SalTone is indespensible to me now.—J. H. WESSEL, Box 65, Delphi Pike, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SalTone does everything you claim for it. Improvement in my animals was noticeable almost at once. Enclosed is money order for the trial shipment.—E. B. BENTLEY, R. R. 14, Amboy, Ind.

I find SalTone valuable in fattening stock, as it destroys the worms and increases the appetite. Then stock fatten more quickly and as a result less feed is required. In six weeks my hogs almost doubled in size.—CHARLES A. WEBER, Staunton, Clay County, Ind.

I have given SalTone a severe trial, and do not hesitate to say I consider it the most valuable compound yet discovered. If SalTone were used more generally, the worm family and colic in horses would be far less in evidence.—JAMES M. HAZELTON, Frankfort, Ind.

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

April 15, 1912 Indianapolis, Indiana

READ

In This Issue

All for Trade and Manufacturers Page 3
The Markets Page 6
New Serial "The Road to Providence" Page 7
Farmers Society of Equity Department Page 18



See Editorial on Page Three

There Is No Other Farm Paper Like This in the World

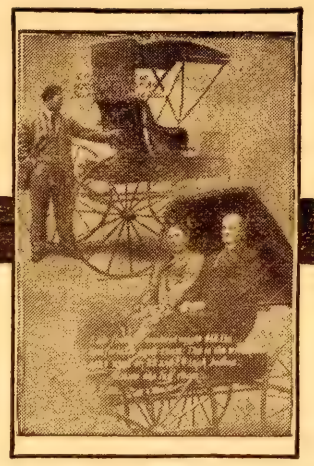
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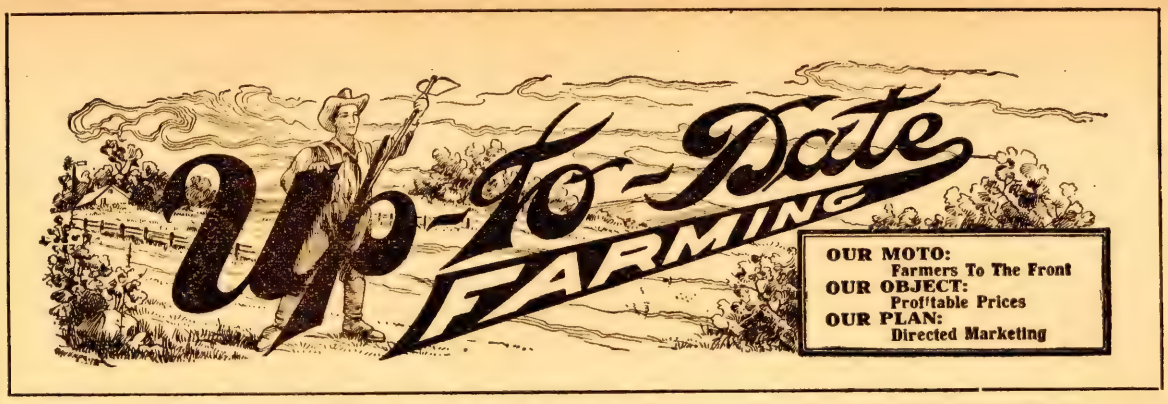
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Apr. 12

If this date is in your address, on first page, it means that your subscription expires this month, April, 1912, and you will do us a great favor if you send your renewal at once. See terms in first column.

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EDITORIAL

All for Trades and Manufacturers--- Farmers are Excluded

ON APRIL 22 there will be held in Washington City, on the call of President Taft, a meeting of "representatives of the various commercial and industrial interests in all parts of the country "to form" some central organiation in touch with the associations and chambers of commerce throughout the country." Below we publish in full the President's call for the meeting:

The White House.
Washington, March 1, 1912.

In a message on foreign relations communicated to Congress on December 7th, last, I expressed my belief that it would be of great value to have "some central organizations in touch with the associations and chambers of commerce throughout the country, and able to keep purely American interests closely in touch with commercial affairs." This statement was prompted by suggestions that had been made from time to time by the representatives of various commercial and industrial interests in all parts of the country. These suggestions were fully confirmed by the experience of those executive branches of the government which are more especially charged with measures calculated to develop domestic and foreign commerce. In the past several attempts have been made to organize commercial bodies upon a national basis, but for one reason or another these efforts have not met with success. One of the great difficulties arose from the fact that none of these general organizations was of a character to make it possible or proper for the government to recognize it as representative of the commercial and industrial interests of the country. The plan of a boardly representative national organization so proposed by me has met with such response from commercial and industrial organizations in every part of the country that I believe the time is ripe to put it to a test of practical experiment, and I have concluded to take the initiative so as to create the opportunity for full discussion and decision by the delegates of representative organizations.

It is not my intention to define the purposes of such an organization, or indeed in any manner to anticipate the scope of the discussion upon which such delegates may conclude to enter; but it appears to me to be obvious that such an organization must be instrumental in a very large field to aid and assist the executive and legislative branches of government in the intelligent and impartial development of domestic and foreign trade. For illustration, such an organization properly represented at the seat of government *could be of incalculable assistance in advising the executive branch of government with respect to the methods and rules to be adopted in the administration of existing law. It could be of like assistance in giving advice in regard to proposed new legislation and in counseling representatives of the executive branch when asked to submit recommendations upon bills introduced and pending before committees.* Such an organization would be in the best possible position to suggest fields for new inquiry at home and abroad, the methods by which such inquiries should be pursued, and the means by which the results can be most advantageously brought to the attention of our merchants and manufacturers; and it is safe to assume that if such an organization is created its chief activities will be developed in the light of our own experience. It may not be necessary that we adopt a course in all respects patterned upon the system of any other commercial or industrial country, but it is obvious that by some means immediate relation between the government activities and the commercial and industrial forces of our country must be established if we propose to enjoy the full advantage of our opportunity in domestic and foreign trade.

I have, accordingly, instructed the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to take the necessary steps to initiate as soon as practicable at Washington *a conference of delegates from organizations which are engaged in the promotion and development of commerce and industry* in their respective districts, such conference to consider the establishment of a representative national organization for commercial development, and to outline the principles by which it should be governed. The development of the plan will be left entirely with the accredited representatives of such commercial organizations, *the essential principles being that the national association shall be broadly representative of the commercial interests of the whole country,* and that its organization shall be such that those in control of the association shall be readily responsive to the will of the majority of the constituent members.

(Signed) WM. H. TAFT.

The Editor of this paper was in doubt whether the term "industrial associations" included organiations of farmers, and wishing to know whether representatives of farm organiations were invited, or would be admitted to the meeting, he wrote a letter of inquiry to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, a cabinet officer to whom the President had given control of the meeting. The following is the reply he received:

Department of Commerce and Labor
Bureau of Manufactures

Washington, March 23, 1912.

Mr. J. A. Everitt, Editor,
UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, of your letter of March 16, requesting information regarding the conference to be held in Washington on April 22 for the purpose of establishing a national commercial organization.

The invitations to this conference have been extended only to commercial organizations broadly representative of the community which they serve and to national organizations representative of a single interest of the entire country. Agricultural organizations have not been included. It is possible that after the national organization is founded it may take up the question of admitting to membership other associations not primarily allied to commerce, but for the present at least it was deemed advisable to include only commercial and industrial associations.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the President's call ,and certain other material in regard to the conference which may be of interest to you.

Very truly yours,
A. H. BALDWIN,
Chief of Bureau.

Up to March 16 one hundred and fifty of these organiations and associations had approved the plan and signified their intention to take part in the meeting. These include the chambers of commerce and boards of trade of many cities, many commercial leagues and manufacturers' associations, and every conceivable organization of these classes, but "agricultural organizations have not been included," says Chief Baldwin. So when the authorities at Washington speak of **industrial organizations** they do not regard farmers as belonging to that class.

These are the very classes of people that are now and have been for years, exploiting the masses of the people of this country. They have drawn from the farmers and laborers of the nation billions of dollars in forced low prices for farm products and excessive prices charged consumers. They already have organizations that not only disregard the pleadings of the people but that ignore the laws and defy both the government and the courts. But President Taft thinks they are not yet strong enough entrenched, and he wishes them all banded together in a national organization.

This dual banding together of the commercial or trading and manufacturing interests, to the exclusion of the agricultural and labor interests, may be good politics on the part of an administration that is seeking to continue in power, but it is no part of a government of equal rights and privileges. It is a fact that can no longer be denied that the masses of the people, particularly the agricultural masses, ARE IGNORED AT WASHINGTON, and national benefits are reserved and freely bestowed upon the great special interests. We regret to say such things, but how are people to know and take steps to protect themselves if the press joins in misleading them, as the so-called great papers are unquestionably doing?

Discovering the Source of High Prices

LAST fall and early winter the price of butter and eggs went to an enormous figure, a price that prohibited their use except upon the tables of the very wealthy. These prices could not fail to attract the attention of the users, and united protests were made against them. As was to be expected, the women were the first to speak, and we have reference now to special action that was taken concerning butter. The Women's Trade Union League of St. Louis, the Housewive's League of New York, and similar organizations in other cities (later the Consumers Low Cost of Living League in Indianapolis), made the discovery and so declared, that the unreasonable price of butter was due to the manipulation of the market by butter contractors and dealers, largely to the arbitrary ruling of the Elgin and Chicago boards.

But, as is usually the case, the mistake is made that the remedy for the evil is to quit the use of the high priced commodities. That is neither just, necessary nor effective, and it robs the kitchen tables. It is unjust to the producers, for they are not at all responsible for the high prices, and to quit the use of the commodities would wrong those who have prepared themselves to furnish the articles for the sustenance of the consumers, and are willing to do so at reasonable prices. It is not necessary because there are better ways, and it is ineffective because it does not reach the manipulators, the responsible parties, who are the very ones that in the same way control other commodities. That is why the use of substitutes would not reach the evil.

One lady, however, prominent in the New York league, has a clear view of the situation. She declared "We wouldn't have a bit of trouble disciplining these arbitrary price makers if the farmers were more enterprising." We use the exact word as she is quoted, and it ought to claim the attention of every farmer. Farmers are enterprising as a class, but the spirit of their enterprise exhausts itself in production. When it comes to selling they truly lack enterprise, and make little effort to find real demand or a true system of marketing. All this they unfortunately leave to those who have so long made it a business. "There is no reason," said the same woman, "why the farmers shouldn't be wide awake enough to take the initiative themselves and make us reasonable offers."

And she is correct. In this agitation is the farmers' opportunity. The consumers are lining up on one side, and the producers should promptly line up on the other, thus meeting each other to arrange plans of business, and adopt a system of trade independent of the manipulators, who, the consumers are beginning to concede, are responsible for this unhappy situation. If they do not do so they will be the sufferers. The organized consumers will curtail consumption of many commodities, adopt substitutes for others, and disorganize demand, thus adding still greater uncertainty to production. We appeal once more to farmers to throw off their unconcern in marketing, develop more enterprise on the selling side, meet the organized consumers, and solve these great problebs for both parties.

The Cost of a Ton of Hay

WHILE the cost of producing any crop varies in different sections, and under different conditions that obtain, even on farms in the same section, the cost figures sent us by subscriber M. D. Merkell, of Esperence, N. Y., will help others to arrive at cost figures. Mr. Merkell says:

The approximate cost of producing a ton of hay at my place and delivering it to the car is as follows:

Interest on value of land, 6 per cent.	$ 3.00
School and other taxes	.50
Repairs of fences, machinery and their upkeep	1.00
To replace fertility	6.00
Seeding	3.00
Mowing and Raking	.90
Storing in barn	1.50
Baling	2.50
Delivering to car or station	.60
Total	$19.00

Miners Win Increased Pay

READERS of the daily papers already know that the bituminous coal miners won in their demand for an increase in wages. This was announced from Cleveland, O., on March 29. So we do not refer to it here so much as a matter of news, as to consider just what it means from Up-to-Date's way of considering such questions.

First let us state that the miners' chief claim that they should have more money for their labor was that the cost of living has increased. Everybody will admit that this is true and it is only natural that organized laborers should want higher wages so they can pay the increased cost of living.

But will the increased wages really better their condition? The mine operators' claim was that if they paid higher wages they must raise the price of coal. That they will do this no person doubts. If they do not take advantage of the situation and advance the price of coal more than to equal the increased cost of mining it, it will be a surprise. Now laborers are consumers of coal, therefore they must pay the increased price. True, the increase in the price of coal may not fall very heavily on the actual workers in the coal mines who will get the increased wages in this settlement. But the same program that has been worked by the miners and the mine operators is being carried out all along industrial lines. That is, the workman demands and gets higher wages; what he produces is marked up by the employers and the workman, who is also the consumer, pays the increased price.

And so it goes we might say in a circle and the ultimate consumer, not only has taken away from him the increased wages he was granted, but oftentimes more too, and his next condition is worse than the former one. Then comes another strike or the threat of one, followed by another increase of wages, only to be taken away from the laborer in buying the necessities of living at higher prices.

When will this end?

It will end naturally when the industrial system gets so heavy that it will fall of its own weight. Then values will be smashed, fortunes will be lost, workmen will be without employment, and demand will be reduced because, while the necessities will be cheap enough the would-be consumers will not have the little price to buy them. And after a time a rebuilding process will begin again and in course of time what we are suffering from now will be repeated.

Is there a remedy? Can the calamity that appears to impend be averted?

Yes.

The remedy is in stopping the everlasting waste in the distributing or marketing system, waste as far as any necessary or real service is rendered.

To explain we will take Indianapolis as our example and the condition here is the condition in every American city.

First, there were, a year ago, about one thousand retail grocery stores, about two hundred wholesalers, jobbers, brokers and commission men—handling produce—and a host of retail and wholesale stores in other lines, also department stores. This for a population of a quarter of a million. Everybody knows that this was plenty, in fact, the machine of distribution in Indianapolis was several times too heavy a year ago. But note how it is growing:

Within about a year the following companies have been organized in Indianapolis to deal in table necessities:

The Grocers Baking Company.

The Butchers Packing Company, capital, $300,000.

The Sanitary Milk Company, capital $50,000.

The Hoosier Produce Company, capital, $200,000.

The International Grocery Company, capital $100,000.

The Hoosier Brokerage Company, capital, $10,000.

And others that we do not recall now.

Also there are constantly new retail stores being opened. Also other lines of merchandise have had new accessions to the handlers quite like the above for farm produce and groceries.

All of these have attached themselves onto an already over-supplied system. For what? To pass commodities from the producers to the consumers to make money for the stockholders. As an example of the profit in this kind of business the Grocers Baking Company paid a 57 per cent. dividend for the year recently closed. Such profits tempt others to go into similar business and it will continue to tempt them until the public is drained so dry, financially, that the middlemen find their business unprofitable. Then will come the crisis that we referred to.

How can this be stopped?

By the producers and the consumers selecting or establishing their own receiving and distributing places in every city. Such a movement should be carried out by the consumers and we are glad to say that it has made considerable progress in Indianapolis already. Whenever the consumers decide that they want to apply the remedy they organize in neighborhoods and districts and select the store that they will all deal at. These district stores then divert their buying capital from the numerous supply houses to the selected one, or all of them combine their buying capital and establish a central receiving and distributing house of their own. In this way the surplus or unnecessary retail stores are eliminated, consequently the waste is saved; the unnecessary wholesale and commission houses are eliminated and that unnecessary expense stopped, and not the least a condition is produced that will make it impossible for new concerns to enter the field without the permission of the consumers themselves.

Such a system will save city consumers inestimable millions of dollars and as farmers have nearly as much cause for complaint against the high cost of living as city people, they can buy at these central houses as well as send their produce direct to them. Establish this system and the necessity for increased wages will have vanished. But should laborers get any increase under the new system they would know that it would not be taken away from them through increased cost of the necessaries of life.

How Prices are Built Up

In New York city the Mercantile Exchange is being investigated regarding the prices of eggs and butter. A few days ago the assistant district attorney, who is conducting the investigation, received a letter telling of some experience in buying eggs. The letter said that a citizen of Norwalk, Conn., bought a dozen "strictly fresh eggs" from a grocer on February 3d for 50 cents. One egg bore this note: "The purchaser of this egg is requested to write to J. L. Thomason, Readyville, Tenn." He wrote as requested and received this in reply: "I sold the eggs about December 10, 1911, receiving seventeen cents a dozen for them, which we think is a high price here." The purchaser inquired of the grocer who sold them and learned that he bought them from Swift & Co., at forty cents. Thus the price of a dozen of eggs increased from seventeen cents to fifty cents in less than two months.

Down in Georgia you can ride for hours through peach and pear orchards on both sides of the railroad. If the grower gets 50c to $1 a bushel for them, in an average season, he thinks he is doing well. But go almost anywhere you please, even in the cities and towns in this same fruit section and ask the price and you will be told three for a dime, or so much a little measure. That runs a bushel up to about $4.50. The profit between, limits consumption. Thus, when there is a big crop prices to the producers are so low that they can't make any money.

Down in Florida they raise oranges. The grower gets an average of about forty cents a box, including, of course, the box, packing, etc. But the consumers who buy by the dozen pay on an average over $5 for the box of oranges. Where the buyer, the transportation company, the cold storage man, the broker or jobber, the commission man and the grocer get through with taking their toll the price is so high that consumption is greatly hampered and everything like a good crop nets the grower a loss.

There has been a tremendous planting of fruit trees for a few years. This has gone on in many states, and many sections of the states. Nobody knows what it has amounted to. Many of these orchards are about due to come into bearing and more of them will come in every year for several years. Now the consuming ability of this country for apples, has never been really tested. This is because the price of small retail quantities has been beyond the reach of the great mass of consumers, and no matter how great the production the people who control the middle manage to protect themselves in the profits. The big crops are sorted down, only the choicest taken at very low prices and the remainder left to spoil in the orchards. This was the case only last season. Instead of consumption being stimulated to take the increased supply the high retail prices discourage it. And this will continue until the orchardists take steps to control marketing all along the line from the orchard down to the consumers.

Onions sold last fall at around sixty cents a bushel in producing sections. It will be several months yet before new onions come and the consumption is still on the old crop. Go in any store, even in town in onion producing districts, and price onions. You will find them priced from $3 to $3.50 a bushel.

Is there not something radically wrong with a system that produces results like this? The producers and consumers can change it. We have been telling them how. Don't be afraid to apply the remedy.

To Our Subscribers

In analyzing the answers to our questions on the blank headed "We want to Get Acquainted With All Our Readers," as printed in February 1st and March numbers, we arrive at conclusions, some of which follow:

1. The favorite departments are the Editorial and Farmers Society of Equity.
2. In answer to the question: "What would you suggest to make the paper still better generally," nearly all suggested more letters from subscribers. Many asked for more illustrations and a considerable number want more household and humor.

Some of these things we can supply and we will, but for more of them we must have the co-operation of our readers. For instance, you must write the letters and can often send photographs. Some of you can supply sketches of devices used on your farm, and plans and recipes that have helped you.

Our readers are in possession of many valuable facts, and it is our desire, and the vote shows that it is the wish of the subscribers that UP-TO-DATE FARMING shall become the medium to disseminate them. Therefore, if you have at any time solved any farm problem of production or marketing; or any that has come under your observation, that is out of the ordinary, tell us about it for publication. It may be just what many others want to know.

Such contributions will be welcomed, and will aid us in making UP-TO-DATE FARMING still better. Our ambition is to make it the most helpful farm paper that comes off of any press.—The Editor.

The Packers not Guilty

THE famous trial of some of the large meat packers came to an end since our last issue was mailed. The result was a failure to convict. It appears from the report given to the press that the jury was badly confused over the mass of evidence. This was only natural because the trial lasted several weeks. It reminds us of another trial that we heard of, in which the jury brought in this verdict:

"Your honor, the verdict of the jury is that the lawyers have mixed up this case so that we don't know anything about it."

But the jury did not find that the packers had combined to kill competition, or that they had organized and done business so as to restrain trade, as was the contention of the prosecution—the government. Whether the verdict was a just one is not for us to say. But we will repeat what we said in our preceding issue: "The solution of this problem rests with the farmers and the place to solve it is, as all of the people will know some time, out on the farms and not in a Chicago court house." Farmers can see now that whatever relief they need from manipulated markets, must come through control of the supply in their own hands. By marketing a definite and uniform number of cattle, hogs, sheep, calves, etc., daily, to meet a uniform daily demand, prices can be made and maintained steady over months or years. There is not a particle of doubt about this. And it is one of the easiest problems to solve. The demand for each market is known. Now, if the stockmen would only report their supply to one place, that central place could wire instructions daily where each station should ship to meet the demand. Thus no market would ever be glutted and there would be no dearth as long as the supply was sufficient. The simplicity of such a system coupled with its evident advantages, and in view of the fact that the government has failed in its attempt to better conditions, should appeal so strongly to every stock raiser that he would not stand on the order of doing it, but take steps to do it at once. The Farmers Society of Equity is the best nucleus and the System is already partly established.

What the Farmers Could Do

REFERRING to another article in this paper concerning the aggregation of five billion dollars in the possession of a few persons and what they could accomplish with so great a sum, we are inclined to ask what the farmers of this country could do if they were to try? The Secretary of Agriculture reports that the farmers of the United States create annually in their crops, live stock, etc., new wealth to the amount of some eight billion dollars. This great wealth is created by the farmers, and it belongs to them. They are the first owners of every grain and pound of all these valuable commodities, commodities not only necessary to comfort, convenience and the requirements of civilization, but actually necessary to the continued existence of the human race; and it is absolutely theirs by all the rights of property ownership until they have by their own free will surrendered that ownership to some one else. If these farmers were organized so as to act even measurably in concert, they could be the greatest holders of wealth in all the world. Instead of that they have, as a class, less surplus money than any other distinct class of our people—fewer luxuries, less of recreation and leisure, fewer amusements, more modest and less comfortable homes, fewer conveniences and more drudgery, both in the home and in the fields, than anybody else. We speak of them as a class.

This condition must be their own fault. They created the wealth and it was originally theirs. But they are scattered all over a great country. Long habit and the false teachings of selfish and self-interested classes, have made them reckless, not in expenditures as many of the other classes may safely be, but in selling or disposing of their property. They thus not only surrender their rights to others, but they surrender the very wealth they themselves have created. And they are taught and too generally made to believe that there is no other way for them to do.

We would not have farmers exercise their great power to the injury of others or to the disturbance of the even flow of the business of the country, but we do urge them to unite as others do to protect their own interests and get equitable value for the products of their labor; and we assure them they can do that, and at the same time protect the rights of their customers, every man, woman and child that consumes or in any way uses their products, and share with them the benefits of such action.

Though great in numbers and scattered abroad over the country, the farmers could do that if they would. Lessons in organization and efficient control of business have been given them by other classes, and the aids to united action of those widely separated are now available everywhere. The history of great inventions indicates that when the world is ready for them and needs them a master mind is made capable of discovering and introducing them. Could any one say that the railroad train, with its mighty carrying power, reaching into almost every fertile section and thence returning to every point of consumption, and the telegraph and telephone ready to communicate with farmers miles away as instantly as under the same roof, may not have come at the time of the world's need to meet the exigencies of this remarkable crisis. That there is a crisis no one can deny. Systems have been built up between producers and consumers that rob both, and so merciless has this plundering become that a cry has gone up against it in almost all the walks of life. The application of the remedy lies mainly with the farmers. What can they do with their self-created eight billion dollars a year?

Advice on Broom Corn

THE following advice on the broom corn crop was given to growers in Kansas and Oklahoma by H. M. Cottrell, agricultural commissioner of the Rock Island lines. We believe it is good advice. A choice article usually is most sought after. The point then is for the grower to know when he has a choice article, and to know what it is worth and get the price. The evidences are that choice broom corn of the 1911 crop has sold at two hundred dollars a ton and poor, as low as $30 a ton. As long as broom corn growers do not get together and have their own expert grader, many individual farmers who have top-notch broom corn, will sacrifice their crops, not knowing its value. The article that follows does not bring this out, but we have known it to be true so often in special crops particularly broom corn, and tobacco, that we can not too strongly urge a condition that will protect the grower and get for him the reward his industry and skill merit. The quotation follows:

There is no need for any increase in 1912 in the acreage of broom corn, but there is great need of an improvement in quality.

Ten per cent. of the 1911 crop was choice, while the market needed 60 per cent. choice. A considerable stock of undesirable brush was carried over from the 1910 crop and this, with the large tonnage of poor quality in 1911, will start the broom corn factories next fall with more poor brush than they can use without taking any from the new crop. Choice brush is needed and is needed badly. It is up to you to grow it.

There is every indication that thousands of men who have never raised broom corn will plant a large acreage this spring; because of no experience most of them will use poor seed, half prepare the ground, not cultivate often enough, harvest much of the crop at the wrong time and not cure it right. This will produce an enormous quantity of stained, bleached, brittle, crooked and stemmy brush of which the market already has a surplus.

You have had experience, and the thing for you to do is to lay plans right now, two months before planting, that will make your crop of brush choice.

Get the best bred strains of Illinois seed. It will cost you $4 to $5 a bushel, but that is only 25 cents an acre. Prepare your ground as you would for a garden. Get the soil thoroughly warmed up and mellow long before planting and keep a dirt mulch on top that will hold the moisture.

Don't plant too early, and watch the planting so that the seeds will be dropped evenly in every foot of row throughout the field.

Start cultivating before the plants come up and cultivate thoroughly every ten days until the heads start. Constant, shallow cultivation through the season maintains the regular growth that makes the tough, elastic brush that brings top price.

Build a drying shed if you have to mortgage your crop to do it. Harvest your crop just right and at just the right time. Shed cure and bulk for two weeks after the brush is thoroughly dry, seed thoroughly.

Sort before baling, make the neatest, cleanest, best bale that can be put up, and put your name, post office and state on a tag on every bale. Get some of your best brush ready for the early market. The factories are going to need choice brush mighty badly early next fall. Later in the season the demand will probably be weaker. Extra and shallow cultivation will mature the crop two or three weeks earlier.

Follow these plans in every detail, and when hundreds of car loads of poor brush are waiting unsold, the buyers will be hunting for your choice brush, ready to pay you the top price.

Beneficial Results From Parcels Post Agitation

UNQUESTIONABLY the agitation for a cheap parcels post is bearing fruit already. This is seen in the action of the American Express Company, which began the new year, 1912, with a flat rate on fruit, nuts and vegetables from thirty-six California towns and cities to practically all express points within the United States and Canada. The rate is thirty-five cents for eight pounds and each additional pound four cents. No limit is placed on the weight. It is also said that a similar service is about to be given from other western distributing points.

The question naturally arises, why is this rate made only on east-bound produce? We don't know, but we predict it will become general, also that it will be given on other commodities. We are inclined to think, since we have the express companies, and probably we will always have them, that if they will make rates as low as the post office department contemplated making them, that it would be better to not have both express and parcels post service. This is in line with what we wrote a couple years ago, viz., that we recommend regulation of rates and service by the established express companies rather than establishing another system and dividing the business. Both the express companies and the post office department pay the railroads for hauling packages. So it appears that better terms could be made with the carrying companies if the service is performed for one party rather than for two. If the express companies will now make as low rates as the post office contemplated making, and not limit the weight, as the post-office would, the advantage to the public would seem to be clearly through the express companies doing the package business.



ANOTHER USE FOR THE AUTO ON THE FARM. THE ILLUSTRATION SHOWS AN AUTO TRUCK HAULING MILK. THE AUTOMOBILE, BY REASON OF ITS EASY APPLICATION TO SO MANY KINDS OF WORK IS EVERY DAY PROVING ITS GREAT VALUE TO THE FARMER. THE ABOVE IS BUT ONE OF THE MANY WAYS IN WHICH THE AUTOMOBILE IS PROVING ITS SUPERIORITY TO THE HORSE AND WAGON.

Smiles

Not Like Other Women

"Yes, she is a nice girl, but she is very unwomanly."

"Why, how can you say that?"

"She got a package marked 'Not to b opened till Christmas,' and she didn't ope it till then."

Very Simple

Young Husband—I thought in your selection of dresses simplicity was to be th rule.

Young Wife—So it is; I simply mus have the ones I select. That must be sim ple enough.

She'll Know

"Why, Mary, what are you looking worried about?"

"Well, I've got everything cleaned from cellar to garret, just ready for yo sister's visit."

"Then there is surely nothing for you worry about."

"Yes there is; she'll know I did it jus because she was coming."

Had No Cause to Fret

"I tell you it costs lots to live these days."

"Yes; ain't you glad you have so littl life in you?"

Anything But the Truth

Miss Flip—I'd rather a man would c me a fool than a flirt.

Miss Snip—That's natural; nothing hur like the truth.

Fast Colors

"Are these fast colors?" asked the cu tomer.

"Indeed they are," answered the truth clerk; "they are all fast, and they'll run together the first chance you gi them. Nothing slow about these colors."

Didn't Know That

He—I wish I could tell you how I fe towards you, but true love is silent.

She—Oh, no it isn't; it speaks to papa.

Days and Years

"How can a man be popular with women?"

"Remember their birthdays, but for their years."

Not All of It

"Does the man you are going to ma know your age, Lottie?"

"No; not all of it."

Agreed on That

"Did the doctors that met to consult your husband's case disagree?"

"They disagreed on every point but on and that was how high to make the bills."

None There Now

Mr. Meek—Yes; there's a black sheep every family.

Mrs. Meek—There's been none in your father's family since we moved to ourselves.

Not Responsible

Teacher—Johnnie, this is the worst essay in the class, and I must write to your father about it.

Johnnie—I don't care, for he knows about it; he wrote it.

She Was Mistaken

Mother—Willie, you were so bad I had to whip you yesterday, and you have been still worse today.

Willie—I know it. You said I was as bad as I could be yesterday, and I knew I wasn't.

No Other Reason Apparent

She—Everybody says you married me for my money.

He—They may think so, dear, for those who know you can't see any other reason, but they are mistaken.

Met the Requirement

Lady Customer—I want to buy a dog that looks awful fierce, but won't bite.

Dog Seller—Yes, ma'am; here's a nice one made of china.

Down But Not Out

"The funniest thing about me," said the cucumber, "is that I do my most effective work and attract most attention after they get me down."

Got No Sponging

Mother (to her six-year-old, who was going out on a little visit)—You must be sure to come home before dinner; we never sponge our meals, you know.

Six-year-old—I know we don't; we just eat 'em dirty.

They were talking about names, and she was thinking about leap year.

"I certainly do like your name," she said, with a longing look on her face and a coaxing tone in her voice.

He replied: "Well, you will have to excuse me. I would be glad to give it to you, but your cousin Susie asked for it first."

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers

Minimum Prices

We believe the following are fair and equitable minimum prices for the crops mentioned. We believe conditions of supply and demand are such that these prices will be paid before the next crops are produced. Certain it is that if producers will hold their crops and ask these prices they will be paid, because the world of consumers cannot get along without them. The farm price will be the minimum price less freight and a fair commission to the handler.



NOTE.—Some readers do not understand that the F. S. E. names minimum prices, below which crops should not be sold, but does not attempt to name maximum prices. This accounts for the lower than present market prices in some articles. The minimum prices are decided as soon as the crops are harvested and we can say that at that time not one crop could be sold at the price. Since then all but wheat and cotton have gone to the minimum or beyond.

1911 CROPS

All prices at Chicago unless stated to contrary.

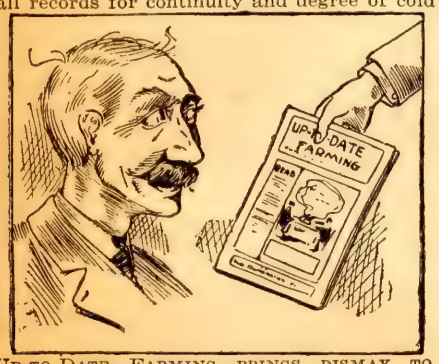
WHEAT—No. 2 red	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 northern spring at Minneapolis	1.30
CORN—No. 2 white	.75
OATS—No. 2 white	.55
BARLEY—Good malting	1.00
BUCKWHEAT—At home market	.90
RYE	1.00
HAY—Choice timothy, ton	$22@24
POTATOES—Choice	.85
BEANS, Pea	2.50
COTTON—New crop, to grower	.13
BROOMCORN—Choice Illinois, ton	$150@175
Choice Oklahoma, ton	125@150
CATTLE—Good to choice steers at Indianapolis	$7.50@8.50
HOGS—Best heavies, 210 lbs. and upward, at Indianapolis	7.50@8.00
Common to good lights, 125 to 150 lbs.	7.00 7.50

Advice

Hold all crops that are not selling at the minimum prices or above. Market only while the price will be paid. Watch the market and this department and stop as soon as the price declines below the Minimums. Old readers know that it pays to act on our advice. We have been giving advice about prices and marketing for nine years and the mistakes have been the rare exceptions. No matter what you think of the minimum prices and our advice now, you will make more money if you respect them. Help to get this paper in the hands of all your neighbors.

Wheat—In view of all the conditions that are operated to keep wheat prices down and the large visible supply still existing, we want it understood that there is considerable doubt in our mind about the price going to the minimum—$1.25. But the price will be higher than at present and it will pay those who have wheat, to hold it longer. Watch the reports in this department and our particular advice about wheat.

WE ARE living in a period badly out of joint with the averages. 1911 was a drought year resulting in short crops. The short crops naturally caused high prices and, to a considerable extent contributed to the high cost of living, which is the greatest problem before the people. The winter of 1911-12 broke all records for continuity and degree of cold



UP-TO-DATE FARMING BRINGS DISMAY TO THE EXPLOITER.

and made such demands for fuel and feed as the great masses of the people were illy prepared to meet. The rule that one extreme follows another did not prove an exception and the drought of 1911 was followed by an excess of wet as far from the normal as the dry was, and, possibly, may not fall short in being as damaging. The excessive snow and rainfall has caused low ground to be flooded and the crops destroyed. Following the usual proceedure for this out-of-joint period the floods are the greatest ever and the most destructive. But the losses by floods may not be the most serious ones. The frequent rains and snows and cold weather prevented seasonable planting of crops over a vast section of the country. Thus the new crop harvests in the southern states were delayed, the small stores in the north drawn on more heavily and the prices forced high. Season farm work is three weeks behind in the north and west at this writing and, except on specially favored fields, if the frequent rains continue, no person can predict when farm work can begin in earnest. Oats, which should have been sowed three weeks ago, must wait for seasonable weather and then the ground must be prepared. It goes without saying that the acreage will be short, and late seeding ordinarily means a light yield. This will be unfortunate to say the least because last year's crop was short and the price is now too high—57 cents. Warm, dry weather is needed in the southern states to forward the crops planted late and under great difficulties.

Grains have reached new high marks for the crop. Wheat advanced 1 1-2 to 2 cents, corn 3 cents and oats 2 cents a bushel since our former report. Corn and oats have passed our minimum prices. It is worth while to say that the minimum on oats was set at 55 cents on July 24, 1911, when cash oats in Chicago was priced at 39½@41c. The minimum price on corn was set at 75 cents on December 6, 1911, when the Chicago market price was 60½ cents. 55 cents and 75 cents looked too high to most people at the time and many of them told us so. But we had facts about the crops that were not generally known and we believed oats and corn would sell up to the prices before the new crops came. Only wheat and cotton are now below the minimum, but both are climbing.

Here is an UP-TO-DATE FARMING corrolary that we have often stated: *If any part of a crop sells up to a certain reasonable price on its merits, then if all the crop would be held for that price all would have brought it.* The natural conclusion must be, that if all oats and corn growers, or even a great number of them would have read this paper and taken its advice, all of the 1911 crops of oats and corn could have been sold for 55 cents and 75 cents respectively, or higher. For the benefit of new readers we will say that this season's experience is not an isolated case, but it has been the experience year after year since the minimum prices were made a feature of this paper.

It is to the most vital interest of every farmer, in view of past and present examples, to get all of his neighbors to read this paper so they may be guided by its advice.

We call particular attention to the fact that the Canadian visible supply of grain is only 615,000 bushels less than that of the United States. If the reciprocity law would be operative we would now have a visible supply of 111,177,000 bushels (Canadian and United States combined) to beat down prices. Note also the difference in the prices of grain and eggs now and a year ago.

Farmers who have potatoes should market carefully. We look for lower prices temporarily, because of free marketing when good weather comes, to be followed by a recovery. We advised gradual marketing and do so still.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supplies of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on March 30, 1912, with comparisons are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X means increase.)

	Mar. 30. 1912. Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels
WHEAT	55,896,000	—3,490,000
CORN	18,911,000	X 557,000
OATS	15,906,000	— 978,000
BARLEY	2,680,000	— 657,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 55,281,000 bushels. This is 2,199,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 32,229,000 more than a year before. It is within 615,000 bushels of the visible supply of the whole United States. The visible supply of oats was 10,352,000 which is 3,463,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

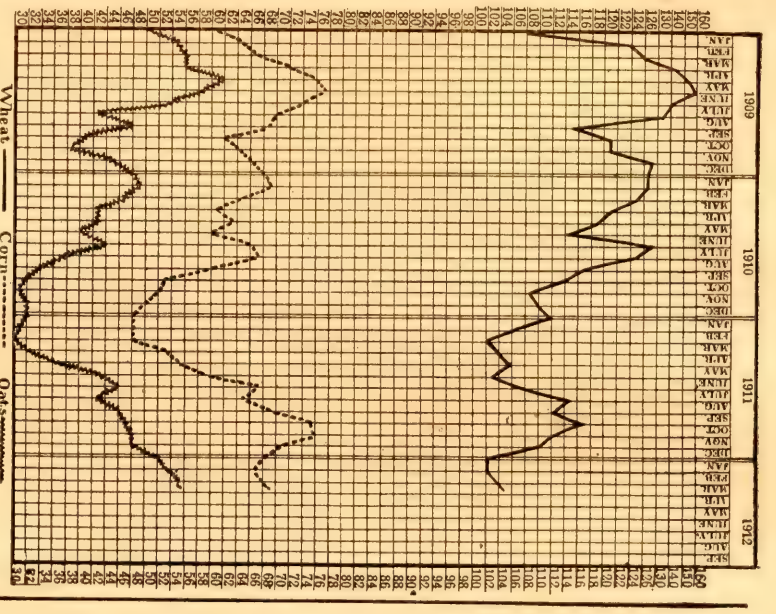
Cash grain closed in the leading markets on April 6, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	WHEAT, No. 2, RED Apr. 6.	2 Wks. before	A Yr. before
Chic.	1.04 @1.04½	1.02 @1.03½	87
St. L.	1.04 @1.05	1.02 @1.03	87½
K. C.	1.01½@1.02½	1.03	87
Cin.	1.04 @1.06	1.03 @1.05	89
New Y.			

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.08; No. 1 northern, $1.07½.

	CORN, No. 3 WHITE		
Chicago	76 @77	69½@70	48¾
St. Louis	79½@80½	70 @70½	47½
Kansas City	78 @79	70½@72	46
Cincinnati	81 @82	73 @74	49
New York			

	OATS, No. 2 WHITE		
Chicago	56¾@57	54½@55	32½
St. Louis	58 @58½	55	33
Kansas City	56 @56½	54 @55	32
Cincinnati	56½@57	56½@57	32
New York			



This chart shows the highest monthly cash price for the three leading grains at Chicago, for a period, 1909 to March, 1912, inclusive. It will be continued for years, adding to it each month. Notice how the prices follow each other up and down, displaying a remarkable sympathy for each other. The figures on right and left margins are prices in cents. The highest prices so far in April are Wheat, $1.04½; Corn, 76c, and Oats, 57c.

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed April 6, 1912, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—May, $1.03⅝; July, 97½c; September, 95¾c. Two weeks before, $1.03¼c, 98¾c and 96⅝c, respectively.

CORN—May, 77c; July, 76c; September, 74⅞c. Two weeks before, 72c, 72¼c and 72c respectively.

OATS—May, 56⅜c; July, 50¾c; September, 43¼c. Two weeks before, 53⅝c; July 49⅞c and 42⅞c.

Cotton

New York, April 8.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling uplands, 11.25c; middling gulf, 11.50c. The price is 55c a cwt. higher than two weeks before.

Live Stock

Indianapolis Market, April 6, 1912.

CATTLE—Range of day's prices, steers	$5.00@8.25
Good to choice steers, 1,300 lbs and up	7.35@8.25
Common to medium steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs	5.75@6.50
HOGS—Rangs of day's prices	4.50@8.15
Best heavies, 200 lbs and up	8.05@8.15
Common to good lights, 125 to 150 lbs.	7.75@7.90

The prices of cattle were about 25c per 100 lbs higher than two weeks before, and the prices of hogs were about the same advance.

Chicago Produce Market

April 6, 1912

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets.

We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparison.

POTATOES—Arrivals, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year.
Monday	80	148	52
Tuesday	125	62	65
Wednesday	65	73	28
Thursday	71	61	47
Friday	104	66	70
Saturday	108	58	63
Total, 6 days	553	468	325

Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels	Change last year Bushels
X 14,999,000	X 20,521,000	—3,206,000
— 1,804,000	— 5,537,000	— 276,000
— 2,126,000	X 1,067,000	—1,820,000
X 1,011,000	— 1,994,000	— 126,000

Demand very tame today and market quoted at a further decline of 2@3c. Few sales were made, the big majority of buyers deciding to keep off until Monday. Big receipts aggravated the situation.

Sales reported were: Wisconsin, sacked—Round Whites—2 cars at $1.35.

Per bu., bulk or sacked, Minnesota or Wisconsin, Burbanks or Rurals, fair to good $1.25@1.33
Choice 1.34@1.35
Fancy to extra fancy, including Dusty Rurals 1.36@1.38
Bulk, Michigans, Rurals, fair to good 1.27@1.35
Choice to fancy 1.36@1.38
Seed stock, Triumphs 1.35@1.40
Rose 1.45@1.55
Early Ohios 1.60@1.70

NEW POTATOES—A very fair business in this line is being done. Market well supplied, with prices as below:

Barrels, Bermuda, red, No. 1 $7.50@....
No. 2 6.50@....
Florida, white, No. 1 6.50@....
No. 2 small 5.00@....
Small hampers, Florida, red 2.50
No. 2, small ....
White, No. 1 2.25@....
No. 2 1.75@....

The price of old potatoes is about 15c a bushel higher than two weeks before. The price of new potatoes is about the same as before.

BEANS—Have ruled firm lately. There was a small advance in prices of Pea Beans late in the week. Red Kidney and long Brown Swedish also have come in for some improvement lately. Arrivals of all kinds remain moderate and small. The main trade has been in Pea Beans and the selling keeps stocks small. Quotable: Pea Beans—

Hand-picked, choice, dry $2.65@....
Prime 2.50@....
Damp, damaged, mouldy, no regular value.

Mediums nominally about same as Pea Beans.

Red Kidneys, dry, choice 2.60@....
Good but not uniform 2.40@....
Damp, ordinary 2.25@....
White Kidney 2.75@....
Brown Swedish, long 2.10@....
Round 2.15@2.25
Limas, per 100 lbs 687½@....

Pea beans are 3c a bushel hugher than two weeks before, other kinds unchanged.

HAY—Receipts, 900 tons. Offering small, and demand good. Prices firm.

Choice Timothy Hay $24.50@25.50
No. 1 Timothy 22.50@23.50
No. 2 Timothy 20.50@21.50
No. 3 Timothy 17.00@20.00
Kansas and Oklahoma Prairie, choice 21.00@22.00

The price of timothy hay was $2 to $2.50 a ton higher than two weeks before. Prairie hay is $2 a ton higher.

STRAW—Rye straw, quotable at $9.50@10.00. Oat straw at $9.00@9.50. Wheat straw at $8.00@8.50.

The price of rye and wheat straw is $1 a ton higher on each; oat straw unchanged.

BROOM CORN—Still slow and quiet.

Per ton, Illinois corn $120.00@180.00
Oklahoma 90.00@150.00

The price is unchanged.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This Week Cases	Last Week Cases	Last Year Cases
Monday	15,066	10,076	20,605
Tuesday	17,489	10,952	35,666
Wednesday	16,959	13,692	20,251
Thursday	14,700	10,678	21,180
Friday	15,412	11,977	19,412
Saturday	14,414	13,377	17,837
Total	94,040	70,752	134,951

Receipts, April 1, 1912, to April 6, 1912, 94,040 cases.

Receipts April 1, 1911, to April 8, 1911, 157,955 cases.

Receipts, April 1, 1910, to April 9, 1010, 252,698 cases.

A firm feeling exists at the current quotations.

Trade continues very good. There was a good demand for local consumptive purposes, some demand to fill outside orders, and there is also some speculative trading. The receipts are increasing, but there is a demand for all eggs coming from one source or another, and the offerings are being taken up readily. No doubt some of the Eggs are being rehandled and placed in storage, notwithstanding that prices are unusually high.

The following quotations were established by the Butter and Egg Board today:

Miscellaneous lots, cases returned—Eggs which will not grade—18@18½c, depending on quality.

Ordinary Firsts quotable at 18½@19c.
Checks quotably 17c per dozen.
"Firsts" quotable at 19¾c per dozen.
Dirties quotably 18c per dozen.
Storable packed Firsts sold at 20¾c.

The price is 1@1½c lower than two weeks before and 6c higher than a year before.

The Road to Providence

A SERIAL STORY

By MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS

Author of "Miss Selina Lou"

CHAPTER I

THE DOCTORS MAYBERRY, MOTHER AND SON

NOW, child, be sure and don't mix'em with a heavy hand! Lightness is expected of riz biscuits and had oughter be dealt out to 'em by the mixer from the start. Just this way—"

"Mother, oh, Mother," came a perturbed hail in Doctor Mayberry's voice from the barn door, "Spangles is off the nest again—better come quick!"

"Can't you persuade her some, Tom?" Mother called back from the kitchen door as she peered anxiously across the garden fence over to the gray barn where the Doctor stood holding the door half open, but ready for a quick close-up in case of an unexpected sally. "My hands is in the biscuits and I don't want to come now. Just try, Tom!"

"I have tried and I can't do it! She's getting the whole convention agitated. You'd better come on, Mother!"

"Dearie me," said Mrs. Mayberry, as she rinsed her hands in the wash-pan on the shelf under the cedar bucket, "Tom is just as helpless with the chickens at setting time as a presiding elder is at a sewing circle; can't use a needle, too stiff to jine the talk and only good when it comes to the eating, from broilers to frying size. Just go on and mix the biscuits with faith, honey-bird, for I mistrust I won't be back for quite a spell."

"Now let me see what all these conniptions is about," she said in a commanding voice, as she walked boldly in through her son's cautiously widened door gap.

And a scene of confusion that was truly feminine met her capable glance. Fuss-and-Feathers, a stylish young spangled Wyandotte, was waltzing up and down the floor and shrieking an appeal in the direction of a whole row of half-barrel nests that stretched along the dark and sequestered side of the feed-room floor, upon which was established what had a few minutes before been a placid row of setting hens. Now over the rim of each nest was stretched a black, white, yellow or gray head, pop-eyed with alarm and reproach. They were emitting a chorus of indignant squawks, all save a large, motherly old dominick in the middle barrel who was craning her scaly old neck far over toward the perturbed young sister and giving forth a series of reassuring and commanding clucks.

"I didn't do a thing in the world to them, Mother," said Doctor Tom in a deprecatory tone of voice, as if he were in a way to be blamed for the whole excitement. "I was across the barn at the corn-crib when she hopped off her nest and went on the rampage. Just a case of the modern feminine rebellion, I wager."

"No such thing, sir! They ain't nothing in the world the matter with her 'cept as bad a case of young-mother skeer as I have ever had before amongst all my hens. Don't you see, Tom, two of her setting have pipped their shells and the cheepings of the little things have skeered the poor young thing most to death. Old Dominick have took in the case and is trying her chicken-sister best to comfort her. These here pullet spasms over the hatching of the first brood ain't in no way unusual. The way you have forgot chicken habits since you have growed up is most astonishing to me, after all the helping with them I taught you." As she spoke, Mother Mayberry had been rearranging the deserted nest with practised hand and had tenderly lifted two feeble, moist new-borns on her broad palm to show to the Doctor.

"What are you going to do with them, Mother?" he asked, for thought his education in chicken lore seemed to have been in vain he was none the less sympathetically interested in his mother's practice of the hen-craft.

"I'm just going to give 'em to Old Dominick to dry out and warm up for her while I persuade her back on the nest. As she gets used to hearing the cheepings from under another hen she'll take the next ones that come with less mistrust." And suiting her actions to her words Mother Mayberry slipped the two forlorn little mites under a warm old wing that stretched itself out with gentleness to receive and comfort them. Some budding instinct hed sent the foolish fluff of stylish feathers clucking at her skirts, so she bent down and with a gentle and sympathetic hand lifted the young inadequate back on the nest.

"I really oughter put on a cover and make her set on the next," she said doubtfully, "but it do seem kinder to teach her hovering a little at a time. Course all women has got mothering borned into 'em, but it comes easier to some than to others. I always feel like giving 'em a helping hand at the start off."

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"SHE'S NOT MAKING THEM FOR ME," ANSWERED THE DOCTOR.

"You have a great deal of faith if you feel sure of that universally maternal instinct in these days, Mother," said the Doctor with a teasing smile as he handed her a quart cup of oats from the bin.

"Oh, I know what you're talking about," answered Mother, as she scattered a little grain in front of each nest and prepared to leave in peace and quiet the brooding mothers. "It's this woman's rights and wrongs question. I've been so busy doctoring Providence Road pains and trying to make a good, proper husband outen you for some nice girl, what some other woman have been putting licks on to get ready for you, that I've been too pushed to think about the wrongs being did to me. But not knowing any more about it than I do, I think this woman's rumpus all sounds kinder like a hen scratching around in unlikely and contrary corners for the bread of life, when she knows they is plenty ofcrumbs at the kitchen door to be et up. But if you're going to ride over to Flat Rock this evening you'd better go on and get back in time for some riz biscuits as Elinory is a-making for you this blessed minute."

"She's not making them for me," answered the young Doctor with the color rising under his clear, tanned skin up to his very forelock. As he spoke he busied himself with bridling his restless young mare.

"Of course she is," answered his mother serenely. "Women don't take no interest in cooking unless they's a man to eat the fixings. Left to herself she'd eat store bread and cheese with her head outen the window for the birds to clean up the crumbs. Stop by and ask after Mis' Bostick and the Deacon. And if you bring me a little candy from the store with the letters, maybe I'll eat it to please you. Now be a-going so as to be a-coming the sooner." With which admonition Mother took her departure down the garden path.

She was tall and broad, was Mother Mayberry, and in her walk was left much of the lissome strength of her girlhood to lighten the matronly dignity of her carriage. Her stiffly starched, gray-print skirts swept against a budding border of jonquils and the spring breezes floated an end of her white lawn tie as a sort of challenge to a young cherry tree, that was trying to snow out under the influence of the warm sun. Her son smiled as he saw her stoop to lift a feeble, over-early hop toad back under the safety of the jonquil leaves, out of sight of a possible savage rooster. He knew what expression lay in her soft gray eyes that brooded under her wide, placid brow, upon which fell abundant and often riotous silver water-waves. His own eyes were very like them and softened as he looked at her, while a masculine version of one of her quick dimples quirked at the corner of his clean-cut mouth.

"The bread of life—she's found it," he said to himself musingly as he slipped the last buckle in his bridle tight.

"Elinory," called Mother Mayberry from the kitchen steps, "come out here and sense the spring. Everywhere you look they is some young thing a-peeping up or a-reaching out or a-running over or wobbling or bleating or calling. Looks like the whole world have done broke out in blooms and babies."

"I can't—I wish I could," came an answer in a low, beautiful voice with a queer, husky note. "It's all sticking to my hands, flour and everything, and I don't know what to do!"

"Dearie me, you've put in the milk a little too liberal! Wait until I sift on a mite more flour. Now rub it in light! See, it's all right, and most beautiful dough. Don't be discouraged, for riz biscuits is most the top test of cooking. Keep remembering back to those cup custards you made yesterday, what Tom Mayberry ate three of for supper and then tried to sneak one outen the milkhouse to eat before he went to bed."

"Oh, did he?" asked Miss Wingate with delight shining in her dark eyes and a beautiful pink rising up in her pale cheeks. "I wish I *could* do something to please him and make him feel how—how—grateful I am—for the hope he's given me. I was so hopeless and unhappy—and desperate when I came. But I believe my voice is coming back! Every day it's stronger and you are so good to me and make me so happy that I'm not afraid any more. You give me faith to hope—as well as to mix biscuits." And a pearly tear splashed on the rolling-pin.

"Yes, put your trust in the Heavenly Father, child, and some in Tom Mayberry. Before you know it you'll be singing like the birds out in the trees; but I can't let myself think about the time's a-coming for you to fly away to the other people's trees to sing. When Tom told me about Doctor Stein's wanting to send a great big singer lady, what had lost her voice, down here to see if he couldn't cure her like he did that preacher man and the politics speaker, I was skeered for both him and me, for I knew things was kinder simple with us here and I was afraid I couldn't make you happy and comfortable. But then I remembered Doctor Stein had stayed 'most two weeks when he came South with Tom for a visit and said he had tacked ten years on to the end of his life by just them few days of Providence junketings and company feedings, so I made up my mind not to be proud none and to say for you to come on. I've got faith in my boy's doctoring same as them New York folks has, and I wanted him to try to cure you. Then I knew you didn't have no mother to put up the sick throat none. A little consoling comfort is a good dose to start healing any kind of trouble with. I knew I had plenty of that in my heart to prescribe out to help along with your case; so here you are not three weeks with us, a-mixing riz biscuits for Tom's supper and like to coax the hearten outen both of us. I told him—Dearie me, somebody's calling at the front gate!"

"Mis' Mayberry! Oh, Mis' Mayberry!" came a high, quavering old voice from around the corner of the house, and Squire Tutt hove in sight. He was panting for breath and trembling with rage as he ascended the steps and stood in the kitchen door.

Mother hastened to bring him a chair into which he wheezingly subsided.

"Why, Squire," she questioned anxiously, "have anything happened? Is Mis' Tutt tooken with lumbago again?"

"No!" exploded the Squire, "she's well—always is! I'm the only really sick folks in Providence, though I don't git no respect for it. In pain all the time and no respect—no respect!"

"Now, Squire, everybody in Providence have got sympathy for your tistic, and just yesterday Mis' Pike was a-asking me—"

"Tisic! I ain't talking about tisic now! It's this pain in my stomick that that young limb of satan of your'n insulted me about not a hour ago. Me a-writhing in tormint with nithing less'n a cancer—insulted me!" As the Squire projected his remark toward Mother Mayberry he bent double and peered expectantly up into her sympathetic face.

"Why, what did he do, Squire?" demanded Mother, with a glance at Miss Wingate, who still stood at the biscuit block cutting out her dough. She regarded the old man with alarmed wonder.

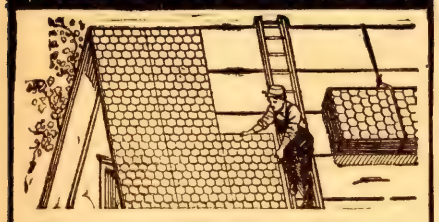
"Told me to drink two cups of hot water and lie down a hour—me in tormint!" The Squire fairly spit his complaint into the air.

"Dearie me, Tom had oughter known better than that about one of your spells," said Mother. "Why, I've been a-curing them for years for you myself with nothing more'n a little drop of spirits, red pepper and mint. He had oughter told you to take that instead of hot water. I'm sorry—"

"Oughter told me to take spirits—told me to *take* spirits! Don't you know Mis' Mayberry, a man with a sanctified wife can't *take* no spirits; they must be give to him by somebody not a member of the family. Me a-suffering tormints—two cups of hot water—tormints, tormints!"

(Continued on Page 22.)

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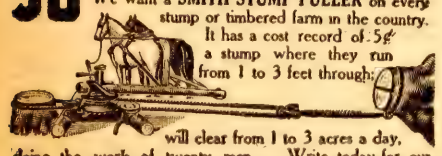
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The Germination Test For Seed Corn

THE Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station has issued Bulletin No. 3 on the subject of seed corn. The instructions for testing seed corn and the illustrations are of such evident value that we are pleased to reproduce much of the bulletin below. If you ever had a poor stand of corn you are aware of the handicap you start with. A poor stand may have been due to adverse weather conditions over which you could have no control, but outside of that the farmer ought to have complete control to secure a full stand. The conditions of the soil should be right; this can be seen to. But most important of all is the vitality of the seed. This also must be under control of the planter if he expects to get the maximum crop. No farmer can afford to take the risk and put seed corn into the ground without first knowing that the vitality is right. The best way to determine this is the germination test as explained in the bulletin referred to, as follows:

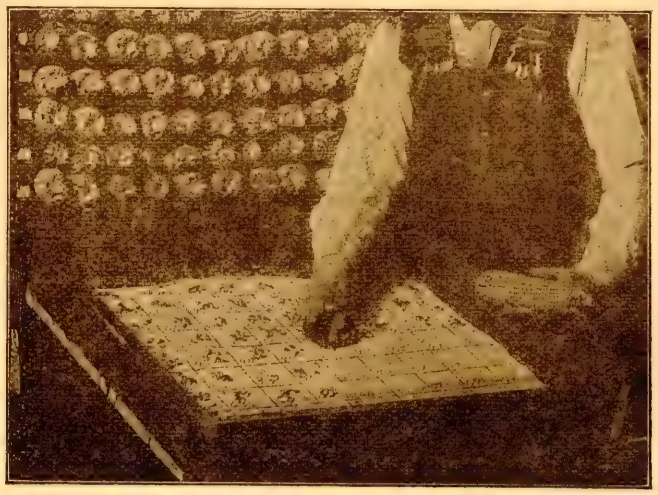


FIG. 3. THE INDIVIDUAL EAR TEST. THERE IS A DEFINITE PLACE FOR THE GRAINS FROM EACH EAR IN THE GERMINATION BOX.

First examine carefully several grains from each ear by cutting or biting in such a way as to expose the tip of the germ. Discard all ears having discolored or shrunken germs, because this indicates weakened vitality. For further testing in the germination box, use only those ears with a bright waxy germ. It would be a waste of time and work to test the vitality of ears which are likely to be unsound.

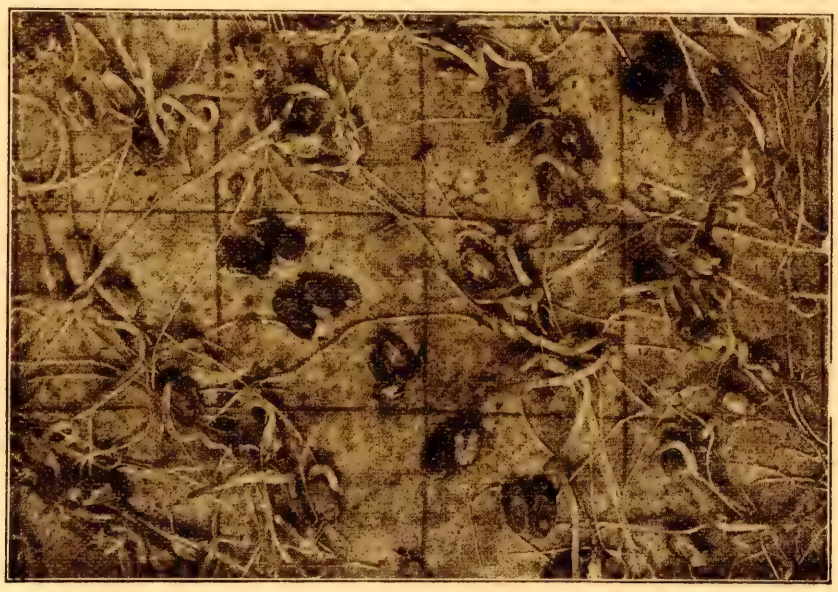


FIG. 5. THE TE ST AFTER SIX DAYS.

Remove three grains from different parts of each of two hundred ears selected at random after the apparently unsound ears have been thrown out, as follows: Upon a layer of sawdust, sand or soil place a cloth and scatter grains on this. Cover this with another cloth and an inch of sawdust, sand or soil on top. Wet down thoroughly and place in a warm room with a temperature of 70 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit. Never let it get cold; keep moist. In five or six days the corn should be well sprouted. If 540 of the 600 grains, or 90 per cent. have strong sprouts, the corn will be safe to plant without further testing. If less a further and more detailed test should be made to discard the weak ears by testing each ear as follows:



FIG. 6. DISCARDING EARS WHICH WILL NOT GROW.

For convenience, test a hundred or some multiple of a hundred ears at a time. Arrange all the ears of one test in order on the floor or on the shelves, giving each a



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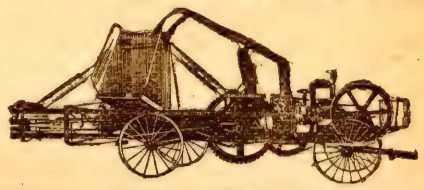
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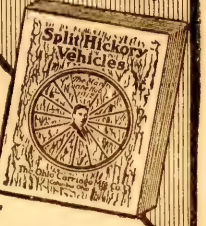
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number, or better still, make a simple rack for one hundred or more ears. On both sides of a square frame made of 2x4's, stretch smoothly wires every three inches in opposite directions. The ears are then held in place in the squares made by crossing the wires. Instead of the wires, lath may be nailed horizontally on both sides of the frame, with projecting nails every two and one-half inches in the lath to hold the ears in place.

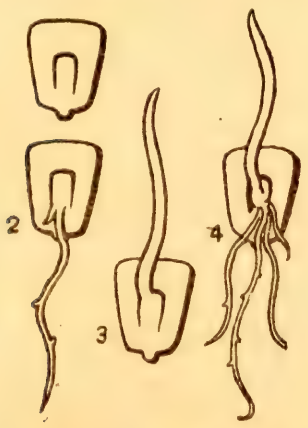
Into the bottom of a shallow germination box about thirty inches square, Figure 3, place a two-inch layer of sawdust, sand or soil. Cover this with a white cloth marked in two and one-half inch squares, leaving a margin of two inches around the outside. Remove six grains with a knife from different parts of each ear and place in the square of the germination box corresponding in number with the ear. Cover with a cloth and place a layer of sawdust, sand or soil on the cloth. Keep moist and in a warm room. In five or six days the good seed will be well sprouted as shown.

Uncover and note all ears which did not germinate satisfactorily. Remove all corresponding ears from the rack. Figure 6, and the balance will be satisfactory for seed.

This latter test should also be applied to purchased shelled seed corn.

Any kind of rough lumber can be used to make such home-made testing apparatus.

We show in the outline illustration grains of corn that have been tested for germination. Number 1 is dead; No. 2 is weak in sprout and rootlets and will not produce a vigorous stalk; No. 3 shows sprout only, no roots, and should be rejected; No. 4, strong



sprout and rootlets. This is a good seed grain. A good grain of seed corn will send out a good sprout, a good tap root and good feeder roots, as No. 4 shows.

VALUABLE BULLETINS

FOUR vital agricultural bulletins and circulars have just been issued by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station for general distribution, one on "Planning and Adorning the Farmstead," No. 126, by Prof. A. T. Erwin, gives some twenty pages of practical information on the arrangement of farm buildings, the planting and care of trees and shrubs, and the care of lawns and the building of walks and drives. Another, "Some Data for Oat Growers," No. 128, gives the results of seven years experimentation with oats. The experimentalist, L. C. Burnett, sets forth some suggestions on oat growing which are based on thorough experimentation. Another bulletin, No. 127, "Spraying Practice for Orchard and Garden," is a complete compendius on that subject, written by Prof. S. A. Beach, head of the horticultural and forestry section of the experiment station. The bulletin describes all orchard diseases common to the Mississippi valley and tells how to fight them as well as the various pests that cut down orchard yields. A fourth publication, Circular No. 1, tells how to make home-made corn testers and is based on complete investigations and experiments by Prof. H. D. Hughes. Any one or all of the bulletins may be had by writing and asking for them. Postoffice, Ames, Ia.

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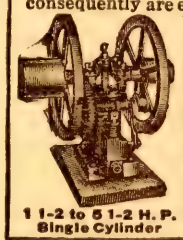
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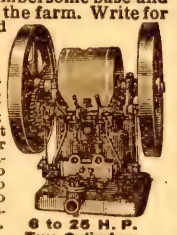
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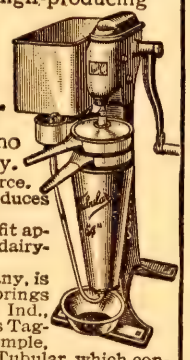


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a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

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COOMER & FORTUNE CO. Dept. A INDIANAPOLIS, IND

Breeding and Care of Stock

JUDGMENT and care win in any effort. The idea that "This is good enough for this time" never was successful in anything. Farmers are too prone to be neglectful of some of their best interests. This is particularly true in stock breeding. Mr. W. H. Standish, of Fulton county, Ohio, has proven what may be accomplished in this direction. A few years ago he began breeding Holstiens for milking purposes, and he put into it the same care and judgment that a skillful carpenter would in the erection of a building. He would have nothing but the best cows, and he would breed to nothing but the best males, and then he would give all the best treatment that skill and patience could bestow. He now has a herd of eleven cows for which he has been offered $25,000. He recently refused $600 for a two-months old heifer calf. These prices seem fabulous, but the cows have proven what they are worth not only for the milk they produce, but for the value of their descendants. One of his cows, the mother of the calf for which $600 was offered, produced 111 pounds of milk in one day, and another cow last year produced 119 pounds in a day. The fame of these cows has spread until buyers of dairy stock have come into the neighborhood and bought up $7,000 worth of their descendants.

This is only an incident, but it shows what may be done in any business. We like for people to go into anything with their whole soul, and do their best in everything. The person that merely gropes along seldom gets there. Whether it is horses, cattle, sheep, hogs or chickens, don't be satisfied with anything but the best.

Dairy Products and Prices

NO GREAT industry of this country, perhaps, has felt less of the price boost than the products of the dairy; and when we say that we mean dairy products in first hands. Butter in the cities has been high because it is controlled by the Elgin and Chicago boards and is held in storage; but milk and cream are not high. These belong to the buying end of the controlling interests, and the prices have been held below the equitable level.

Yet there are more problems to be solved in making dairying profitable than perhaps in any other business. The work connected with it is persistent, requires more than ordinary promptness, can not "take a day off," and is wearing both on nerve and muscle, and labor is scarce and high. Good dairy cows are scarce and high priced—hard to get and hard to keep. Feed is also high and is constantly going higher. The price of milk and cream, though, as it goes to the affiliated creameries, or as it is taken by the city wholesale distributors, remains quoted at the low price figure.

In this the Equity System would become an important factor in better serving both dairymen and users of the products. What goes through the creameries is low at one end and high at the other, and what follows the channels of general distribution goes up hill from the time it leaves the dairy until it reaches the consumer. More direct distribution would give the producer a better show and the consumer an infinitely better chance to supply his and his family's needs.

Hold to the Stock

THERE has seldom been a year that was so light a producer of feed stuff for stock over so wide an area in this country as was last year, and in the same great area there was perhaps never a winter that required so much feed for domestic animals as last winter has required. The result of this combination is an unusual shortage of feed and very high prices. Under such circumstances farmers are always inclined to reduce their holdings of stock. Already stock has gone to market that should not have been sent, and a shortage is inevitable during the next marketing season. This is particularly true of hogs, that so many farmers think can not be kept without an abundance of corn.

We urge farmers to hold on to their stock wherever it is possible to do so. The lateness of the season will no doubt make pastures late, but the grass will come sooner or later. Enlarge the acreage. We believe there will be profit in stock even at the cost of fewer acres in cultivation. Besides it will rest and improve the land. May not early crops be put out especially for hog pasture? If rye was sown last fall it comes in with ideal value now. Cow peas may be sown early and soon make a rich hog pasture. Try to keep from sacrificing the stock, and get good money for it after awhile.

Good Roads Movement

THE Department of Agriculture gives notice of a good roads educational effort under the auspices of the Frisco Railway Company, the office of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the American Association for Highway Improvement. The effort comprises a train of four cars, specially equipped, that will carry lecturers and an exhibit consisting of carefully prepared models of all types of road construction from sand-clay and gravel to bituminous macadam, and of reinforced concrete bridges and culverts, both completed and under construction. It also contains miniature models of road machinery and a rock quarry, which are operated by electricity. Four similar good roads trains have recently been operated over other roads, but this Frisco train has better equipment than any other in the United States.

This train, it is said, will cover about fifteen thousand miles in Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Mississippi and Alabama, and about three hundred lectures will be given during the trip. These movements are very well calculated to stimulate good road building. The novelty will induce attendance at the various stops, and good must result therefrom. This is a movement in which the farmer is the first beneficiary. His products must be taken from the farm to the shipping station or to the place of consumption, and there is no comparison between hauling over good and bad roads. Besides, if the roads are permanently good the farmer is not compelled to sell at a certain season regardless of price, because of the difficulty of later delivery. The automobile makers and sellers come in, perhaps, as the second beneficiary, for, with permanent good roads at all seasons, many more autos will be bought and used. But the railroads, that are doing so much to stimulate this activity, come in late, apparently, for their share of benefits, for stuff to be shipped will be got to and from the stations in some way, whether the roads be good or bad. If the roads are permanently good, however, the shipments will be more equally distributed throughout the year.

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Address Fritter personally today—make him prove his claims and above all that you too can get $1,000. Don't accept anything without proof. First get Fritter's entire proposition—it's free. Then decide. Just a postal will do.

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Horse Sense

Whenever a farmer plans to raise a colt he wants a good one. What has been done to secure that kind of a colt? The excellence of anything depends upon the material it is made of. The colt is no exception. It will be like its parents, but the parental qualities must be developed by proper feed and treatment.

If you want a horse that will obey the whip and promptly respond to it, don't make a plaything of the whip when driving. If it is constantly being waved around and the horse is tapped with it for no apparent purpose, he soon regards it merely as a plaything, and ceases to care for it. Such a horse becomes slow and sluggish, a habit of which it is difficult to break him.

Almost as bad a habit as a horse can acquire is refusal to be caught in lot or pasture. This habit is taught him by his human keeper. Jerking and slapping after being caught will very soon confirm the habit. Be kind and gentle whenever near the horse, whether you wish to catch him or not, and particularly so after having caught him for use. If a bite of something he likes can be given him every time he is caught the habit may be cured.

Be watchful at foaling time. There are many little details that may require attention, and upon which the welfare of the mare and the life of the colt may depend. Never turn the mare upon green grass when the colt is very young unless she has been used to it all the time, and then do not put her in a richer pasture than the one to which she has been accustomed.

In buying horses give the feet particular attention. If the feet are bad the usefulness of the horses is practically destroyed. The hoofs should be ample in size, sound, smooth and symmetrical in shape. The frog should be large, elastic, healthy, and without too deep a cleft, and the bars prominent.

The mule is becoming more and more popular on the farm. No matter what the weather mules are always ready and willing to work. Besides they are patient and steady, and may often be used where it would not be well to use horses. Horses may be faster, but they are not so surefotted and hardy, and it takes much more to keep them.

Have a care to the harness in the beginning of the year's work. It is much easier to injure a horse early in the season than later. See that everything fits, particularly the collars, and that there are no knots or rough places to rub the horses anywhere.

Remember not to push the horses too much at the beginning of the work season. To stand it well they must get used to hard work the same as men must. Thoughtless drivers often injure the team at the very commencement.

Clean out the stalls. Don't have a filthy place to feed the teams in. Good digestion, perfect circulation, pure air to insure pure blood, are all important in the work teams, and these can scarcely be expected in filthy stalls.

PROVIDE PLENTY OF SALT

All farm animals have an instinctive craving for salt. But if it is so placed as to be always within their reach, they will consume just as much as they need, and no more. It is only when it has been kept from them for a long period that there is danger of their eating too much. It is therefore an excellent practice to keep it in a box or boxes where they can have access to it whenever they desire. When they are salted, as is the practice with many farmers, only once a week, while some may get enough, others may suffer from a deficient supply. Salt promotes an active circulation of the blood, which never becomes thick and sluggish so long as the supply is plentiful; it assists digestion, and is often a preventive of disease. It is so cheap that no stockraiser can really afford to deny to his animals all they want of it.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

GREAT CATTLE DEALS

Three cattle deals involving $500,000 were put through, breaking the record in Texas for the amount of one day's transactions. E. E. Bilbridge and James Callan of Menard purchased 4,000 head of range cattle from the Ward Cattle Company of Upton County. In the second deal Godair & Balbridge bought 6,000 head of cattle from Graham & Price of Odessa. H. M. Stonebreaker bought 8,000 head from Al McFaddin of Victoria. The first two deals involved a consideration of $340,000. The cattle consisting of 18,000 head, will be transferred to other ranches in April. Several thousand purchased from McFaddin will be sent to the Stonebreaker tract near Tulsa, Okla., for grazing.

Some farm homes are not equiped with a telephone. A private line may be installed for the use of a few neighbors or a whole neighborhood. No experience necessary. If you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING and write the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company, Chicago, full information will be sent free.

If any boy wants a knife made of good stuff he should send to S. E. Ferry, Dept. A., Indianapolis, Ind. Cost 49 cents—and worth more.

Pull the stumps and use the virgin soil. W. Smith Grubber Co., 27 Smith Station, La Crescent, Minn., will send full information free.

"Scrub" Cream Separators as Unprofitable as "Scrub" Cows



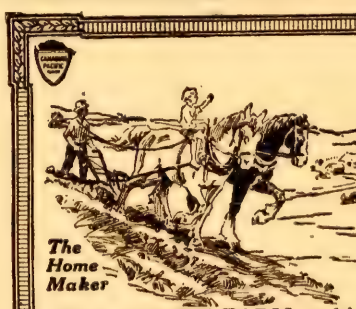
This is the good advice one of the big and long experienced Western cream buying concerns gives to its farm separator patrons, being taken from a letter to one of them:

"We believe the DE LAVAL is the best separator made. We feel that anyone wishing to purchase a separator makes a great mistake unless he purchases the best machine on the market. No one can make a success of dairying by continuing to use scrub cows. Neither can he make a success of dairying by using scrub separators."

There couldn't well be a more simple, comprehensive and forceful statement of the whole cream separator proposition than this. It's just plain common sense.

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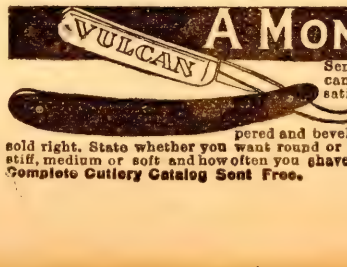
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of this number, 25 copies for 25 cents by mail. If it was valuable to you it will be to your friends. Send silver or stamps.

$3.50 Recipe Free for Weak Kidneys

Relieves Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling Etc.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a *quick recovery*, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you $3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K1867, Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

Plant Food in Relation to Soil Fertility

PROF. CYREL G. HOPKINS, of the University of Illinois, replies to the strong affirmation of the Federal Bureau of Soils that "there is no necessity of applying plant food in the restoration and maintenance of soil fertility." We consider this is a subject of the very first importance to agriculture, in fact, we are surprised that the bureau would even intimate that fertilizers applied to soil defficient in plant food would not be beneficial to the crops even when rotation of crops is practical and when all the residue of the crops is returned to the soil. There are many good things in Prof. Hopkins' address, some of which we will quote further along.

The ground is cultivated to produce crops to get money. Money is the chief consideration. To get money, something that was produced from the soil must be sold. When that something, that came from the soil is sold and taken away from the farm, just as much of the fertility of the soil was sold away as was comprised in the commodity. That is, whatever of phosphorus, nitrogen and potash it would analyze. True, more nitrogen may be drawn from the air to maintain its share in the balance, but how about the phosphorus that was sold in the grain and in the bones of the fatted animals? We believe a grain and stock farm can become unbalanced by selling grain and the live stock, notwithstanding great quantities of manure is made and applied; and regardless of the quantity of clover and legumes grown. Such farms often produce enough stalks and straw to bear heavy yields of grain, but they do not. The reason is that the plant food in the soil is not balanced—there is enough nitrogen to make the plants, but lacking in phosphorous (phosphoric acid in fertilizers) to make the grain. An application of two hundred pounds of 12 to 14 per cent. available phosphoric acid, commercial fertilizer, to such soil almost invariably shows astonishing results in increased grain yields.

The professor says:

After nearly a century of the increasing practice of the doctrine that soil fertility maintenance or addition of plant food, including particularly phosphorous and nitrogen, potassium where needed, and sometimes lime and limestone to supply calcium, the countries of Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and the British Isles have approximately doubled their average acre-yields.

To show the difference compare the ten-year average yield of wheat in the United States, 14 bushels an acre, with Germany's 29 bushels, Great Britian's 33 bushels, and more than 40 bushels in Denmark.

Prof. Hopkins says further about the importance attached to phosphorus in the European countries:

The exportation of the highest grade phosphate rock from the United States to Europe exceeds a million tons a year, sufficient to make the wheat crop of all our states * * *

A comparison of the last five years with the average of the five years ending 1900, shows that our wheat exports decreased from 198,000,000 to 116,000,000 bushels and that our exports of corn decreased from 193,000,000 bushels to 57,000,000 bushels.

In a field in England where wheat has been grown every year since 1844 the average yield has been 12.9 bushels per acre on unfertilized soil, 35.5 bushels where heavy applications of manure were made annually, and 37.1 bushels where slightly less plant food was applied in commercial form.

Similarly, barley in England, over a period of 55 years yielded 14.8 bushels on unfertilized land, 47.7 bushels with farm manure and 43.9 bushels, where much less plant food was applied in commercial form.

Potatoes under similar conditions in England averaged for 26 consecutive years 51 bushels, 178 bushels and 203 bushels. Before this persistent cropping, that is, the first year of this experiment, the unfertilized portion yielded 144 bushels, that which received farm manure alone, 159 bushels, and that part fertilized with commercial plant food yielded 328 bushels an acre.

A test at the same place for hay gave one and one-quarter tons as the yield per acre on unfertilized land, against 4 tons where heavily fertilized with commercial fertilizer.

Mangels were also tested and the average yield on unfertilized land was 4 1-4 tons against 19 1-2 tons where farm manure was used and 29 tons where farm manure and a nitrogen—phosphorous commercial fertilizer was used.

We have noticed as remarkable results from barnyard manure and also commercial fertilizers in our own personal experience in this country, but not having the exact figures now we can not make them a part of this article. However, our experience correspondes with the following, which we also take from Prof. Hopkins valuable article:

In 1902 the University of Illinois began a series of experiments on the common corn-belt prairie land in McLean county, on a field which had grown no wheat for thirty-two years. We first grew wheat in 1905. Four plots not receiving phosphorus produced respectively, 28.8 bushels, 30.5 bushels, 32.2 bushels and 29.5 bushels of wheat per acre; while four other plots which differed from these only by the addition of phosphorus, at the rate of 25 pounds of that element in 200 pounds of steamed bone meal per acre per annum, produced 39.2 bushels, 50.9 bushels, 37.8 bushels, and 51.9 bushels, respectively per acre. Six years later wheat was again grown on this land, when the four plots not receiving phosphorus produced, respectively, 22.5 bushels, 25.6 bushels, 31.7 bushels, 27.3 bushels, per acre, and the other four plots, which differ from these in treatment only by the phosphorus applied during the ten years, produced 57.6 bushels, 60.2 bushels, 54.0 bushels, and 60.4 bushels, respectively, of wheat per acre, this being the second crop of wheat grown on this land in forty years.

As an average of the results from twenty plots of unfertilized land in a Pennsylvania rotation experiment with corn, oats, wheat, and hay (clover and timothy mixed), the crop values in two consecutive 12-year periods decreased by 26 per cent; while, as an average of the twenty-four years, the crop values were increased 62 per cent. by farm manure and 65 per cent. with commercial plant food, as compared with the results from unfertilized land.

Almost unlimited additional proofs could be submitted that continuous cropping and sending all or part of the crops away from the farm will reduce its productiveness, and of the value, in fact the necessity of replenishing the fertility. This is probably the gravest problem that confronts our people, particularly as the area of cultivated farm land is practically occupied now. The federal government reports that the acreage can be increased only nine per cent. more (Circular No. 38, Department of Agriculture).



Don't Let Worms Eat Up Your Profits from Stock

Those worms are robbing your hogs and other animals of their feed. They are eating up your profits. Put a stop to it! Worms retard growth—they put your animals in a physical condition to fall easy victims of pneumonia, cholera and other diseases.

A big part of **your** feed doubtless goes to fatten worms, while your stock gets but a portion of the nutriment they need. Remember, it is cheaper to pay for SalTone than to stand the loss of valuable animals—inefficient animals—**reduced or LOST profits.**

When your animals get full nutriment value from their feed they fatten more easily and quickly. Fully one-fifth of your feed cost is saved, and the SalTone you feed not only pays for itself, but makes you good money besides.

SAL TONE TRADE MARK

J. E. Robbins, Pres, The J. E. Robbins Co., Greensburg, Ind. (UF5112)

Send me a sixty-days' supply of *SalTone*. After 60 days I will report result and pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, the charge against me is to be cancelled.

Name .....

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State .....

Hogs ....Sheep ....Cattle .... Horses....

SEND NO MONEY JUST THE COUPON

Promises are one thing, and a clear cut, big, broad dollar-and-cents guarantee like mine is another. This guarantee means that if the 60 days' supply of SalTone I send you does NOT do all I claim, then the charge against you will be cancelled—you will not owe me one penny. I, myself, will pay for that trial supply out of my own pocket and charge the amount to my company's advertising.

I simply want you to *try* SalTone for 60 days. I want you to let SalTone prove for itself just what it will do—and in your own barn lot—where you can see the results with you very own eyes. You can try SalTone for 60 days without risking one penny. *Send no money—simply fill out and mail the coupon.*

John E. Robbins, President

The John E. Robbins Co.

Greensburg, Indiana

SALTONE

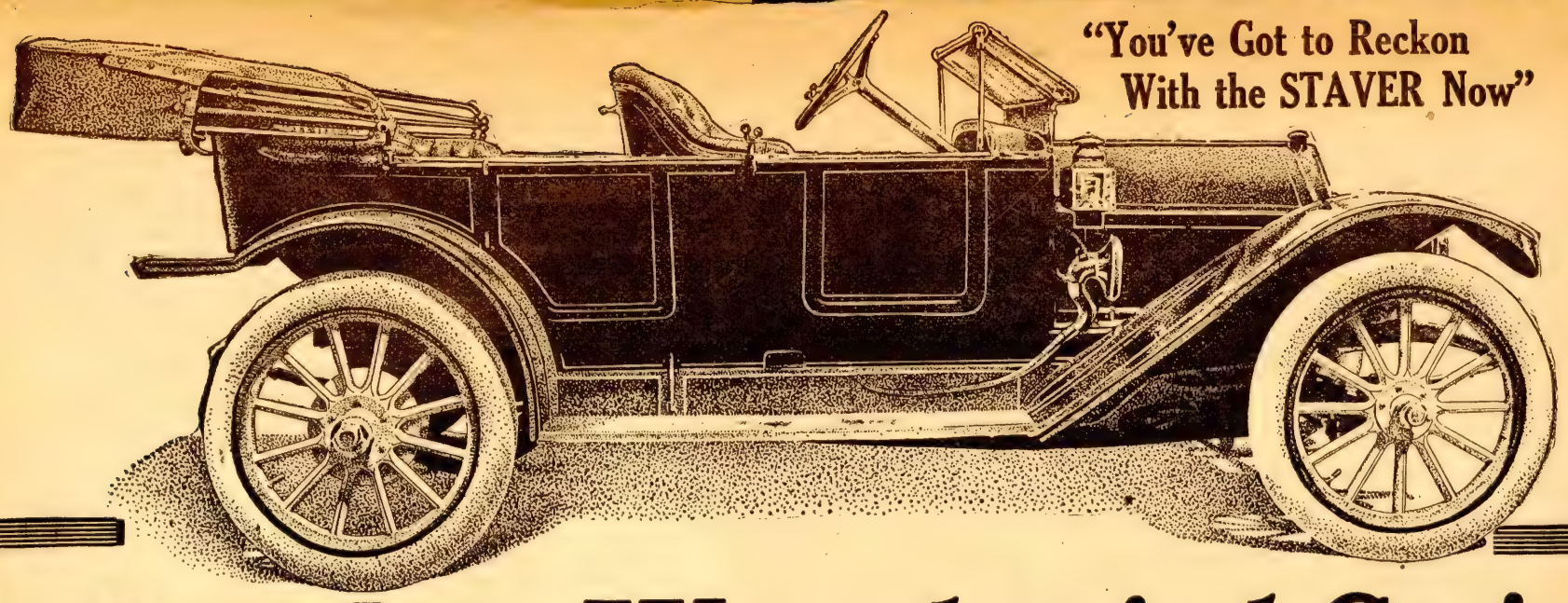
I find SalTone the best stock tonic, and a sure cure for worms. My horses were in bad shape and it cured them in a few days.—ALVIN DOWNING, R. F. D. 4, Bryant, Ind.

This year I lost quite a number of hogs. They were killed by worms! Every remedy failed until I tried SalTone. I tell you, I never in my life saw such numbers of worms as passed from those hogs. I have also fed it to my horses, and they have got fat on no extra feed. SalTone is indispensible to me now.—J. H. WESSEL, Box 65, Delphi Pike, Cincinnati, O.

SalTone does everything you claimed for it. Improvement in my animals was noticeable almost at once. Enclosed is money order for the trial shipment.— E. B. BENTLEY, R. R. 14, Amboy, Ind.

I find SalTone valuable in fattening stock, as it destroys the worms and increases the appetite. Then stock fatten more quickly and as a result less feed is required. In six weeks my hogs almost doubled in size. —CHARLES A. WEBER, Staunton, Clay County, Ind.

PRICES: 10 lbs., 75c; 20 lbs., $1.25; 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $5.00; 200 lbs., $9.00; 300 lbs., $13.00. Never Sold in Bulk; always in Trade-Marked "SalTone" Packages.



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You have a right to demand *the very limit* in quality and value when you buy an automobile—*you get it in the* STAVER.

Judge it by *any* standard—compare it with *any* car. Forget the low price and measure it up with such great machines as the Packard, Pierce-Arrow, Locomobile, Lozier, Peerless, Fiat or any other car selling for $4,000 *or more*—

then decide—

Get right down to *facts*—weigh *all* the evidence—and you'll find the STAVER is the *sensation* of the automobile field today.

STAVER

Every one of the eight splendid STAVER models is absolutely in a class by itself. We stand ready to *prove* that the prices—from $1,750 to $2,500—represent *the most generous automobile values that have ever yet been offered.*

Compare STAVER Construction With That of *Any* Car

It's out of the question to begin to tell the great story of the STAVER in this small space. Here are just a very few features that will give you *some* idea of its quality:

1. **Superb Motor**—"T" head, cast en bloc; long stroke, 2½-in. valves; large water space entirely surrounding valves, the hottest part of the engine. Enormous power, in **excess** of the rating. **The most powerful automobile engine, in proportion to size and weight, on the market.**
2. **Exclusive Oiling System**—absolutely automatic, constant splash, with no pumps or pipes. Timing gears enclosed in crank case, receiving exactly the same lubrication as the motor. Only one place to oil on the entire motor.
3. **Four-Point Suspension**—motor hung in a subframe—lower center of gravity, absolute rigidity—gives **straight line drive.**
4. **Multiple Disc Clutch** — composed of 39 sawblade steel discs floating in oil. Enclosed in flywheel.
5. **Transmission** of the finest Chrome Nickel-Steel which has undergone six hot treatments; selective sliding type.
6. **Full Floating Rear Axle**—all drawn steel, tremendously strong.
7. **Imported Annular Bearings** throughout—finest known quality.
8. **One-Piece, 3-Bearing Crank Shaft.**
9. **Aluminum Crank and Transmission Cases.**
10. **Double Truss Rod Construction**—extending from rear axle to the center of the frame, taking off jerks, jars and strains on the car over rough roads.
11. **Genuine Mercedes Type Radiator**—square tubes, double required capacity; never leaks.
12. **Integral Cam Shafts** mean accurate firing.
13. **Nickel-Steel Gears and Shafts**—tough, hard, wear-proof.
14. **Heavy Worm and Worm Wheel Steering Gear**—adjustable.
15. **Two Extra Heavy Internal Expanding Brakes**—no bother with oil running down spokes. Either brake capable of holding fully loaded car on steepest hill.
16. **Long, Easy Riding Springs**—insuring perfect comfort for passengers and increasing life of car.
17. **Positive Brake Equalizers**—prevent skidding, save tires.
18. **Steel Body made in our own factory.**
19. **Finish**—lead and oil system, applied after body has been sand-blasted.
20. **Upholstering** — finest *hand-buffed* leather over genuine curled hair and spiral springs, **11 in. deep.**

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Get all the facts *right in front of you.* Read the story of the blazing of the great Transcontinental Road by the STAVER (we'll send you a Route Book free). Our handsome and elaborate descriptive literature fully explains and illustrates every single point.

Don't wait until your neighbors are skimming the roads in their cars—find out which car you want **right now.**

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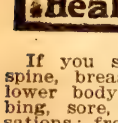
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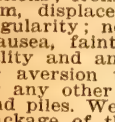
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White Leghorns, $10 *per* 100.
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Barred Rocks, $10 *per* 100.
All other breeds—prices on application.
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IRVINGTON POULTRY YARDS, Irvington, Ind



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LAND and Water Fowls. Farm-raised stock, with eggs in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive **Poultry Book** for 1912. Write **Henry Pfile, Box 615 Freeport, Ill.**

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43 VARIETIES, poultry, pigeons, geese, turkeys dogs. Incubators, freight paid Cat. 3c. Missouri Squab Co., Dept. A. L., St. Louis, Mo

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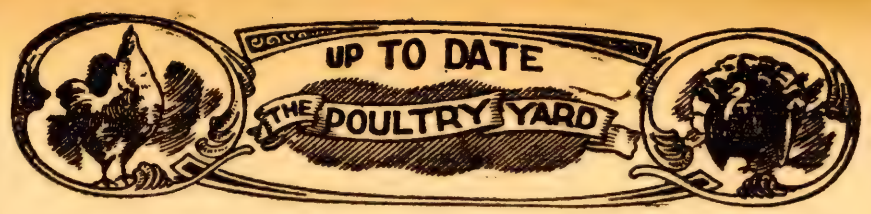
If You Suffer From Female Weakness or Piles, Let Us Send You a 50c Package of Our Remedy Free.



If you suffer from pains in the head, spine, breast, back, groin, hips, thighs or lower body; from itching, burning, throbbing, sore, heavy and bearing down sensations; from unnatural drains on the system, displacements, periodic pains and irregularity; nervousness, languor, weakness, nausea, faintness, hot spells, lack of vitality and ambition, sleeplessness, inability or aversion to performing natural duties, or any other indications of female trouble and piles. We will send you free a full 50c package of the same simple home remedy that we have sent to thousands and thousands of suffering women. Send us the coupon below and you will receive by mail, free of charge, a 50-cent box of this simple home remedy.

Free 50c Box Coupon

This coupon is good for a full sized regular 50-cent package of our Home Treatment and illustrated booklet when mailed to us with our name and address plainly written on a slip of paper, address The Miller Company, 1247 Miller Bldg., Kokomo, Ind., and you will receive the remedy in plain package by return mail.



CARE OF THE CHICKS

HOW many chicks do you bring out and how many do you raise?

It is a comparatively easy matter to bring the chicks to life, but to properly brood them and rear them is the most difficult thing the poultry raiser has to contend with.

We talk with one person and he raises 90 per cent. and occasionally one reports better than that. Then ask another and he reports "No luck at all, hatched two hundred but have about fifty left," etc. The person who can raise 75 per cent. or better though, has good assurance of a prosperous year, while the one who wastes his eggs and time by getting 25 per cent. results starts with a heavy handicapp.

Success and failure in the case of the poultry business, sit down or walk, figuratively speaking, side by side. One man has remarkable success, his neighbor has horrid bad luck. So it can't be in the natural conditions, weather, but must be in the artificial side. The difference is in the know how and its application. Some fail because of inexperience; others know what to do but are careless about doing it. Both of these are likely to be failures as far as profit is concerned.

The method of brooding chicks is not the most important thing. There are several methods if followed out right that will give good results. The first four weeks is the critical time in a chick's life. This period passed and the chick is lively we may consider the danger period passed.

A good first feed which should be given about seventy-two hours after hatching, is toasted bread soaked in warm sweet milk and pressed dry. Serve it in any cleanly way, spread on newspapers will do. The second feed should be given about twelve hours after. They can now be allowed a limited run and their feed should be now scattered in light, clean litter to make them hunt for it. Separate feeders should be provided now containing grit, charcoal and in a few days dry wheat bran. Continue the soaked bread as the chief food, or dry oat meal in the morning served on paper or in clean trays. Paper is better because it can be thrown away after each feed while trays must be washed or they will become foul. Feed rolled oats or commercial chick feed, of a reliable brand at noon. Keep feed in the clean litter all the time. We believe in the method of continuous feeding. A hungry chick is likely to overeat. A chick that can get enough to keep from being hungry, by scratching for it will not overfeed. Chick feed steady and rolled oats occasionally, with bran, corn meal, middlings and beef scraps as the chicks grow older and to give variety will fill the bill. Watch the litter and when the feed is well picked out supply more regardless of the time of day. Green feed should also be furnished daily after a week old, unless the chicks run on grass. Any vegetables or green growth cut up will do.

Water, of course, the chicks must have it and it must be clean. Begin with a sip of warm water before the chicks have any food, then always keep pure water before them.

If the hen performs her natural service as mother she should be confined and the chicks also should be confined from inclement weather and kept off of the wet grass. But when the weather is warm and sunny then can't have too much freedom. If a brooder is used, don't overcrowd and watch the temperature. The first week the temperature of the brooder should be maintained at 100 degrees. After a week it may run down some, but it is best to keep the temperature high and if the chicks find it more comfortable outside they will go out and exercise. The point is to always have a comfortable, warm place for them to go. Fireless brooders can be used in a brooder house after the weather becomes settled. In cold weather they require a heated room. Not less than twenty, nor more than fifty chicks should be kept in a fireless brooder. Over-crowding, resulting in smothering, must be guarded against in heated brooders.

Observe these few hints and season them with common sense and judgment when 75 to 90 per cent. of the chicks should be raised to maturity.

Boys! have you a wheel for this summer? Do you want one and a chance to make money as the agent for the big bicycle factory? Write to the Mead Cycle Company., Dept. 170, Chicago, Ill., for their interesting proposition.

BUMBLEFOOT IN FOWLS

THIS is something like a stone bruise under a boy's foot, and its cause is much the same. Sharp or narrow topped perches are a fruitful cause. The weight of the hen thus comes on a small portion of the bottom of the foot, and a stone bruise—bumblefoot—is the result. If the perches are too high and the floor of the house hard or covered with gravel a heavy hen jumping down may bruise her feet. The treatment is much the same as you would treat a stone bruise. Let out the pus, if any has formed, and heal with salves or liniment. Have flat-top perches, and not too high from the ground. The heavy varieties are more subject to bumblefoot than the light varieties.

It Looks Like It

Bashful Beau—Do you really think women ever propose?

Miss Impatient—If they don't I can't see how some men ever get married.

A good seed bed shows itself in the crop. Spare the seed bed and the crop suffers. An Imperial Pulverizer crushes, levels and rolls the ground in one operation. Mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING and write the Peterson Mfg. Co., Kent, O., for catalog of their time-saver and money-maker.

AMERICAN ORIGINAL & GENUINE FENCE STEEL POSTS & GATES

AN investment, not an expense. Theory? No! It's a demonstrated fact.

Put up fences. Let the stock feed on the wastes; grow fat on that which otherwise would never bring a cent. Keep the stock moving on a pasture that is broken up into small fields. The manure adds fertility to the soil. Yields are greater.

Land value increases. All by good fencing and lots of it. Practically every farm in the country would show a splendid profit if divided with American Fence.

AMERICAN FENCE is made of large, stiff wires, galvanized heavily, having the American hinged joint (patented), a fabric most flexible and wear-resisting. Square mesh fence of weight, strength and durability—three great needs in farm fences.

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where farm supplies are sold. Shipped to them direct from mills in carload lots, saving freight charges and enabling dealers to sell at lowest prices, giving buyer the benefit.

American Steel Fence Post Cheaper than Wood and More Durable. Get Catalog.

Send for copy of "American Fence News," also book "How to Make the Farm Pay," profusely illustrated, devoted to the interests of farmers and showing how fence may be employed to enhance the earning power of the farm. Furnished free upon application.

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Why Incubator Chicks Die

The book entitled, "The History of White Diarrhoea, or Why Incubator Chicks Die," will be sent absolutely free by return mail to any one sending us the names of 5 to 8 of their friends that use incubators. This book can save you $100 this summer. It describes White Diarrhoea, or bowel trouble, the cause, and tells of a cure.

Book absolutely free for the names
RAISALL REMEDY CO. Blackwell, Okla.

$29.50 Buys This Elegant Top Buggy.



WARRANTED FOR Five Years.

Retail Price $60.00. Buggies, Surreys, Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons. We have cut out our Jobbers, our Wholesalers and our Retailers and offer YOU their profit. Write today for our

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GARDEN and ORCHARD

The editor of this department will answer inquiries by mail if a stamped envelope be enclosed, and desires all to write him freely. This is your department; use it. Horticultural books and pamphlets will be reviewed if sent in. If you desire to know where any seed, plant, or implement can be had, write me. If obtainable, I will tell you.

What I Would Do

If I were a rose
On the garden wall,
I'd look so fair,
And grow so tall;
I'd scatter perfume far and wide,
Of all the flowers I'd be the pride.
That's what I'd do,
If I were you,
Oh, little rose!

If I were a bird,
With a nest in a tree,
I would sing a song
So glad and free,
That birds in gilded cages near
Would pause my wild, sweet notes to hear,
That's what I'd do,
If I were you,
Oh. gay, wild bird!

Fair little maid,
If I were you,
I should always try
To be good and true;
I'd be the merriest, sweetest child
On whom the sunshine ever smiled.
That's what I'd do,
If I were you,
Dear little maid.

—Selected.

PLANTING TREES

Dynamite As An Aid to Prepare the Root Bed

IT IS obvious that several years are required to determine the full relative value of different modes of planting trees. We are led to make this observation in view of the great publicity now being given to the comparatively new method of planting trees in dynamited holes instead of in spaded holes. The new plan has not been operation long enough to realiably determine just how the growth, fruiting and longevity of trees planted by the former method will compare in the long run with the latter.

The results that have been determined, however, should be of interest to farmers and orchardists. We believe it can be stated as a demonstrated fact:

(1) That planting trees in dynamited holes practically eliminates the element of loss of young trees the first year.

(2) That they can be planted with much less labor and more rapidity by the dynamite method.

(3) That trees planted in dynamite holes grow much more rapidly and come into bearing sooner.

(4) Covering the few years that it has been possible to observe, in a large way, trees planted by the new methods, the yield of fruit has been much heavier than trees planted at the same time and under the same conditions, but in spaded holes.

These four facts being apparently settled in favor of the dynamite hole, then we naturally would conclude that there are very strong reasons to believe that a superior growth and yield will continue as the tree gets older, also the better conditions for root growth ought to have an effect to prolong the life of the tree. The new method has been in use long enough, we believe, that we can safely announce that the dynamited hole has great advantages over the spaded one. This, assumed to be true, and all the evidences confirm it, then since trees are planted to stay for many years the work should be done as well as possible. We do not know the comparative first cost, but any moderate additional cost, if such should be, should not decide against the superior method.

Persons who are thinking of planting trees this spring should get information about the cost, also the methods of its use. We do not offer this advice from any other standpoint than the interests of our readers. The editor intends to use dynamite in some of his gardening and orchard operations this spring because we believe the results will justify. And what we have concluded will be profitable for us we would be derelict of duty if we did not recommend it to our subscribers.

THE FARM GARDEN

A FARM without a garden may be compared to a home without a mother. Yet there are innumerable farms where the vegetable and fruit garden is absent. These families are much worse handicapped than the city family, because, for the latter, the grocery store or market is convenient at all times where green things can be obtained in the summer and stored vegetables and fruit in the winter. But the farm family that neglected to plant a garden must do without such palateable, healthy food or go to town to get it. The advantage of a garden is so evident that to some it may bore them to have us urge it here, but we risk the criticism of such with the hope that this hint will cause more of our readers to plant a garden and have an abundance of vegetables in season and to store for winter.

TALKS ABOUT THE ORCHARD

There is no doubt but the severe cold has done bad work in the peach orchard, and in many cases it will be found that not only the fruit buds are killed, but the trees themselves are badly injured. There is no better treatment to awaken new growth in a weak peach tree than an application of hardwood ashes. Clean away the dirt from the upper roots and apply the ashes, and then return the earth that was removed. Cut out all the dead or injured branches and in a single season you may have a new peach tree.

Apple trees that were mulched last fall are in much better condition now than those that were not. But it will pay well to mulch the unmulched trees now. For this purpose there is nothing better than coarse and trashy barnyard manure. The winter has been so bad that this manure has accumulated in most stock barns, and one of the best things to do with it is to spread it under the apple trees.

To spray or not to spray; that is the question; and experience and results during the past few years seem to say spray. The evidence is that there is no assurance of good fruit without it. The enemies have got the upper hand, and it would seem that they must be fought heroically.

Bill Galloway will save you money on an engine, separator, spreader or all household supplies, he says. Get his prices anyway. Write Wm. Galloway Co., 505 Galloway station, Waterloo, Iowa.



Salzer's Potatoes are known the world over for extreme earliness. The editor of the Rural New Yorker gives to Salzer's Earliest Potato the astonishing yield of 464 bushels per acre!

Salzer's Earliest Potato Collection.

Composed of four rare earliest and one later sort, separately packed full weight, per bbl. only $4.00. Catalog tells!

For 16 Cents.

10,000 kernels of splendid Lettuce, Radish, Tomato, Cabbage, Turnip, Onion, Celery, Parsley, Carrot, Melon and Flower Seeds producing bushels of vegetables and flowers *for 16c postpaid.*

Big vegetable and farm seed catalogue free for the asking.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., 116 So. 8th St., La Crosse, Wis.

WE GUARANTEE

95 per cent--SEED CORN--95 per cent

Germination

Iowa Silver Mine; Boone Co., White; Reid's Yellow Dent and Leaming. We give ten days' trial.

STOECKER SEED CO., Box 9 Peoria, Ill.

Bees on the Farm "Gleaningsin Bee Culture" will help you get more pleasure and more profit from Bee keeping. 6 months trial subscription 25c. Book on Bees and Catalog of Supplies sent free.

THE A. I. ROOT CO., Box 212 MEDINA, OHIO

PLANT TREES WITH

DU PONT

Red Cross Dynamite



Stops First Year Losses.

Speeds Up Development One to Two Years.

Improves Quantity, Color and Quality of Fruit.

The illustrations herewith are correct reproductions of photos of two-year old Bing Cherry trees planted same day out of same shipment. Similar results have been obtained all over the country. The root diagrams show the reason. You can't afford to plant trees in spaded holes.

Write for Free Booklet

To learn how progressive farmers are using dynamite for removing stumps and boulders, planting and cultivating fruit trees, regenerating barren soil, ditching, draining, excavating and road-making, ask for "Tree Planting Booklet, No. 211"

DU PONT POWDER CO.

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"PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS"



Read the Story in the Pictures

Early 6-Weeks Market Potatoes—Ready for Market in Six Weeks. Two Weeks ahead of Any Other Variety. Has yielded at the Rate of Over 600 bushels per acre.

Farmers and Gardeners who grow potatoes for home or market will find the Six-Weeks *ahead of all others.*

Extreme Earliness, Good Table Qualities, Splendid Keeping Qualities. Fine Size and Shape. Great Productiveness.

This variety of potatoes combines all of these qualities in high degree. We positively assert, and have abundant and undoubted proof, that *the Six-Weeks Market Potato* does make good size, table tubers in six weeks from planting.

The Six-Weeks can be depended upon to give these results if planted when the growing season has arrived and the weather is favorable.

They cook fine and dry from the time they are large enough until late the following spring. Size, medium, skin light flesh color. They are perfect beauties, *heavy and sure yielders.*

We first introduced and named this potato. From long experience we can say that owing to their quick growth, escaping drought, bugs, blight, etc., and extra yielding qualities, they are more profitable than late varieties which are oftentimes subject to unfavorable season conditions. The Six-Weeks is one of the best winter keepers, too, if planted late.

They grow so rapidly that potato bugs have little chance at them. Six-Weeks potatoes yielded on the farm of the originator in Ohio, 420 bushels an acre. Next year 380 bushels. Two years later over 600 bushels.

The earliest and the best extra early potato. Thousands of testimonials received. You will make no mistake if you plant Six-Weeks Market Potatoes this spring. If you think you can't afford to plant many, get enough to raise your seed for next spring.





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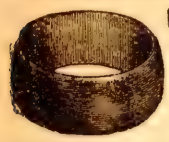
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How to Care for the Hair

IT IS strange how little attention most women pay to the care of the hair. They will wash it at more or less regular intervals and leave its growth to a kind Providence. Then when it begins to fall out, becomes dry and brittle or turns gray early they wonder why Providence has overlooked them. And sooner or later every woman comes to realize that no matter how attractive or good-looking she may otherwise be, her hair can make or mar her appearance.

To know how to wash the hair is most important. Once in six weeks is often enough for a thorough cleansing with soap and water, but in addition to this there should be a weekly rinsing with clear warm water. This rinsing rids the hair of the dust which is certain to accumulate and keeps the scalp in a healthy condition. After rinsing the hair should be dried in the open air. If this is not possible the drying may be done at a sunny window or beside a hot stove. While it is drying shake it thoroughly and do not dress it until every bit of moisture has disappeared.

For the washing a soap jelly should be used. A good recipe for soap jelly is as follows: Shave fine one five cent cake of pure white castile soap. To this add a teaspoon of borax. Mix well together and add three times the amount of the soap in boiled, strained rain water. Place in a granite pan on the back of the stove and allow to simmer until it begins to thicken after which it is removed and allowed to cool. Before using the soap wash the hair carefully with clear, warm water. Take some of the jelly on the tips of the fingers of each hand and work it well into the scalp and all through the hair. Allow it to remain in the hair for five minutes before continuing with the washing.

The washing should be very carefully done with fairly hot water. Do not jerk the hair violently while shampooing it—rub it gently between the palms of the hands. The rinsing is done first with hot water, then warm and finally, tepid water. A mistake that many women make is to comb or brush the hair before it is dry. They imagine that this hastens the drying, which it really does, but not without breaking the hair and causing it to fall out.



DRY THE HAIR BY RUBBING IT WITH A WARM TOWEL.

Dry the hair with a warm towel, covering each hand with the towel and rubbing the hair gently in between the covered palms. The only time a brush should touch the hair is when it is being dressed and then only a soft brush should be used. If the hair is thin and falling out, vaseline should be rubbed into the scalp to stimulate the growth. This should be done every night but a beneficial result can not be expected in less than a month. And such hair should never be washed with soap. A thorough rising once a week is sufficient.

Thin hair is greatly helped by dry shampooing. This should be done about every four weeks. Into a pint of corn meal pour about twelve drops of rose water and ten drops of oil of geranium. This amount is sufficient for three shampoos. Sprinkle the meal through the hair and rub it well into the scalp. Wrap the head in a warm towel for fifteen minutes, after which the meal is carefully shaken out. It is well to vary the usual shampoo occasionally by using sour, skimmed milk instead of the soap jelly. After the milk is skimmed set it aside until it is well soured but not clabbered. Rinse the head well with hot water and rub the milk into the roots with the finger tips. Afterwards wet the hair all over with the milk and allow it to remain for five minutes. Rinse well with warm water scented with a few drops of rose water.

There is nothing that can be recommended with absolute certainty for hair that is turning gray. Sage tea is often used but only at the expense of the life of the hair itself. The best general remedy is sulphur and vaseline, but this should be used early when the hair is beginning to turn. Mix thoroughly a teaspoon of sulphur with an ounce of crude, yellow vaseline and rub it well into the scalp every night before retiring.

Lastly, a word about curling. It is a great mistake to use an iron, for sooner or later it will kill the life of the hair. Kid curlers are best but if the hair is regularly treated to a warm water rinsing and a dry shampoo with corn meal the curlers will only have to be used occasionly even with the straightest hair.

(Editor's Note.—Mrs. Mather's next article will appear in the May 15th issue and will be on "Some Skin Problems.")

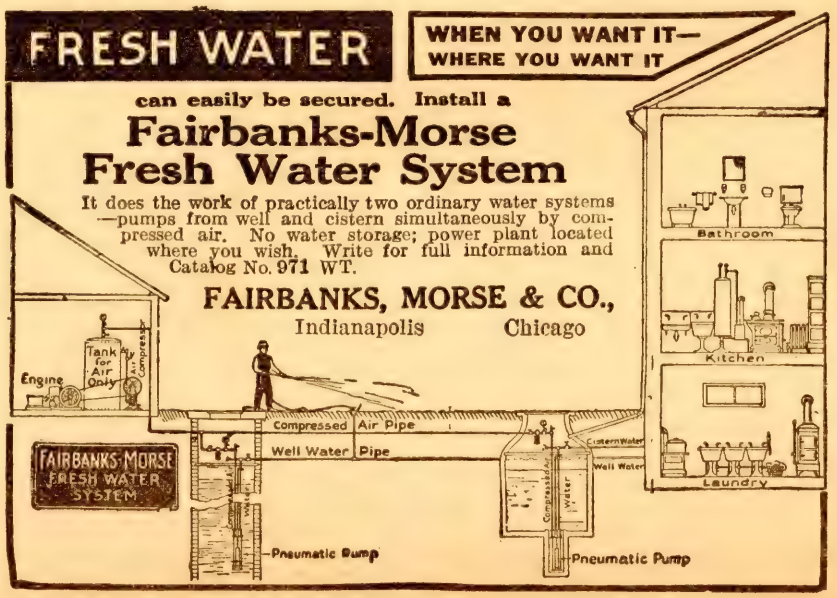
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NEARLY a hundred Cadet letters lie before me now, all received since the letters were made up for April 1st issue of this paper! This is the greatest number ever received between issues, and it is needless to say they are all good ones. But what can I do? I can only fill the space alloted to us, and then print the names and addresses of the other writers. We are all proud of these letters, though we have not room to print them, and each writer is enrolled as a Cadet of Equity.

DEAR CADETS: We have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for about four years, and it is one of the best farm papers published. I am sending a new subscriber so as to become enrolled with the Pioneers of Equity. I am a gardener's daughter, 16 years old. We have 20 acres of land, three horses, two cows, one pig and about 30 chickens. We raise all kinds of garden products in the summer time, and we have three greenhouses, each 30 by 100 feet. I live a mile from the city, and three blocks from the city limits. I would like to exchange cards with all the Cadet boys and girls, and then I will tell you more about the city I live in.—Julia May, 2151 Water garet Fultz, Comins, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I am 15 years old, and have two brothers and sisters older than I am. The school I go to is two miles away. I live on a farm among the pretty pine trees. There are wild animals here such as deer, bears, porcupines and badgers. My father goes deer hunting and my brothers go hunting dears. I would like to receive cards or letters from some of the Cadets. I will answer all I receive.—Margaret Fultz(Comins, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: My father has been a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE since the first of the year, and we think it is a fine paper. We live on a farm of 240 acres, seven miles from Shelbyville. I enjoy the country very much. We raise horses, sheep, cattle, hogs, ducks, geese, turkeys and chickens and play. I am 10 years old. I would like to exchange letters or cards with the Cadets, and will answer all I get. —Josie Henry, Shelbyville, Ind., R. F. D. 40.

DEAR CADETS: I come from cool Colorado. It isn't very cold today (March 1), but the wind is blowing like a western Texas wind, and the snow is three and a half to four feet deep. The wind doesn't blow very often, but when it does it makes up for all lost time. We came to Colorado two years ago from the Panhandle of Texas. Steamboat Springs is 214 miles from Denver on the Moffat railroad. It is a summer resort in the Rocky Mountains. Several thousand tourists come here every summer, some for the scenery, hunting and fishing, and some for their health. There are 150 different springs of almost every kind, some that are only surpassed by the famous springs in Germany. Some are hot and others cold. We have a fine bath house, with two large pools and several small ones from a natural hot spring. The city water is piped from a reservoir in the mountains, which is fed by snow water, and is very cold even in summer. Three creeks and one river run through our town, and about four miles from town is Fish Creek Falls, where the water is said to fall about 200 feet. About seven miles from town is a hot spring, the water being hot enough to cook and an egg. There is also a flour mill run by water just out of town. There are no open saloons in Steamboat Springs, but just across the river is a small place called Brooklyn, where there is nothing but saloons and their dependents. The original plat of Steamboat Springs made the selling of liquor a forfeiture of property. There is a case now on for a violation of this clause, and I hope the city will win. The chief crop here is strawberries, and they are raised by irrigation. The land is worth from $150 to $500 an acre. Wheat, oats, barley, timothy and potatoes are also raised, but strawberries are the leading crop. Last year one man cleared $3,600 on seven and one-half acres. They ripen from July 10 to August and September. Come out next summer, and enjoy the fine baths and eat strawberries. We have seven and one-half acres, and will need lots of help, for it is said snow makes berries and the government register shows 24 feet of snow here this winter. Give me a post card shower April 6. I will then be old enough to vote.—Osie Williams, Steamboat Springs, Colo.

DEAR CADETS: I am a new subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I am a subscriber for several different magazines, but there are none that come up to the standard of UP-TO-DATE. It frankly gives the details of everything that every farmer should know, and explains matters so concisely and so plainly that even a "blockhead" can not fail to understand. I certainly enjoy reading the many nice letters from the Cadets, and would appreciate a card or letter from all. I am 29, and I'm not married, either.—Thomas D. Garrison, Poultryman, Hanlin Station, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer and an interested reader of UP-TO-DATE. The editor is making a good fight for farmers' rights, and I think we should lend him a helping hand. I am 24 years old, and have always lived on the farm. The land around here is generally level, and it is a good farming country. This year is the opportunity for old maids and school marms. I will answer all letters and cards.—Orville Smith, North Manchester, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl of 13, and I live on a farm of 212 acres in the State of Vermont. We have three horses, 22 cows and 8 calves. I have a brother 11 years old, who has a pair of steers about a year old, and we have great times with them. They are broke to work, and we draw quite heavy loads with them. They are so small they look awful cunning when hitched to the sled. My little brother takes UP-TO-DATE and we both like to read the letters from the Cadets. I would be awfully glad if the Cadets would write to me, and I will answer all letters and postals I receive.—Elnora White, Brookfield, Vt.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter 15 years old, and I live on a farm of 240 acres six miles west of Lockney, Texas. This is a fine farming country. Land sells at from $8 to $30 per acre on 20 years' time, according to improvements. It is also a very healthy country. I would like to exchange post cards with any of the Cadets.—Pearl Hutchison, Lockney, Tex.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a 385-acre farm in northern Missouri, and we also have 640 acres in Texas. Our main crops are corn, oats and hay. I have a piano and am very fond of music. I am 16 years of age, and would like to exchange post cards with all the Cadet boys and girls.—Virgil Summers, Cantril, Ia.

DEAR CADETS: I am 17 years old, and live on a farm with my parents and three brothers. I enjoy farm life very much. The weather is very cold here. The snow (March 12), is 12 feet deep in some places, and people can hardly go to town on account of it. Will answer all cards and letters I get from the Cadets.—Marie L. Waulk, Ellsworth, Kas.

DEAR CADETS: I am 18 years old and a subscriber to UP-TO-DATE. My father owns a farm of 432 acres, and we have nine horses, eight cows and twenty hogs. We have had snow and ice all winter, and I like skating fine. I will be glad to get cards from the Cadets, and will try to answer all I get.—Wesley Carpenter, Battles, Ark.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy 17 years old. Our chief crops are corn, oats, wheat and rye. I will answer all cards or letters I receive.—George Anthony, Logan, O.

DEAR CADETS: I am 18 years old and live on a 160-acre farm in Adams county, Neb. The country is level, and it is a great wheat producing district, though we raise corn and oats and vegetables. Hastings is the largest city near us. It has a population of more than 10,000. It has several institutions of learning, and is also a good railroad center. I am the only one in the family and have lived in this state all my life. I am very fond of the Cadet page; it is nice to read letters from the different parts of the country. I would gladly receive cards from all Cadets, and will answer all.—George Wiltfang, Juniata, Neb.

DEAR CADETS: I am a country boy of 17, and I live on a farm in the beautiful state of Iowa. My brother takes UP-TO-DATE and it is my delight to read the Cadet letters. I am going to start to college next fall. I will answer all letters and cards received.—W. R. Cassill, Ashgrove, Ia.

DEAR CADETS: My brother is a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE, and I enjoy reading it very much. I believe every number gets better. I am a cripple from rheumatism, and have been so for about 10 years. I am drawn over so that I am in the same position when standing on my feet as I am when sitting in a chair. I have good health now, but I can't get about very much. I know how to sympathize with the sick and crippled ones. But I am resting in Jesus' love, one who knoweth all things and doeth all things well. He says those who come unto Him He will in no wise cast out. I am living with my parents in the country on a little farm of 180 acres. Our nearest town is Pickens; we live about ten miles from there. We have had a very roung winter down here in South Carolina. We have had three or four snows, and cold, rainy weather. As it would be great passtime for me I would like to receive cards and letters from the Cadets and readers. I will answer all that will send stamp—Nathaniel Lynch, R. F. D. 3, S. C.

DEAR CADETS: I am a North Dakota girl 16 years old, and live on a farm of 240 acres, 10 miles from town. We have 10 horses, 10 cows, and quite a few chickens and turkeys. We raise wheat, oats, barley, flax and some corn. I have two sisters and one brother, and we are all musicians on the violin and organ. My father has taken UP-TO-DATE for some time, and we all think it a fine paper. My father thinks Mr. Everitt publishes the best farm paper in the United States. I would like to receive cards from the Cadets, and will try to answer all I get.—Alice Gamble, Medina, N. Da.

DEAR CADETS: I am 16 years old, and go to high school three miles from my home. I am glad spring is coming, for I think it is the best time of the year to live in the country. I shall be glad to answer any postals or letters from the Cadets or readers.—Celesta Hang, Canton, Ohio, R. F. D. 3.

DEAR CADETS: I am a lonely girl from Missouri, now in my 17th year, and live on a farm of 108 acres, near Stewartsville. We raise mostly corn, wheat and oats, but last year it was so hot we raised very little. I hope next summer will be better, for I do love to work out of doors, especially ride horses or plant corn. I will gladly answer all letters or cards I receive from the Cadets.—Judith Lawless, Stewartsville, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 326 acres, and have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING since last summer. I like to read the Cadet letters. I am 18 years old, and would like to exchange letters or cards with the Cadet boys or girls. Our nearest town is six miles away—Richard Morphet, Emo, Canada.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Pennsylvania girl of 14 years, and live on a farm of 127 acres. I think Nellie Tipton is a very pretty girl, and I am glad she got her piano, for it will give her a great deal of comfort. I have one myself. We have 25 acres of grapes, and a large orchard of different kinds of fruit. I would be pleased to hear from Cadets near my age, and will answer all.—Katie B. Arnold, North East, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I am 19 years old, and live in Kankakee county, 48 miles south of Chicago. Have lived in Illinois eight years, and like it pretty well. We raise fruit, corn, oats and wheat—corn and oats mostly. I have fifteen horses, six cows and five hogs. I would like to exchange post cards and letters with the Cadets; will answer all I receive.—H. C. Thompson, Grant Park, Ill.

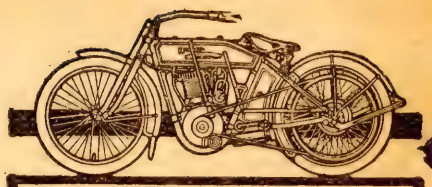
Letters Crowded Out

I very much regret to put the remaining letters aside, giving only the names and addresses. We are glad to have the letters, and have read them with great interest, and we thank the writers for having sent them. As we have often assured them, they are all enrolled as Cadets of Equity, and we trust other Cadets and readers will be just as free to write them or send them cards as though their letters were printed in full. It is neither their fault nor the fault of their letters that they are not so printed, it is purely for lack of room.

Kathryn Dougherty, Meshoppen, Pa. .. 12
Lucinda Parks, Seven Mile Ford, Va. .. 17
Mack Heskett, Pleasant City, Ohio.... 14
Chacy Eveland, Delaplaine, Ark. 10
Henry Hutzbach, Farmersburg, Ia..... 12
Edith Davis, Griggsville, Ill. 17
Ida Conrad, Elkhart Lake, Wis..... 12
Bernard Symonds, Bridgewater, Ia.....
Carrie Kauffman, Manheim, Pa..... 13
Patrick Good, Booneville, Ind..... 18
James Ellison, Booneville, Ind..... 19
Julie Kunkel, Brenshaw, Texas..... 15
Bernice Barr, Bailey, Miss..... 14
Barnie Barr, Bailey, Miss. 14
Estelle Ober, Auburn, Ind. 18
Clare V. Soper, Kalkaska, Mich. 17
Beulah Owens, Cantril, Ia. 11
Rosa Wooden, Langlois, Ore..... 15
Blanche McMeans, Spiceland, Ind..... 12
Issie Sorrows, Hewitt, Tex. 13
Warner Rausch, Waverly, Ohio. 16
Martha M. Hitz, Kawkawlin, Mich..... 16
Albert A. Hitz, Kawkawlin, Mich. 15
Ras Heil, Tomahawk, Ark. 13
Nannie Downs, Franklin, N. C. 14
Nellie Sheets, Morgantown, W. Va.... 15
Flossie Everly, Morgantown, W. Va.... 15
Verna Arhood, Athens, Ohio..... 17
Merle Richardson, Hannaford, N. D.... 15
Almeto Fondreu, Point Clear, Ala..... 14
Gusta Herrington, Morgantown, W. Va. 15
Laura Lynch, Morgantown, W. Va..... 17
Owen S. Meranda, Perry, Mo..... 17
Mayme Wimp, Sutherland, Ky..... 13
Minnie Casner, Bismarck, W. Va..... 18
Albina Benys, Yoakum, Tex..... 13
Dominick Rockwell, Avoca, Ia..... 14
J. L. Owensby, Shamrock, Okla..... 24
Willard Rawson, Medina, N. Da. 12
Grace M. Hamilton, Arnold, Pa. 14
Grace M. Caal, Elysburg, Pa..... 18
Grace M. Carl, Elysburg, Pa. 18
Sallie Orsborne, Blackwater, Va. 18
Rosa Shelton, Romulus, Okla. 21
Samuel M. Thompson, Senath, Mo..... 20
Charley Eblee, Bridgeport, Ind..... 20
Daniel Johnson, Greer, S. C. 15
Ettie Glasco, Anna, Ill. 14
Herman Phillippsen, Manitowoc, Wis. .. 18

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"RANGER" BICYCLES

Have *imported roller chains, sprockets* and *pedals; New Departure Coaster-Brakes* and *Hubs; Puncture Proof Tires; highest grade equipment* and many advanced features possessed by no other wheels. *Guaranteed 5 yrs.*

FACTORY PRICES direct to you others ask for cheap wheels. Other reliable models from $12 up. A few good second-hand machines $3 to $8.

10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL We ship on approval, *freight prepaid*, anywhere in U. S., *without a cent in advance.* DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone at any price* until you get our big new catalog and *special prices* and *a marvelous new offer.* A postal brings everything. *Write it now.*

TIRES Coaster Brake Rear Wheels, lamps, parts, and sundries *half usual prices.*

Rider Agents everywhere are coining money selling our bicycles, tires and sundries. Write today.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. S170 CHICAGO

FREE Moving Picture Machine



Boys and girls, here is your chance FREE! to secure a dandy moving picture outfit—machine and films all ready to give a show—absolutely free. It flashes clear, life-like moving pictures upon the screen, as are shown in the regular moving picture shows.

SEND YOUR NAME TODAY for 12 packages of our beautiful post cards to distribute among your friends on our special offer. When distributed send us money collected, and we will ship the machine, 2 films, including 63 colored views. ALL FREE, prepaid. Satisfaction or money refunded. Moving Picture Mfrs., Dept. 58, Topeka, Kan.

FREE WATCH RING & CHAIN



We positively give to BOYS and GIRLS a BEAUTIFUL American-Made stem-wind, stem-set watch with handsomely designed case, proper size. GUARANTEED 5 YRS. Also dainty ring, set with three sparkling stones, for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry today. When sold send $2 and we will send watch, ring and chain. We Guarantee Satisfaction.
Dale Watch Co., Dept. 53 Chicago

X-RAY KATHODOSCOPE.



Latest pocket curiosity. Everybody wants it; tells the time on watch through cloth. Apparently see your fellow, boy, girl or any object through cloth wood or stone, any distance, all climates; lasts lifetime; always ready for use. Price, 25c, stamps or silver.
Alden & Company, Camby, Indiana

WILD WILLIE'S WIERD WHISTLE



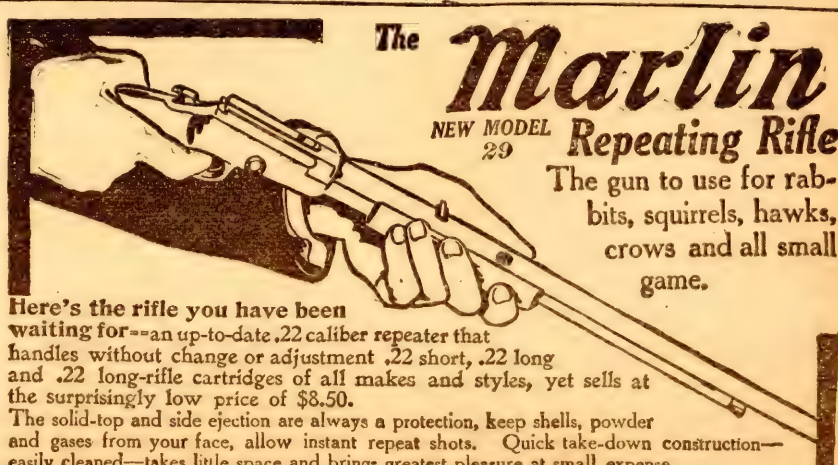
Loudest, shrillest, most piercing Whistle in all creation. Heard for miles. Great for city or country. Calls farm hands to meals. Signals neighbors. Summons help in time of danger. HEAPS OF FUN FOR BOYS. One blast will make your friends jump a foot in the air. Every man, woman, boy and girl should have one in their pocket. Hundreds of uses. 10 cents each. 3 for 25 cents.
S. K. HODGDON'S SONS, 214 East 58th St. New York City

Printing Press FREE

Send names and addresses of six boys between 12 and 15 years of age and get a press FREE.
GAGE MFG. Co., Dept., P-12 Elsdon Sta., Chicago, Ill

Headache AND Neuralgia quickly cured by Hockers Celery Tablets. Send today for free trial package.
Address OTIS O. HOCKER CO., Monroe, Ind.

The Marlin NEW MODEL 29 Repeating Rifle



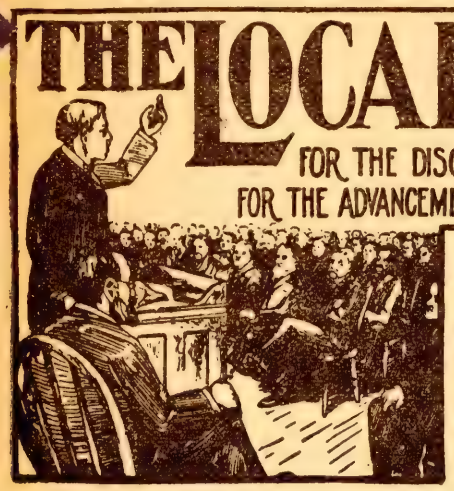
The gun to use for rabbits, squirrels, hawks, crows and all small game.

Here's the rifle you have been waiting for—an up-to-date .22 caliber repeater that handles without change or adjustment .22 short, .22 long and .22 long-rifle cartridges of all makes and styles, yet sells at the surprisingly low price of $8.50.

The solid-top and side ejection are always a protection, keep shells, powder and gases from your face, allow instant repeat shots. Quick take-down construction—easily cleaned—takes little space and brings greatest pleasure at small expense.

Learn more about the full Marlin line. Send 3 stamps postage for the 136 page Marlin catalog. The Marlin Firearms Co. 101 Willow Street New Haven, Conn.

Farmers Society of Equity Department



THE FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is a farmers' organization, incorporated, headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. Its first and greatest object is *"To obtain Profitable Prices for all the Products of the Farm, Orchard and Garden.*

The Membership

consists of farmers and is limited to farmers and co-workers with farmers. The wives of members and their minor sons and daughters may become *special members* on the majority vote of all *regular* and *special* members of the union. They may be charged a fee, or not, as the union may decide. If a fee is charged it shall be placed in the local union treasury.

The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the Society. In it must be shaped the plans and work that will revolutionize American agriculture and usher in the time when the tiller of the soil shall no longer be a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for others, but when he shall be a more important and more independent member of society. Through the local union, assisted by headquarters and representatives on all the great markets of the country, all the *business* of the members—selling and buying—can be done.

How to Organize a Local Union

Whenever a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING reaches that condition of mind that he believes the farmers of his community should do more of their own business of selling and buying, instead of paying an enormous price to have it done by middlemen, he should send for instructions for organizing a local union. Any person who stands well in his community can organize.

The Membership Fee

is $2.00, which pays all the expense for the first year. The annual dues after the first year is $1.50. Part of the fee and dues is retained in the local union treasury; the apportionment will be fully explained in the instructions.

A local union is wanted at every town, city and shipping point where not already established. Send for instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., to

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Indianapolis, Ind.

"Of one thing I am certain,
From the widest range of view,
Old fashioned types must stand aside
And make way for the new."

—o—

Any farmer who thinks he is too busy now to prepare for right marketing of the 1912 crops is a foolish man.

—o—

We were impelled to make the above remark after reading the report of the meeting of the Indiana and Ohio Egg and Poultry Association at Indianapolis, April 4th.

—o—

This is one of the strongest combines in the central states. It is one of the greatest factors affecting the cost of living and often unfairly low prices for eggs and poultry to the producers. It met behind closed doors, therefore the proceedings were kept from the public. One of the prominent members of the association, Mr. J. A. Long, talked some on the outside and these are some of the things he is reported to have said:

We are organized merely to help one another.

We do not compete with each other in buying.

When we find a country storekeeper selling poultry or eggs outside of the association we start a wagon out and buy away from him so he can't do any business.

The high prices of eggs was due to the fact that we were able to get hold of the egg supply and hold it for high prices.

I bought thousands of cases of eggs last season at around twelve cents a dozen and shipped them to New York and put them in storage. By holding them off of the market I sold them for thirty-five cents a dozen.

At one time last winter I owned practically every egg in Indianapolis and controlled the egg market in New York City. *I made the market price and I sold my eggs at a big profit.*

I cleaned up more than $75,000 on the deal. That is business. If I can buy eggs at ten cents a dozen and can sell them for $10 a dozen I am going to do it.

How is anybody going to prevent this kind of business? NOBODY CAN DO ANYTHING TO DEFEAT THIS PLAN.

—o—

Will Mr. Long's brutal candor cause farmers and their wives to halt a few minutes in their mad career of producing all they can for Mr. Long and his associates, and think about a plan that will defeat their game?

—o—

Will they take an hour off from their work of producing for others to handle and pocket the profits and see their neighbors about a plan that will prevent this gang of robbers from robbing both ends—the producers and the consumers?

—o—

Mr. Long asks, "How is anybody going to prevent this kind of business?" The producers can combine to help one another, as you have done, and as sure as they will take such a step, your whole organization can be sent to the scrap heap inside of two months.

—o—

You say, "We are organized merely to help one another." Farmers, we want you to take your cue from this declaration. You have been foolish to let this thing go on year after year ever since the discovery of cold storage. Instead of you performing your God-assigned duty to preserve your surplus crops against the time of need, you have turned them over to greedy exploiters who have prostituted one of the greatest discoveries of modern times and made it a curse on you and the consumers of your produce. Somebody stores the surplus. Why not you? You, who brought it into existence—the first owner.

—o—

"We do not compete with each other," Mr. Long said. You have been competing with each other, but this suggests that you should stop it. You can cut out competition and co-operate in marketing as easy as any class of people in the country.

—o—

And he said: "When we find a country storekeeper selling eggs and poultry outside the association we start a wagon out and buy away from him so he can't do any business." A principle of the of the Farmers Society of Equity is:

Co-operation is the great means by which we are to overcome the evil effect of hurtful combinations by others, and controlled marketing is the means in our hands for compelling equitable prices for all products. Members are urged to avail themselves of every opportunity for profitable co-operation in selling and buying and they should hold it their most sacred duty to adhere strictly to this principle and seek to have their neighbors do the same. Adherence to this principle is the test of good membership.

—o—

These things suggest that if any of your neighbors refuse to co-operate to break up the old system and establish the new one they are not entitled to the neighborly co-operation of members.

—o—

"The high price of eggs was due to the fact that we were able to get hold of the supply and hold it for high prices," is another of Mr. Long's statements. This proves that if the producers would have held on to what was their own and stored the eggs themselves, instead of letting Mr. Long and his associates store them, they, the producers, could have made that $75,000 that one man made and what the others made, too.

—o—

"At one time last winter," said Mr. Long, "I owned practically every egg in Indianapolis and made the market price in New York city." But, you, farmers, had all of the eggs before Mr. Long got them and he could not get an egg unless you would sell it to him. This is absolutely true. And Mr. Long asked: "How is anybody going to prevent that kind of business?" Why simply by not furnishing him the chips with which to play the game.

—o—

You know, Mr. Long, and your whole tribe knows that if the farmers refuse to supply you with eggs that your game is beaten. And you know, too, as well as you know anything, that if the farmers will do just what you fellows did—organize—that they can store their eggs in Indianapolis, or New York, or any city in the country exactly as easy and as favorably as you can.

—o—

Egg storing has not begun for this season yet, but it will begin soon. We ask you, Mr. Farmer, and your wife, what are you going to do about it?

—o—

You ask: "What can we do?"

—o—

Your question is easily answered and what you should do to bust the combine is as easy as a, b, c. Get together in local clubs or circles around every market town or shipping point. Agree on a minimum price for fresh eggs, say eighteen or twenty cents a dozen, and when the price will not be paid, don't sell them, but store them. This paper and the Farmers Society of Equity can connect every club or circle up with storage houses in every large market in the country. Have a day each week, or two days, for delivery to the market or station, and if nobody there will buy them at your price, send them off for sale or to store. When they are stored you can borrow as much cash on them as Long and his people wall pay you under the old method.

—o—

Do you see anything wrong with this program? How will it be started?



Don't Pay for This Sheep Shearing Machine Until You See and Examine it

Most dealers have it. If yours hasn't, ask him to get one for you, and when it comes have it set up and try it. If you are convinced that it is what you want, buy it and try it on your sheep with the distinct understanding that it must do the work O. K. or no sale.

This STEWART BALL BEARING MACHINE No. 9

is just the easiest of all shearing machines to turn. A boy can run it all day without tiring. It is ball bearing throughout, including a ball bearing shearing head, shears quick and evenly all over. The price including four sets of knives is only $11.50

It is really a wonderful machine and you will be agreeably surprised at the work it does.

Get your dealer to send now, or if you prefer send $3 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance and you may try the machine and if not satisfied we will refund all you paid out.

Send for copy of new 1913 catalague and Expert Instructions on shearing sheep.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY
224 ONTARIO STREET CHICAGO





ROSES

THAT BLOOM ALL SUMMER

YOUR home made a bower of beauty and fragrance with no expense to you. If you have a bit of garden or lawn there is nothing adds quite so much to its attractiveness and to your enjoyment as these superb flowers. A little work and a small favor secure a wealth of bloom and fragrance, gaining each year in beauty and growth. The varieties offered have been selected for their healthy habit and freedom of bloom and are guaranteed to reach you in good growing condition.

Blue Rose This seems incredible to many, yet it is true that after years of close application and hard work the long-sought color has been obtained. In habit, it is similar to the famous Crimson Rambler, making a quick, rapid growth, covering its branches with rich, glossy foliage more attractive than seen on many other climbing varieties and of a texture insects do not attack. The flowers are produced in a great abundance of mammoth clusters, each individual rose a marvel of mystic beauty and loveliness, possessing the wonderful shade of deep violet-blue. It requires no more care than any ordinary garden-rose, and will be an everlasting object of attractiveness.

Black Rose The most exquisite new variety produced for some time. The color and texture are the most wonderful ever seen in a rose, each petal appearing as though cut from the heaviest velvet, shaded from deepest maroon-red to blackish crimson. The plant is a quick, vigorous grower, absolutely immune to black spot and mildew. It blooms continuously in great successive crops of large, double flowers, possessing a fine fragrance.

White Killarney The wonderful new "Irish Beauty" which has set every one to raving over its surpassing loveliness and elegance, carrying off every prize when exhibited. A description is inadequate to portray the beauty of this variety, a fine robust grower of free branching habit, having an abundance of rich-green foliage. The buds are exquisitely long and pointed, unfolding broad wax-like petals into enormous semifull flowers of pure snow-white, which retain their freshness and beauty for an extensive period after being fully developed.

Yellow Kaiserin Kaiserin adds to its laurels each year, thus gaining new admirers. It is entrancingly beautiful and possesses a rich individual perfume. It is a strong grower, producing successive crops of buds and flowers in the greatest profusion, which are large, deep, and high-built, with wide reflexed petals of the deepest canary-yellow. There is no rose so distinctive in style and elegance.

President Taft A wonderful new introduction and well deserving of its popularity. It is a strong, healthy grower, throwing forth fine, graceful branches, which are densely covered with heavy deep-green foliage and handsome double flowers produced in the greatest profusion. The buds are formed of thick, shiny petals of excellent substance, developing into handsome, large flowers of the brightest, dazzling pink.

Md. Jenny Gillemot A lovely, high-class rose of recent introduction. The growth is vigorous and upright, of branching habit, covered with rich, glossy foliage; but the glory of the variety is in its bloom. It is very large, both in bud and flower, composed of immense petals opening freely. The buds are extra long and pointed; and as it unfolds, it discloses vivid richness of coloring, rare and fascinating, of a deep saffron-yellow, opening canary with dark-golden shadings. A universal favorite as a garden-rose, and as such will please all.

ALL SIX GIVEN FREE TO INTRODUCE THE FARM WORLD

The Farm World is one of the best farm papers published. Every farmer, large or small, should have this paper. Every farmer's wife can get enough hints from the poultry department alone to pay the subscription-price. Every farm boy should belong to The Farm World Boys' League.

Send us 25 cents, and we will send you The Farm World six months, and will send you all six rose-bushes, prepaid. THE FARM WORLD, Chicago, Ill.

Shall we have a convention of egg producers at Indianapolis? The Egg buyers and shippers had one at Kansas City recently; attendance, about 1,500. One at Detroit; attendance about 800. Also many others and this one at Indianapolis on April 4th. Isn't it time to have a convention of producers?

—o—

The agricultural producing sections of our country have been veritable fools' paradises. Isn't it time for you farmers to act more according to the dictates of wisdom? "Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other."—Franklin.

—o—

Let's see how many producers of eggs will attend a convention. (But any co-operation that is undertaken need not be limited to eggs). Below is a coupon. If farmers have one-thousandth part of the interest in the business end of their business—marketing—as they have in producing, enough of these will be sent in to justify calling the convention. You will work about 250 days this year to produce your crops. It will take only one day to attend a meeting to arrange definitely for marketing them on your own terms.

—o—

Don't send the coupon in if you want to continue working for Mr. Long and his crowd, but do send it in if you want this year's work to count for yourself.

—o—

If you are tired and disgusted with the old systems, send in the coupon, but if you like it, and want your children to live under the same conditions, don't send it in.

—o—

If we get enough coupons back to show that farmers and their wives are really wakening up to this matter we will call the convention and have it published in all the papers in Indiana and adjoining states. Then when the convention is over the results will be published all over the country. And the prices agreed on in the meeting, and the plans adopted in this meeting will be the prices and plans for all the egg and poultry producers of the whole country.

—o—

THE COUPON

Up-to-Date Farming and Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.;

If a convention of egg and poultry producers is called to meet at Indianapolis on Saturday, May 4th, I will come.

Name .....

R. F. D. .... P. O. .....

County ..... State .....

(For more names attach to a sheet of paper.)

—o—

Farm women are particularly invited.

—o—

Ex-President Roosevelt in a recent speech, said: "That something is wrong with rural communities is only too well known. There is a growing tendency for all the brightest youth of the country to prefer the chances of a town career * * * This tendency is to be deplored and should engage careful thought where it is the most marked." And this: "I have often stated that I believe it is essential to the welfare of American farmers that they should adopt generally the co-operative system."

—o—

The exact reason that the bright boys leave the farms is because they can make more money down in the city handling farm produce than they can back on the farm producing it—example, J. A. Long and his $75,000 profit in a few months.

—o—

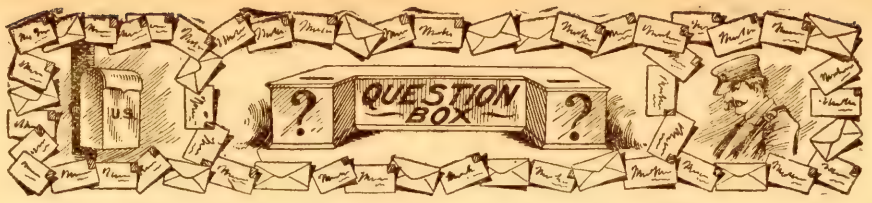
We are here to help you. Now what do you want to do?

—o—

Have you sent the coupon?

—o—

Time is precious. Delays are often costly.



This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered dependable. If a direct reply is wanted enclose two stamps.

QUESTION: *Where can we buy binder twine to good advantage?—Several Inquirers.*

ANSWER: E. J. Fogarty, Michigan City, Indiana, offers both sissal and standard twine at 6 1-4 cents a lb., in carload lots delivered to any station in Indiana. For other points outside of Indiana the delivered price will be quoted on application. The price for less than car loads is 6 1-2 cents at shipping station. Also see our advertising columns.

Q. *Hon. N. T. Blackwell, editor of Cotton and Cotton Oil News, of Dallas, Texas, in a recent address at Oklahoma City said* (1) *"That if the Haflin bill, which seeks to abolish future dealing in cotton, passes Congress, the price of cotton will break $5 a bale." He also said* (2) *"The defeat of the bill, or even an unfavorable report of the committee on agriculture will cause cotton to advance $5 to $10 a bale." He said still further* (3) *that without the cotton exchanges "It would be absolutely impossible to arrive at anything like a fair price for cotton." This is contrary to what* UP-TO-DATE FARMING *has taught. What do you think of it?—B. E. Sandifer, Claremore, Okla.*

A. We think that Mr. Blackwell is either wrong in his convictions, or he is designedly working in the interest of the cotton speculators and against the growers. If abolishing future dealings in cotton would work that way then how does it come that there is a constant demand for and trade in hay, which is a farm product and which is not dealt in on the boards of trade? Has any person having good hay to sell ever failed to find a market for it? And is not the price of hay maintained about on a parity with other farm crops, fluctuating according to the bigness or smallness of the crop? Potatoes are not dealt in on the boards of trade, and if the dire results that Mr. Blackwell predicts would follow if cotton speculation was killed, then might we not expect that potatoes, not having any such guardian would be without a market? "Impossible to arrive at anything like a fair price? Isn't it a fact that whoever has potatoes to sell can always find a market for them? And are there any greater fluctuation or uncertainty in the prices of hay and potatoes, without the good offices of a board of trade or exchange than in the price of cotton?

Kill the cotton exchanges and there will be just as much demand for cotton to a pound and the producers and the consumers will be rid of the powerful, double-headed middle influence, one side trying to put the price down to the injury of the producer and the other side trying to put it up, to the injury of the manufacturer. It is quite likely that immediately the Heflin Bill passes, if it does pass, the price of cotton will go lower or higher—we don't know which. But it is just as certain, in our belief, that when this middle gambling influence is removed that the producers and consumers of cotton will make and maintain more equitable and steady prices than we have had since there was a cotton exchange.

Q. *Must a farmer register as a leaf tobacco dealer in order to sell his and his neighbor's leaf tobacco direct to the consumer, or is he obliged to sell it to warehousemen or manufacturers only? Also, where can I get the full law on this point. —Frank Dittbenner, Franklin, Ky.*

A. Send to the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., for the law and reply to your question.

Q. *Where can I buy a carload of either prairie or timothy hay? We will soon have a union here.—Jas. B. Idoux, R. R. 1, East St. Louis, Ill.*

A. Those who have hay please offer it.

Q. *We bought a carload of corn and paid the draft in full. When we weighed it out it fell short 1,845 pounds. Who must stand this loss?—R. A. Brooks, Sec. Perkins, Okla., local union.*

A. You should never pay a draft for the full amount until you have an opportunity to verify the weight or measure. In purchasing have this understood. Also have it understood where and how the weights shall be verified. This is business. About the shortage, of course you must report to the shipper and if you have weights that carry confidence he may refund at once. If he does not ask your agent for the railroad weight, as all cars are weighed in transit If the railroad weight agrees with yours the seller should refund the difference. If it corresponds with his weight then your weights are most likely in error.

Q. *I want to buy baled hay, corn, oats, bran and middlings. Where can I find them? —E. A. Shafer, Port Trevorton, Pa.*

A. Write to millers in the "Directory" of the F. S. E. for mill feed. Farmers who have the other things please make offer. If you have not got the "Directory" it is because you are not a member of the Society. In such a case send $1 and become a member-at-large.

Q. *Where can I get some yellow pea beans? W. E. Whiteman, R. R. 1, Cherry Valley, N. Y.*

A. We don't know. If any reader has them please offer.

With Organizers and Local Unions

Red Lodge, Montana local union has done well in marketing wheat. L. M. Hutton, secretary, wrote that they shipped three carloads through the Equity System, about 1,000 bushels to the car and netted around eleven cents a bushel more than the local price. Also they bought binder twine at a saving of 1 1-2 cents a pound; sacks at a saving of 1 1-2 cents each; lumber and saved $16 a thousand feet, and cedar fence posts and saved 2 cents each. The secretary reports that "all members who participated in any of this business were well paid and well pleased."

"Our Equity System shipments have been highly satisfactory so far this year (February 20, 1912). We are planning to do big things this year in local No. 6270." This is the way Secretary A. E. Foster, of Summerdale, Ala., wrote.

Gadsden (Ind) local union sold for a member a carload of hay at a gain of $45 over the best home offer, also a carload of oats with a gain of $17.50. The buying so far has been confined to coal. On three carloads the saving was about $100. "All members are well pleased and we feel that the union will do a great good for this community," wrote Secretary G. H. Kincaid.

By the advice of headquarters we shipped our surplus cotton to store. We are highly pleased as cotton has advanced very much. We bought flour and saved 25 cents a cwt. We were about to ship in a carload of corn when our local dealer came down to our price. We now have made satisfactory arrangements to buy all feed through our home dealer.—T. G. Robinson, Sec., Okama, Okla.

W. J. White, Secretary Jennings, Okla., local union, writes that they sold twelve bales of cotton through the Equity System for which they received $381.30, which was a clear gain over the home price of $74. He says the members are well pleased and that they will do much more business when the 1912 crops are ready.

The first local unions in New Mexico were organized by W. J. Clevenger, of Deming, and received at headquarters April 1st. They were Deming, 11 members, and Mountain View, 10 members. These unions are small, but Mr. Clevenger says they will grow and that the members are hustlers.

Another local worthy of special mention is the Goose Creek Valley Fruit and Produce Growers at Oakley, Ida, of 42 members reported by Organizer H. G. Morris, of Oakley. This whole valley is alive to the need of organization for marketing this year's crops and Mr. Morris promises other good reports.

Perkins, Okla., local union was organized only a short time, after nearly all crops were soldfl. But the secretary, R. A. Brooks, reports 13 bales of cotton sold through the Equity System "with entire satisfaction." The members of this local will raise a lot of potatoes this year to sell co-operatively

Florence, Montana, local, S. M. Crocker, secretary, reports 25 cars of hay, 2 cars of oats, 2 cars of potatoes for sale at $11 at $12 per ton, and $1.25 and $1.50 a cwt., respectively. Also delegates were elected to the county convention to be held at Corvalis and three trustees were elected. At the county convention this local will present a plan for handling the crops of the county and for buying farm machinery.

At the last meeting of Twin Lake, Florida, local union, the matter of the purchase of a tract of land on which to build a permanent home and an experiment farm for the benefit of the union, was discussed. An outsider offered a tract, toward buying which he would give $30, providing a school building also be erected on the same. The secretary, Geo. I. Homel, was ordered to investigate and report.

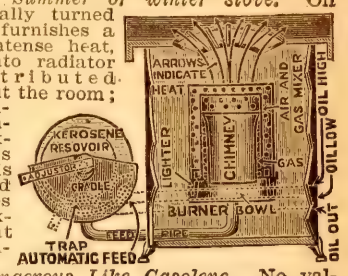
Gresham, Oregon, local union shipped one carload of potatoes to the Equity System at Los Angeles, Cal., with good returns. But the greatest benefit was in the fact that it caused the local buyers to advance their offers so we sold all the remainder at home. When we become strong enough we want a house of our own in Portland and another in San Francisco.—A. R. Lyman, Gresham, Ore.

New Bethlehem, Pa., local union has done quite a variety of business which serves to show the great benefit any local can gain when the business is done on a large scale. B. E. Phillips, Secretary, says: "We marketed 60 turkeys at a gain of four cents a pound; 50 chickens at about the same rate of gain; 300 dozen eggs at 2 cents a dozen gain, and another lot of 200 dozen at 4 cents gain; 100 pounds of butter at about 2 cents a pound gain. The Equity System has done well for us and business will increase. This local grew out of a fertilizer club of about two years standing. We buy fertilizers, oil, wire, twine, cottonseed meal, seeds, groceries, etc., at a saving under retail prices. It is easier to buy than to sell, but we will soon get experience in selling, too. We have 50 members in our local now.

PORTABLE STOVE

Combined Cooking and Heating

The Portable Stove will boil, bake, fry, roast—cook anything. Ideal for quick meals, washing, ironing, hot water, canning fruit, camping. *Summer or winter stove.* Oil automatically turned into gas furnishes a steady, intense heat, passed into radiator and distributed throughout the room; or condensed under cooking vessels the heat is absorbed by articles being cooked. Heat under control.

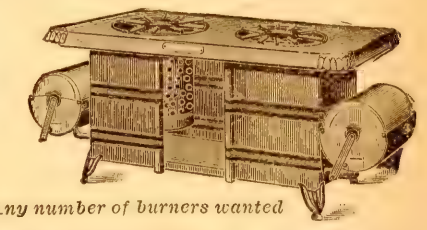


Not Dangerous Like Gasolene. No valves, no wicks—nothing to clog, close up or get out of order. Heats rooms—slow fire or fast fire. No flues or chimneys. Light—pick it up, set it anywhere. *Many thousands* of the Portable Oil Gas Stoves sent to families in all parts of the world. Men and women enthusiastic over its comfort, convenience and economy.

WHAT USERS SAY: "It is so convenient and economical," Rev. P. V. Hawkins, O. "It is clean, convenient, no trouble, burns steadily; perfect baking" Henry Schilling, Ill. *"For Baking it has no equal"* V. E. Bostwick, O. "Bakes pies, cakes, bread; never saw nicer baking done" Mrs. O. Thompson, O. "Never cooked meals so quick and easy" James Newark, Mich. "Baked, cooked, washed, ironed—can do anything my range does." Mrs. M. E. King, Ky. "Cooked for a family of 6 for 5 days with 3 quarts of oil; *they are great time and fuel savers.*" H. M. Irey, Ia. "Heated a room when the temperature was 10 degrees below zero with one radiator." Wm. Baering, Ind. "With the radiator it soon warms up our dining room." J. F. Lisson, Calif. "We are using it to heat our office.' McPherson Co., R. I., *"Only used half a gallon of oil last week* for cooking, baking and ironing." E. N. Helwig, Ont.

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Any number of burners wanted

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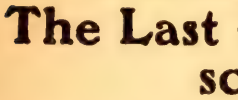
No woman need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and we will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye Medical Institute, 100 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and we will send you postpaid, the wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

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THE FIELD

UP-TO-DATE FARMING will print in this department short letters from its subscribers on any subject of general interest and calculated to further the mission of the paper.

On the Firing Line

DEAR EDITOR, UP-TO-DATE FARMING:
I enclose $1.00 for subscriptions. I only wish I could send you $50 to help carry on your great work. I, too, have been on the firing line a good twenty-five years, and I can see good results. My great hope now is the my only boy, John B., age four years (a name sake of the late Governor Johnson, of Minnesota), can be educated and justified in staying on the farm. His active mind and already helping hand is even now asking the questions about a reasonable profit from agriculture.—Geo. B. Stedman, Utica, Minn.

The Kind of President

DEAR EDITOR:
I became the reader of your paper through the kindness of one of my relatives, and I cannot thank him too much for making me acquainted with it. I think UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the best farm paper published. It ought to be read by every farmer and every workingman. I am glad that there is one farm paper which is trying to have the farmer get the reward for which he works instead of taking one-fourth and giving the other three-fourths to people in cities who rest in easy chairs and wear fine clothes. This is Presidential year. I would like to see a President in the chair for the next four years that will give more attention to the working people, including the farmers, and help them. The other people are now able to take care of themselves. We had poor crops last year and an awful hard winter. I wish you much success in your good work.—Fred E. Brennecke, McCune, Kas.

Praises "The Third Power"

DEAR EDITOR:
I have heard of the Farmers' Society of Equity, and I want to learn about it and how I can become a member, and how it will benefit me in marketing my crops in the future. Last year I raised 3,000 bushels of wheat and my net profit was only $375. I think that is too small a wage for a man with four good horses a year. I managed to get ten of your books, "The Third Power," and I sold them all in two hours. I could have sold a dozen more the same day if I had have had them. I want to get the farmers in this community to organize a local union of the Farmers' Society of Equity. To that end I want to distribute several more "Third Power" books. I find that it contains more sound logic than any book I ever read.—O. S. Faul, Jyman, Idaho.

THE SCHOOL THAT GOES TO ITS SCHOLARS

ONE of the strong reasons why the Canadian Northwest grows so fast is the fact that the Provincial Government, railroads and agricultural associations all co-operate to make the settler successful. One of the activities worthy of mention is the "Agricultural School That Goes to the Scholars." For a few years the government, co-operating with the other agencies, has conducted schools of this kind, but never on a scale that is planned for the future. In a letter from Norman S. Rankin we get the following account of the school as it is conducted now:

The opening session of this year's "School that Goes to Its Scholars," was inaugurated at Gleichen, in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Irrigation Block, last Monday. The attendance, as was to be expected, was very large, practically all the farmers in the district being present. Courses of instruction were given in live stock, dairying, poultry raising, and the growing, judging and grading of grains, while a special feature of the school is a course in domestic science under Miss MacAdams and Miss Perkins, graduates of MacDonald Hall, Guelph, Ontario. While the men were listening to a lecture on grain growing, or the production of beef, in an adjoining tent, the wives were receiving instruction in the preparation and cooking of soups, meats, tough and tender cuts, vegetables, deserts, bread, pastry, and the general cookery of the average household, so that the daily classes of this very enterprising travelling college are as largely attended by the women as by their husbands, and as the attendance of the women at these classes is a guarantee of more toothsome table supplies to the farm, doubtless the husbands are very glad to bring their wives.

The program for one of the day's sessions in domestic science, included the

New Self-Heating Iron

Makes and contains its own heat. Saves its cost every month. Saves miles of walking. Economical, safe, convenient. Used anywhere. Clothes ironed better in half the time. No waiting stopping to change irons. *Right size, right shape, right weight.* Neat, durable. No tanks, fittings, hose, wires standing out at side or back to bother. Cheapest fuel--2 *cts* ordinary ironing. Price low—only $4.50. Sent anywhere. Not sold in stores. AGENTS Make money—quick, sure, easy. All year business. Experience unnecessary. *Sells itself.* Every home a prospect. *All can afford it.* Even two or three sales a day gives $27 to $40 week profit. Easy sell six to a dozen a day. Send no money. Write today for description, selling plan how to get **Free Sample**





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Send Your Name and Address---I want to send you a big, powerful telescope. Nothing so interesting. Enjoy it day and night. Entertain your friends. Interesting, instructive, useful on every farm. Examine fences, houses, stock at a distance. See friends and neighbors miles away. Young folks and old wild about it. Telescopes this size have sold for $5 to $8. We have already given away thousands. Measures closed, 12 ins. opens out OVER 3 1-2 FEET LONG. Brass bound, brass safety caps on ends. Big, powerful; 5 to 10 miles sight range. It will cost you NOTHING—NOT ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY IS REQUIRED. Send for our free offer. UP-TO-DATE, Dept. A] Indianapolis, Ind.

I can say every time it is worth $10.00 to me. I can see cattle at 15 miles and a nickel 600 yds. T. S. Sepeda, Morgan Hill, Cal.

The Last Call for Renewals and Subscriptions at Old Rate

WE HAVE already announced that the present subscription price of this paper will end on May 1st, and that the price after that date will be 35 cents a year. The difference is not much, but we hope it will be sufficient to meet the increased cost of publishing. Also we hope that it will enable us to carry out SOME of our plans for the improvement of UP-TO-DATE FARMING in quality of paper, appearance and contents. The publishers don't want to make any money now, but we do want to make the most helpful farm paper even more helpful, and we want to put it in every American farm home.

Apropos of this subject—the subscription price—we print from a letter just received from a subscriber as follows:

I don't want to dictate to you the price you should charge for UP-TO-DATE FARMING but I will give my idea about it. Comparing this paper with other good farm papers it ought to be worth $1 to any farmer. Fifty cents for a single year would certainly be very cheap. I therefore suggest that you make the subscription price 50 cents a year, three years for $1.00, and in clubs of five or more, 35 cents a year. Then you could give the agent one-half and he would have something to work for, and you would have something left to make the paper still better. It seems to me that you must be spoiling the reputation of a good paper to advertise it at 12 1-2 cents.—HENRY G. LILLEMAAEN R. F. D. 1 Wendell, Minn.

The points made by Mr. Lillemaen are good ones, but inasmuch as the new rate has been announced it will hold until further notice. So, remember, that the 25-cent rate for a single subscription, and new subscribers in clubs of four or more at 12½ cents each will end May 1st. We will accommodate all who want to renew or subscribe previous to an on that day at the present rate regardless of the opinion of Mr. L. that it is worth $1.00.

The following are entitled to special mention for clubs sent, since our last report.

Alamaba—F. G. Rogers, A. H. Green, D. H. Keel, J. B. Caldwell.
Arkansas— M. J. Slease, S. A. Winford, Wesley S. Butler.
California—C. W. Ashinger, Geo. Daniel.
Colorado—Fred I. Garlandfi, Frank Hodges.
Georgia—King Gwinn.
Idaho—C. H. Sheffield, S. J. Defreese.
Illinois—F. D. Smith, Mrs. Hattie Kent, A. Spangler, C. L. French, Alva McDowell.
Indiana—Jacob F. King, Henry Grater, Chas. Borton, Avery Zimmerman, Harlie Hern, Efl N. Larkin, H. B. Vansickle.
Iowa—J. W. Ridler, Martin Olsson.
Kansas—Mrs. J. S. Stevenson, Ira W. Ely, A. J. Hughes, D. Morris, N. Molyen, J. H. Jacobs, W. S. Roby.
Kentucky—Mrs. Alice Farghn, C. M. Wiley, R. C. Stephenson, Gaston Petit, A. R. Hoover, Allen Claycomb, Woodward Hensley, J. J. Roberts.
Louisiana—J. S. Adams.
Maryland— S. M. Foltz.
Michigan—Enoch Yumley, A. M. Pettit, Frank Ingalls, Orlando Perly, Carl Schrumpf, E. G. Brege, Wm. Kehler, Jesse Wheet, Anson Horne, Wm. Bennett, Geo. E. Merrill.
Minnesota—Mrs. S. L. Martin, L. M. Grant.
Mississippi—Fannie Hamilton, J. E. Morris, G. W. Williams.
Missouri—Arthur L. Swearinger, H. P. Dingwerth, B. F. Irby, Geo. B. Davis, John P. Kock, G. W. Rogers, Martha Cooper, Ila J. Marsh, Aug. G. Heidbreder, Otto Gashman.
Nebraska—W. M. Reis.
New York—Milo Thayer, W. D. Sleeped, Wm. H. Springfield, Ernest Impson.
North Carolina—L. L. Joyce, J. H. Adams A. Rose, W. T. Wall.
North Dakota—Peter Lundberg, W. V. Baker, Edw. Murphy.
Ohio—E. R. Brekster, E. E. Kingrey, Eugene Goux, S. D. Welibaum, A. M. Allison, Ira Hutton, J. B. Hodson, Ihiah Cline, D. A. Morey, J. F. Pearce, E. E. Burton.
Oklahoma—Mrs. Thenie Fuller, J. W. Murray, T. S. Price, J. L. Ownsby, R. H. Lauderdale, Andrew Calvert, J. A. Hobbs, Emil Johnson, No name.
Pennsylvania—Amos Heisey, Emory Thomas, Jesse Millum, Fred Rosebach, H. L. Megargel, Thos. I. Messinger, E. E. Thomas, Coyl E. Barrick.
South Dakota—D. W. Bennett, John Paul, Henry Paul.
Tennessee—W. E. Ford, Herbert E. Dulaney, Walter Biddle, Luther Pafford, B. Copeland.
Texas—C. B. Donaldson, T. H. Prescott, Robt. Studer, J. M. Tipton, Richard Hill, No name.
Virginia—Wm. J. Davis, Mrs. Mack Scott, S. P. Hillman.
Washington—Wm. J. Schmidt, Ida Fields, E. N. Romberger.
West Virginia—E. W. Koohler, Wilbert Martin, Pearl Milleson, Virgie Williams.
Wisconsin—Peter T. Nelson, Jacob Messenger, D. S. Rockman, D. S. Rockman, John McConnell, Mrs. Leo Garbarskie.

Send the club blank unless you don't want to mutilate your paper. In such a case use a sheet of paper.

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FARM WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commission. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

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At last after spending $20,000 and suffering untold agony for thirty-six years, I discovered a remedy which permanently cured me, and I want to send every rheumatism sufferer a

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composition and care of milk, the incubating and rearing of poultry, a demonstration in breadmaking, while on another afternoon the wives were instructed in making quick breads, at the same time their husbands were listening to lectures on skimming and milk testing, or an interesting illustrated talk on poultry. The farmer was advised regarding the ripening of cream, so that he might know how best to save all butter fat, and the good wife was instructed in churning and the making of toothsome deserts and delicious cakes. Special lectures on stock breeding and judging and the propagation of grains especially adapted to Alberta climate are daily features of the school and at the close of the session an examination in stock judging with the aid of a score card was held.

Judging by the great increase of crops grown in the Canadian Northwest in 1911 over 1910 the government and other agencies are to be congratulated on the results to which their efforts no doubt contributed. There is no question about the sincere desire on the part of the government, the railroads and the agricultural associations to make agriculture in Canada profitable. As far as volume of production is concerned they are succeeding and all that we can urge in addition to the work already being done is as much co-operation in marketing as there is in producing. But this is a matter than the farmers must largely do themselves and we hope the congestion of the railroads, as experienced the last season, will cause them to build granaries to hold their grain and let it go on the market gradually. This is also a legitimate subject for the government schools to urge on its scholars.

Organizers

THE Farmers Society of Equity wants an organizer in each community.

A local union must be organized at each market town and city or shipping station. We have an exceptionally good proposition for the right person. The right person is any man who stands well among his neighbors and wants a better marketing system established, as well as the ability to buy everything at wholesale prices.

Hundreds of organizers who succeed locally will be given a larger field. If you want to employ part, or all of your time profitably, write for our terms. But more than the pay for the work will be the benefits gained through co-operative selling and buying by every farmer.

A post card or letter will bring full particulars by return mail. Don't delay. Every field should be occupied.

Farmers Society of Equity
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35 Embroidery Designs



Without Cost

Here are 35 Beautiful Embroidery Designs that I have secured exclusively for the ladies of my large UP-TO-DATE family. In the assortment are 6 Embroidery Borders, 4 Butterflies, 5 Emblems, 2 Alphabets, 2 Initial Wreaths and innumerable other beautiful and attractive designs.

The designs can be easily and readily transferred to the fabric without the use of a flat-iron, stamping compound or any other out-of-date accessories. Each design can be transferred six or eight times.

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For a limited time I am offering a trial 3-month subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING for the exceedingly small sum of 10 cents.

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J. A. EVERITT, Editor Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis

When one stops to think about it, isn't it a wonder no one has improved the old farm wagon in years and years? Just think what it would mean to you on your farm to have a wagon box that could almost instantly be converted into any one of fifteen different shapes for as many distinct purposes. Such a wagon box has been invented and will be sold at a reasonable price to farmers. Don't do without it. Sold on free trial for 30 days and freight paid. Write to the American Wagon Company, Dept. 74, 112 W. Adams street, Chicago, Ill., for full particulars.

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Send $1 for 52 Big Weekly Issues

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DALLAS in the Sunny Heart of Texas.

The Road to Providence

(Continued from Page 7.)

The old man's voice rose to a perfect wail, but came down a note or two as Mother hastily reached in the press and drew out a tall, old demijohn and poured a liberal dose of the desired medicine into a glass. She added a dash of red pepper and a few drops of peppermint. This treatment of the Squire's dram in Mother's estimation turned a sinful beverage into a useful medicine and served to soothe her conscience while it disturbed the Squire's appreciation of her treatment not at all. He swallowed the fiery dose without as much as the blink of an eyelid and on the instant subsided into comfortable complacency.

"Please forgive Tom for not having more gumption, Squire, and next time you're took come right over to me same as usual. Course I know all the neighbors feel as how Tom is young and have just hung out his shingle here, and I ain't expectin' 'em to have no confidence in him. I think it my duty to just go on with my usual doctoring of my friends. I hope you won't hold this mistake against Tom."

"Well," said the Squire in a mollified tone of voice, "I won't say no more, but you must tell him to stop fooling with these here Providence people. Stopped Ezra Pike's wife feeding her baby on pot-liquor and give it biled milk watered with lime juice. It'll die—it'll die!"

"Oh no, Squire, it's a-getting well—jest as pert as can be," mother said in a mollifying tone of voice.

"It'll die—it'll die! Cut one er the lights outen Sam Moseby's side—called it a new fangled impendix name—but he'll die—he'll die!"

"Sam's a-working out there on the barn roof right this minute, Squire, good and alive," said Mother Mayberry with a good-humored smile, while Miss Wingate cast a restrained though indignant glance at the doubting old magistrate.

"And old Deacon Bostick drinking cow-hot milk and sucking raw eggs! Te looks like a mixed calf and shanghai rooster! So old he'd oughter die—and he'll do it! Hot water and me in tormint! Hot water on his middle in a rubber bag and nothing inside er him! He'll die—he'll die!"

"Oh no, Squire, the good Lord have gave Deacon Bostick back to us from the edge of the grave; Tom a-working day and night but under His guidance. He have gained ten pounds and walks everywhere. It were low typhus, six weeks running, too! I'm glad it were gave to me to see my son bring back a saint to earth from the gates themselves. Have you been by to see him?"

"Yes," answered the Squire as he rose much more briskly than he had seated himself, and pre-pared to take his departure. "Yes, and it was you a-nussing of him that did it—muster slipped him calimile—but I ain't a-disputing! Play actor, ain't you, girl?" he demanded as he paused on his way out of the door and peered over at Miss Wingate with his beetle, suspicious eyes.

"Yes," answered the singer lady as she went on putting her biscuit into the pan. If her culinary manoeuvers were slow they were at least sure and the "riz" biscuits looked promising.

"Dearie me," said Mother as she returned from guiding her guest down the front walk and into the shaded Road, "it do seem that Squire Tutt gets more rantankerous every day. Poor Mis' Tutt gets just wore out with contriving with him. It's a wonder she have got any ease at all, much less a second blessing. Now I must turn to and make a dish of baked chicken hash for supper to be et with them feather biscuits of your'n. I want to compliment them by the company of a extra nice dish. If they come out the oven in time I want to ask Sam Mosbey to stop in and get some, with a little quince preserves. He brought his dinner in a bucket, which troubled me, for who's got foot on my land, two or four, I likes to feed myself. I expected he was some mortified at your being here. He's kinder shy like in the noticing of girls."

"That seems to be a failing with the Providence young—with Providence people," ventured Miss Wingate with ambiguity.

"Oh, country boys is all alike," answered Mother comfortingly, only in a measure taking in the tentative observation. "They're all kinder co-ting tongue-tied. They have to be eased along attentive, all 'cept Buck Peavey, who'd like to eat Pattie up same as a cannibal, I'm thinking, and don't mind who knows it. Now the supper is all on the simmer and can be got ready in no time. Let's me and you walk down to the front gate and watch for Tom to come around the Nob from Flat Rock and then we can run in the bscuits. Maybe we'll hear some news; I haven't hardly seen any folks today and I mistrust some mischief are a-brewing somewhere."

And Mother Mayberry's well trained intuitions must have been in unusually good working order, for she met her expected complications at the very front gate. She was just turning to point out a promise of an unusually large crop of snowballs on the old shrub by the gate-post when a subdued sniffling made itself heard and caused her to concentrate her attention on the house opposite across the Road. And a sympathy stirring scene met her eyes. Perched along the fence were all five of the little Pikes clinging to the top board in forlorn despondency. On the edge of the porch sat Mr. Pike in his shirt sleeves with his pipe in one hand and the Teether Pike balanced on his knee. His expression matched that of the children in the matter of gloom, and like them he glanced apprehensively toward the door as if expecting Calamity to issue from his very hearthstone.

"Why, what's the matter?" demanded Mother as she hurried to the edge of the sidewalk followed by the singer lady, whose acquaintance with the young Pikes had long before ripened to the stage of intimate friendship. At the sight of her sympathetic face, Eliza, the first Pike, slipped to the ground and buried her head in her new but valued friend's dainty muslin skirt. Bud, the next rung in the stair steps licked out his tongue to dispose of a mortifying tear and little Susie sobbed outright. At this juncture, just as Mother was about to demand again an explanation of such united woe, Mrs. Pike came to the door, and a large spoon and a bottle full of amber, liquid grease made further inquiry unnecessary.

"Sakes, Mis' Mayberry, I certainly am glad you have came over to back me up in getting down these doses of oil. Ez," with an indignant and contemptuous glance at her sullen husband, "don't want me to give it to 'em. He'd rather they'd up and die than to stand the ruckus, but I ain't a-going to let my own children perish for a few cherry seeds with a bottle of oil in the house and Doctor Tom Mayberry's prescription to give 'em a spoonful all around." Mrs. Pike was short and stout, but with a martial and determined eye, and as she spoke she began to measure out a first dose with her glance fixed on young Bud, who turned white around his little mouth and clung to the fence. Susie's sobs rose to a wail and Eliza shuddered in Miss Wingate's skirt.

(To be Continued.)



Eight Beautiful Roses Will Bloom This Season

We want every reader and subscriber to have this fine assortment of rose bushes. Each variety is a valuable one, noted for its wonderful vigor and hardiness, beautiful in form and coloring. We have used great care in selecting for you this list of hardy ever-blooming roses, which quickly produce large, symmetrical plants, clothed with clean, bright foliage and bearing great loads of beautiful flowers. Everyone can succeed with them as they thrive in all sections of the country with ordinary care and are the kind that bloom every month of the growing season.

They are guaranteed to reach you in good, healthy condition, as all details for careful packing have been arranged for and with each package we send complete directions for their planting, care and culture.

WITHOUT COST

ETOILE DE FRANCE

This rose has been selected from the almost unlimited list of hardy red roses as being the acme of perfection. A giant in hardiness and sturdiness, the plant forms a magnificent bush which is an ornament to all gardens. Great masses of the most beautiful roses imaginable are borne all summer. One of the finest of all garden roses.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA

This wonderful rose is a crowning masterpiece. With a hardy, vigorous constitution, it has the most magnificent foliage that is possessed by any variety. Blooms continuously producing immense, deep, double grandly former flowers.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH

An indispensable rose for bedding or decorative purposes just recently introduced but fast gaining popularity by its wondrous beauty. It is hardy enough to withstand all climates.

ETOILE DE LYON

To obtain a pure yellow rose to meet all the requirements of the perfect bedder has been the aim of rose wizards for some time and a fine strong grower, thriving with ordinary care and producing a profusion of glorious flowers all summer.

HELEN GOULD

No garden collection would be complete without this most valuable red rose. Great masses of splendid, rich, velvety roses are produced all through the summer impressing everyone with their superiority and great beauty. The buds are of unusual size and exquisitely shaded, the petals of which are smooth and velvety.

BLACK ROSE

The large, beautiful flowers look as if cut from the heaviest rich velvet, shading from deepest maroon red to blackest crimson. They are produced in successive crops the entire growing season.

WHITE—KILLARNEY

The wonderful new "Irish Beauty" is setting everyone to raving over its surpassing beauty and elegance. The buds are exquisitely long and pointed, unfolding broad, wax-like petals into enormous semi-full flowers of pure white.

DOROTHY PERKINS (Climbing)

This rose is perfectly hardy and a rapid, vigorous grower. The rich, deep-green foliage is extra-ordinarily beautiful. It is extremely free in bloom, producing flowers in immense clusters, each rose being perfect in form and size.

My Offers

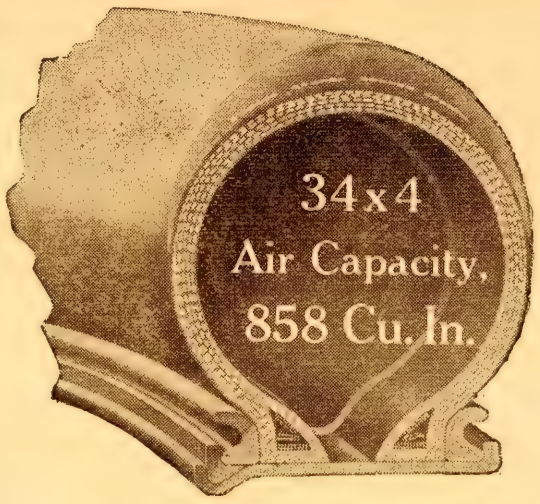
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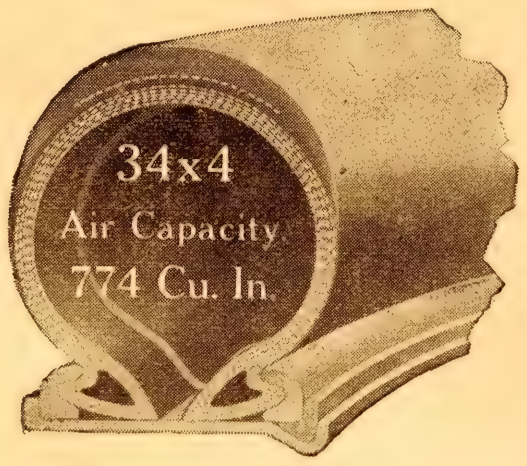
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Which Tire?



No-Rim-Cut Tire
10% Oversize

This is the Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tire — the hookless tire — the oversize tire.

The tire that cuts tire bills in two.

More than one million have been tested out, on some 200,000 cars. As a result, this tire outsells any other tire that's made.

Our Patent Type

In the base of this tire run six flat bands of 126 braided wires. These make the tire base unstretchable.

The tire can't come off, because nothing can force it over the rim flange. Yet it removes, by removing a rim flange, like any quick-detachable tire.

This tire doesn't hook to the rim flanges. So your removable flanges are simply reversed — slipped to the opposite sides. They curve outward then, not inward.

Should the tire become wholly or partly deflated it rests on a rounded edge. Rim-cutting is thus made impossible.

We control by patents the only way to make a practical tire of this type. That is why the demand for tires that can't rim-cut centers on the Goodyear tire.

The Passing Type
No Oversize

This is the old type—the hooked-base tire—which No-Rim-Cut tires are displacing.

It is on the same rim as the No-Rim-Cut tire, but the flanges must be set to curve inward.

23 per cent of these tires become rim-cut by these curved-in flanges.

Yet these tires — wasteful and worrisome, and of lesser capacity —cost the same as Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

Save 48 Per Cent

No-Rim-Cut tires are 10 per cent larger than these old-type tires. And that 10 per cent oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

They save in addition the ruin of rim-cutting, which is 23 per cent.

Tens of thousands of motorists have proved that these tires cut their tire bills right in two. And the demand for these tires, in the past 24 months, has increased by 500 per cent.

GOODYEAR

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Self-Raised
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Tempest and Sunshine
Rosamond
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Lena Rivers
Meadow Brook
Darkness and Daylight
The Leighton Homestead
Maggie Miller
Dora Deane
Millbank

Reo the Fifth—$1,055

It Took 25 Years to Build It

By R. E. Olds, Designer

I have spent 25 years in building automobiles. Reo the Fifth is my 24th model.

I have watched every improvement, all the world over, from the very start of this industry.

I have had actual experience with tens of thousands of cars, under every condition that motorists meet.

All I have learned in those 25 years is embodied in this car. And I know of no other engineer in the business who builds cars as I build this.

My Precautions

What I mean is this:

The need for infinite care, for utter exactness, for big margins of safety is taught by experience only.

Countless things which theory approves are by use proved insufficient.

Splendid cars fall down on little points. The maker corrects them. Then something else shows unexpected shortcomings.

Perfection is reached only through endless improvements. It comes only with years of experience. Were I buying a car I would want it built by the oldest man in the business.

For Example

All the steel I use is analyzed, so I know its exact alloy.

The gears are tested in a crushing machine with 50 tons' capacity. Thus I know to exactness what each gear will stand. I used to test them, as others do, with a hammer.

I use Nickel Steel for the axles and driving shaft, and make them much larger than necessary. These parts can't be too strong.

I use Vanadium Steel for connections.

One after another I have cut out ball bearings, because they don't stand the test. I use roller bearings — Timken and Hyatt High Duty. There are only three ball bearings in this whole car, and two are in the fan.

I test my magneto under tremendous compression, and for ten hours at a time. My carburetor is doubly heated—with hot air and hot water. Half the troubles come from low grade gasoline, and this double heating avoids them.

I insist on utter exactness, a thousand inspections, tests of every part. As a result, errors don't develop when the car gets on the road.

Costly Care

I give to the body the same care as the chassis, for men like impressive cars.

The body is finished in 17 coats. The upholstering is deep. It is made of genuine leather and filled with hair.

The lamps are enameled. Even the engine is nickel trimmed. I finish each car like a show car.

The wheels are large, the car is over-tired. The wheel base is long, the tonneau is roomy, there is plenty of room for the driver's feet.

All the petty economies, which are so common, are avoided in Reo the Fifth.

My Level Best

This car embodies the best I know. It is built, above all, to justify men's faith in my designing.

Not one detail has been stinted. Not one could be improved by me if the car was to sell for $2,000.

Reo the Fifth marks my limit. I will yield my place as the dean of designers to a man who can build a car better.

Center Control
No Side Levers

In this car I bring out my new center control. All the gear shifting is done by moving this handle less than three inches in each of four directions.

There are no side levers, so the entrance in front is clear. Both brakes are operated by foot pedals, one of which also operates the clutch.

This fact permits of the left side drive. The driver may sit, as he should sit, close to the cars he passes—on the up side of the road. This was formerly possible in electric cars only.

The Little Price

The initial price on this car has been fixed at $1,055. But our contracts with dealers provide for instant advance.

This price, in the long run, I regard as impossible. It is based on maximum output, on minimum cost for materials.

We have a model factory, splendidly equipped. Our output is enormous. We have spent many years in cutting cost of production. And this year we save about 20 per cent by building only one chassis in this great plant.

We can undersell others, and always will. But the present price is too low under average conditions. I am sure it must be advanced, and those who delay must expect it.

This car will never be skimped, while I build it, to keep within an altruistic price.

You Can See It
In a Thousand Towns

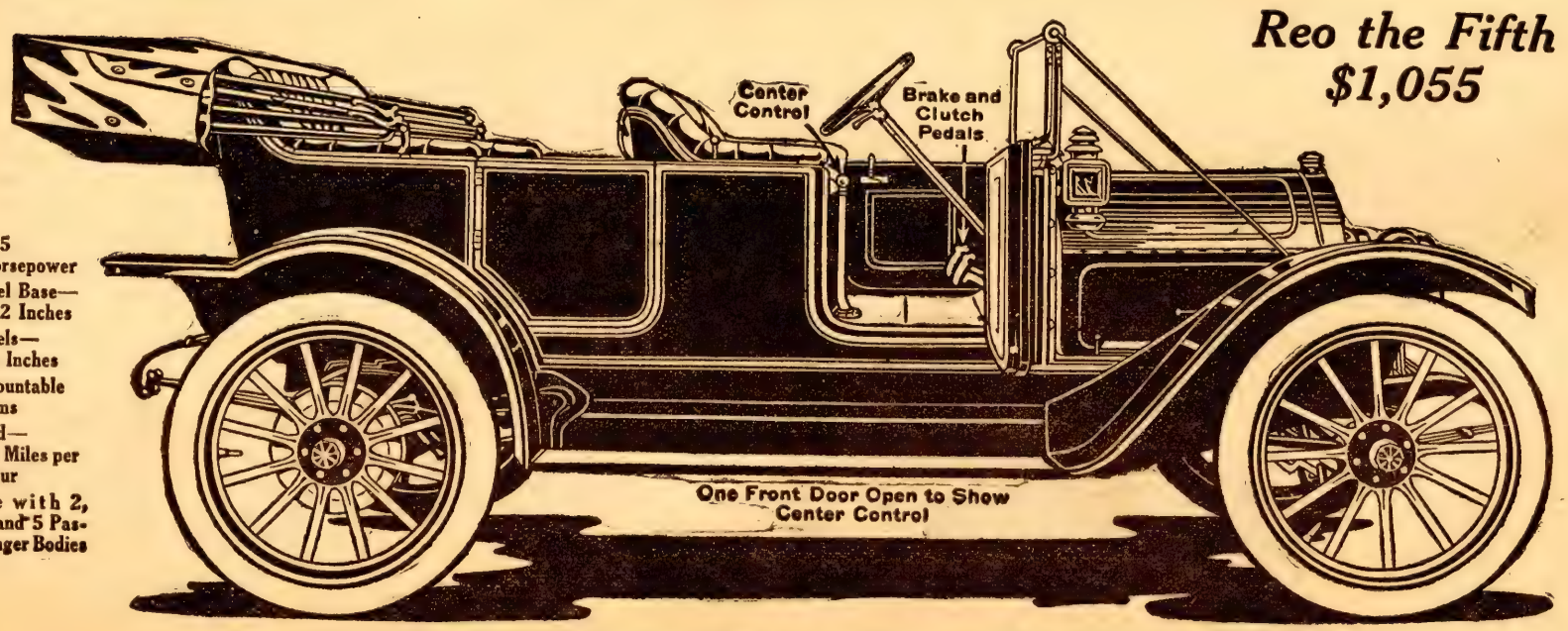
We have dealers in a thousand towns. When you write us for catalog we will tell you the nearest.

Write today for this book. It pictures the various up-to-date bodies, and shows all the interesting facts. The Roadster type sells for $1,000.

Never was a car in all my experience made so welcome as Reo the Fifth. Men miss a treat who fail to see this car. Address

R. M. Owen & Co. General Sales Agents for Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.

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Reo the Fifth $1,055

30-35 Horsepower
Wheel Base—112 Inches
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Demountable Rims
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Made with 2, 4 and 5 Passenger Bodies

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip-cover, windshield, gas tank and speedometer—all for $100 extra. Self-starter, if wanted, $20 extra.

(63)

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

May 1, 1912 Indianapolis, Indiana

READ In This Issue

Development of Selfish Control the Fate of Nations	Page 3
An Anomalous Presidential Contest	Page 4
Farmers Society of Equity	Page 18

Now's the time to Organize



Your LOCAL UNION

And the sooner you organize it, the sooner it will help you.

There Is No Other Farm Paper Like This in the World

The POSTAL saves you money and safeguards your health

THOUGHTFUL people throughout the country arrange policies in the POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY because, *first*, it supplies sound legal-reserve protection at lower net cost than any other company and, *second*, because it performs an important service in *health-conservation* for its policyholders.



Postal Life Building
35 Nassau St., New York

The Company cuts out all middlemen and agents; it deals *direct* with the public; its *policyholders* save, and may deduct from their *first* premium (monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual), *a guaranteed commission-dividend* (ranging up to 50% of the premium) corresponding to what *other* companies pay out the *first* year to their *agents*.

In *subsequent years*, POSTAL LIFE policyholders can deduct the *agent's renewal-commission* of 7½% of the premium as paid; also an *office-expense saving* of 2% making up the

Annual Dividend of 9½% Guaranteed in the Policy

The Company also apportions and pays the usual contingent dividends that other companies pay, ranging in the POSTAL for 1910 up to 20 per cent of the annual premium. The dividends apportioned and paid *this year* will be even larger than heretofore.

Furthermore, the Company's Health Bureau performs an important service in *health-preservation* by issuing Health-Bulletins for the benefit of its policyholders and by granting to those who desire, one medical examination each year at the expense of the Company, thus detecting incipient disease in time to check or cure it.

Bear in mind*, POSTAL LIFE policies are binding on the Company, *wherever the insured lives.

By doing business through the mails —*direct*—the Company is able to effect important savings for policyholders, and also *brings* the benefits of insurance protection and health conservation to the *remotest sections of the country*, thus performing *a genuine public service* akin to rural free delivery and the proposed parcels post.

For the reasons here stated and others, the POSTAL LIFE is justly designated "The Company of Conservation"—of *money* and of *health*.

'Twill pay you to find out just what *you* can save on any standard form of policy, provided you are an acceptable risk.

Strong Postal Points

First: *Old-line, legal reserve insurance*—not fraternal or assessment.

Second: *Standard policy reserves*—now more than $10,000,000.

Third: *Standard policy provisions*, approved by the State Insurance Department.

Fourth: *High medical standards* in the selection of risks.

Fifth: Operates under *strict State requirements* and subject to the United States postal authorities.

Just write and say: "*Mail full insurance particulars as per advertisement in* UP-TO-DATE FARMING OF MAY 1.

And be certain to give your *occupation* and the *exact date of your birth.*

The Company will then promptly send you *(by mail only) exact figures for your age* with the amount of dividends, *guaranteed* and otherwise, now being paid.

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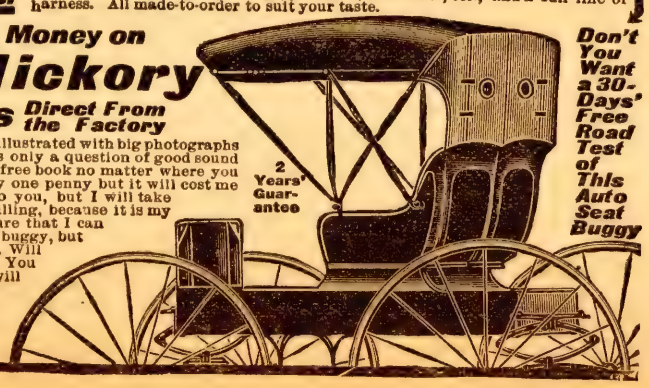
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It's the best one I have ever gotten out. It has more styles to select from, both in vehicles and harness. Why try to select a buggy from two or three shop-worn, dust-covered samples, when I will send right to your home a book that shows in big, actual photographs more vehicles than you can find in 25 stores. Local dealers carry only a few styles to select from. I make 125 styles of automobile seat buggies, surreys, phaetons, road carts, etc., and a full line of harness. All made-to-order to suit your taste.

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All explained fully and illustrated with big photographs in my big new book. It is only a question of good sound judgment to send for this free book no matter where you buy. It will cost you only one penny but it will cost me many pennies to send it to you, but I will take the chance if you are willing, because it is my only salesman and I am sure that I can not only give you a better buggy, but save you a lot of money. Will you write for the book? You are invited to do so. I will pay the postage.

H. C. PHELPS, Pres.
The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Company,
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Don't You Want a 30-Days' Free Road Test of This Auto Seat Buggy

Warning to Wheat Growers

WEAK Wheat and How to Help It," is the title of a circular sent out by the Middle West Soil Improvement Committee. Considering the alarming condition of the winter wheat crop everything possible should be done to save what is left and help the weak plants to recuperate. Following are the recommendations of the committee:

The wheat plant requires heat, air, moisture and available plant food in order to live and make satisfactory growth. The lack of any one of these essentials means death to the crop. As the warm sun of spring beats upon the hardened wheat fields, it causes the evaporation of hundreds of barrels of water a day from a 50 acre field, because the water connection between the surface soil and the water supply below is complete. Now, to stop this great evaporation, and to allow air to enter into the soil spaces, the farmer must act quickly if he is to save his crop.

He should roll his wheat field as soon as it will bear a team upon it, and follow this rolling immediately with a light harrowing. If he has a "weeder" he can accomplish a great deal of good by going over the wheat crop with this tool. If he has harrows with adjustable teeth, he should throw these teeth back at an angle of 45 degrees and harrow the field, going back and forward over the field parallel with the wheat rows. This harrowing will not stir the surface deep enough to injure the wheat roots, but will help the soil conditions greatly by preparing a surface mulch. This surface mulch will break up the water connection in the soil and effectively prevent an injurious amount of evaporation. Always following rolling with a light harrowing.

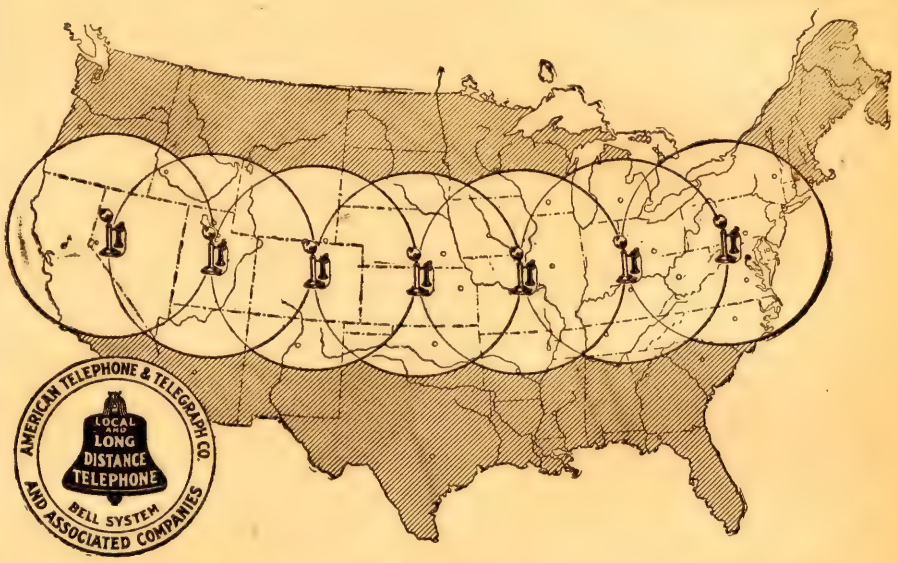
If, however, the farmer does not have a roller, or if he does not think it wise to roll the wheat, he can help the weak wheat crop a great deal by a careful harrowing.

The tiny weak plant needs special nourishment. It should have an abundance of readily available plant food of the right kind to give it a vigorous start and maintain it in vigorous growth. Such help can be supplied by broadcasting 100 to 300 pounds an acre of a fertilizer analyzing about 3 per cent. to 5 per cent. ammonia; 6 per cent. to 8 per cent. phosphoris Acid, and 5 per cent to 7 per cent. potash. This should be broadcasted or distributed on the wheat through the fertilizer attachment of the wheat drill. If the wheat drill is used, of course the disks will be left suspended so that they will not cut the young wheat plant. This fertilizer should be put on the wheat just before it is rolled. The harrowing will work it into the soil.

The above operations can be carried on even until the wheat is up four inches, without injury to the crop. This practice is common among European wheat growers.

If grass and clover seed is sown upon the wheat field in early spring, practice of this early cultivation will bury the seed sufficiently deep to insure good germination. The addition of available plant food in the forms mentioned, will greatly increase the chances of a successful "catch of grass."

By such treatment, weak wheat will be greatly benefited and materially assisted towards a profitable yield of superior quality of grain.



The Chain of Communication

EACH Bell Telephone is the center of the system. This system may be any size or any shape, with lines radiating from any subscriber's telephone, like the spokes of a wheel, to the limits of the subscriber's requirements, whether ten miles or a thousand.

Somewhere on the edge of this subscriber's radius is another who requires a radius of lines stretching still further away. On the edge of this second subscriber's radius is still a third, whose requirements mean a further extension of the lines, and so on.

This endless chain of systems may be illustrated by a series of overlapping circles. Each additional subscriber becomes a new center with an extended radius of communication, reaching other subscribers.

However small the radius, the step-by-step extension from neighbor to neighbor must continue across the continent without a stopping place, until the requirements of every individual have been met.

There can be no limit to the extension of telephone lines until the whole country is covered. There can be no limit to the system of which each Bell telephone is the center, up to the greatest distance that talk can be carried.

Because these are the fundamental needs of a nation of telephone users, the Bell System must provide universal service.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

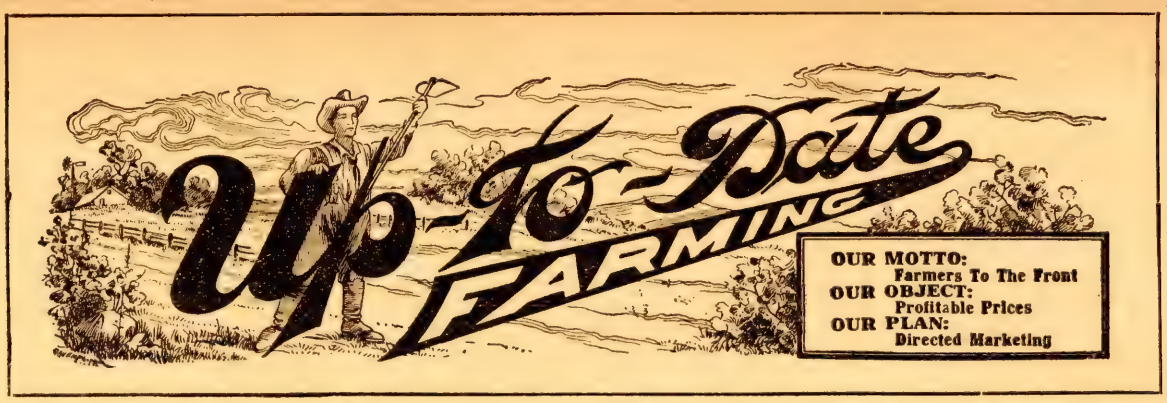
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May 12

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Indianapolis Indiana

15th Year—Number 9 INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA May 1, 1912

EDITORIAL

Development of Selfish Control the Fate of Nations

THE peoples and nations of the world have found it difficult to maintain popular government—equal rights and opportunities for all the people, to be abridged only by individual wrong doing. The shrewd and selfish, by various means and manipulations, have outwitted the masses, and got such control of governments as have diverted them to the benefit of the few against the many. This has been the fate of nations as far back as history tells us of them. It seems to have so far been the fate of the human family.

The hardy pioneers of this country, however, who had pushed into an unoccupied and unknown wilderness to lay the foundation for a nation, and afterwards fought and won the right to establish a government, thought they had solved the problem of continued equal rights and privileges in the nation of which the Stars and Stripes became the emblem. But the spirit of selfishness and the power of greed have developed here as they have developed in the ancient and modern nations of the world.

A writer in the Strand Magazine calculates that six men, four of whom belong to this country, practically control the wealth of the world, and controlling the wealth they could easily control all its other interests, including its governments. These men are John D. Rockefeller, J. Pierpont Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, Astor, Lord Strathcona and Lord Rothschild. The writer referred to says these six men combined own not less than five billion dollars! That is a sum uncountable, and when we remember that there are not a billion of seconds in thirty years, its enormity begins to manifest itself. These six men, united or banded together, could accomplish anything that money could do. They could marshal armies as governments do, wage wars, conquer nations, monopolize industries, control farming and all other sources of production, build or destroy railroads, buy up the people's homes—make themselves arbiters of the world's destinies and the world's inhabitants practically their slaves.

But is it possible they could do that? Keep in mind the five billion dollars they are said to be the owners of, and note the money cost of the great events of the past. It cost only $700,000,000 to win the American colonies from England and found this Republic. For twenty-five years Great Britain waged a finally successful war against Napoleon and his forces, exiling the great Emperor, at a cost of a little more than three billion dollars. The Crimean war cost the conquerors only $150,000,000, and the South African war cost England but little more than a billion. With the money these six men possess they could have waged any of these wars and had money left.

Should they unite in a wish to control the seas, and combine their wealth for that purpose, with half of it they could build a fleet that would conquer the world. The recognized strongest fleet on the waters, that of Great Britian, the writer referred to says could be duplicated for about one billion dollars. And how easy would it be for them to become possessed of the world's merchant marine, and thus control the trade among nations!

Should they become benevolently inclined they could give $50 each to every man, woman and child in the United States, and have for each of themselves a magnificent fortune left. To give $50 each to our 90,000,000 people would require $4,500,000,000. This would leave as the combined wealth of the six men named $500,000,000, or more than $80,000,000 for each of them.

It would be an easy matter to leave out the two men that belong to other countries and substitute for them three or four Americans, and have the same aggregate of wealth owned by a very few, all in this country. We are not contending that these are bad men, or dangerous, but such accumulations of wealth are dangerous, and we wish the people to consider what the possessors of such wealth could do if they would. With such wealth in the hands of so few, it is folly to talk of popular government of equal rights for all and special privileges for none. Self-interest will protect itself if it has the power, and all admit that accumulated wealth has the power, and it will have its share of government protection and favor, no matter who or how many may suffer therefrom.

How has this wealth been accumulated and concentrated? By vigilance on the part of the few, who have watched for opportunities, guarded rights, secured special privileges and built up institutions that have absorbed the general wealth.

From whom has the most of this great wealth been drawn? Naturally and inevitably from those who created it. Those who now possess it did not create it; they accumulated it—gathered it in and piled it up. We are not going to say they have done nothing useful, for that would not be true. These money getters are, many of them, good citizens, and they have promoted and built up great things for the country and the world, but they have not created wealth. Only one class of people create wealth, and that is the agricultural class, and these men of accumulated wealth are not of that class. He who makes "two blades of grass grow where only one grew before," has created the wealth there is in the blade of grass, and those who grow products worth eight billion dollars as American farmers are doing every year—products that did not exist the year before, created that much wealth that never existed before. Hence, these great accumulations must have been drawn, directly and indirectly, perhaps, by the men who now possess it, but by systems that have been built up for that very purpose, systems that have been fostered and operated by the shrewdest and most selfish of greedy men, and that have been connived at and meekly accepted by the class that has created the wealth. From bad to worse has this system grown until it now takes from the farmers their surplus of newly created wealth, and also draws from other classes what other labor may have gathered in, thus creating the oft repeated cry of "high cost of living."

Would any one find a remedy? Knock out the infamous "system," not by violence, but by quietly pruning trading methods, and taking the shorter route of dealing more directly, and thus avoid the gates that take toll from every load as it leaves the farm and also when it is delivered. If there is not a change this country must finally travel the road that has been followed by the nations of history.

A World-Wide Agricultural Movement

THE International Institute of Agriculture, with headquarters at Rome, Italy, may be regarded, in a sense, at least, as a world-wide agricultural movement. Just what benefit it may be to agriculture in general is still an open question. Its meetings are composed of delegates from various agricultural countries of the world, and the meetings are devoted to the discussion of various farm problems, such as are supposed to be of world-wide importance. These delegates cost the countries they represent vast sums of money, and the most unfortunate fact connected with them is that they are necessarily men not very closely identified with farming, and who consequently, know little of the real problems that confront the average farmer. Like the "experts" connected with our own Department of Agriculture, they think they know, but the men and interests they mostly come in contact with give them a distorted view of farming, and what they do leads from rather than toward the real farm problems.

This International Institute, however, seems to be reaching out for both sides of farming. Our representatives in it are asking for a special appropriation of $5,000 in addition to the regular cost of the Institute to this country, to pay for translating and printing various documents issued by it for distribution among our people. The publications it is proposed to thus distribute in this country consist of the monthly bulletin of the Bureau of Agricultural Intelligence and plant diseases, the monthly bulletin of the Bureau of Economic and Social Intelligence, and the monthly bulletin of agricultural statistics. The second of these bulletins, we are told, contains information regarding co-operation in agricultural industry, such as co-operating in marketing, agricultural banking systems, etc.

This is in line with the most important problem now before the farming classes, and strange to say, the most neglected one. A properly directed world movement for co-operative farm marketing would revolutionize farming as a business, and would be the greatest blessing to consumers ever conferred upon them through commercial or industrial sources; and it would at once solve the problem of the high cost of living. It would cut out the possibilities of extortionate greed and keep both selling and buying prices on an equitable level. An abundance of good food, say the American delegation, at prices which afford just remuneration to the producers and are at the same time within the means of the consumer is one of the essentials of a high civilization. Hence, to the problem of the production and distribution of the world's food supply the institute is addressing itself. Besides, the delegates believe it is one of the most potent instrumentalities for the unification of the world, for the promotion of the general welfare of the people's of the earth, for the establishment and maintenance of closer friendly relations among the nations, and for the further development of that earnest co-operation, that unity of action, which is now having such a happy effect in most of the countries of the world.

The important thing for this country is to see to it that our representatives are not held in leash by the heartless speculators that now control our greed promoting system of marketing. If our representatives be thus tinctured with the present buying, storage and high priced selling system, no co-operative plan of marketing will be adopted by the Institute that is not satisfactory to our false marketing monopoly, and will not solve the American marketing problem.

Auction Sale of Fruits

THE boast was made not long ago that there would be sold at auction in Los Angeles, Cal., a hundred carloads of citrous fruits in a hundred minutes. Every possible care was taken, we are told, to secure none but the very best fruit perfectly packed, so as to be ideal for distribution and the retail trade. The fact is, a frolic seems to have been made of the occasion. Jobbers and dealers were invited, and a banquet was served them, so they could have a good time together before the sale.

That hundred carloads of fruit represented a season's labor of hundreds of industrious people whose only hope of an income was the profits derived from that product, **and thus proposing to sell it at auction, giving only a minute to the sale of a car, is an insult to every fruit grower in the country. It is making sport of the labor of the people, and a plaything of what that labor produces.**

Of course, there could be no competitive bidding. The prospective buyers dined together and had a friendly frolic before the sale, and had plenty of time to agree with one another as to prices to be offered. It was an auction sale only in name. It was "you take this car and I'll take that one."

We mention this to try to awaken farmers to what is being done with their stuff and how it is being handled. They are working hard to supply the world with food and luxuries, and after the supply is ready it is being recklessly turned over to others than the users, and it is made a football of speculation all the way between the grower and the consumer. The grower has nothing to do with the price he is to receive for it, nor with what it is to cost the user.

Any other class of people would rebel against such a system, and would require but a single season to wipe it out of existence, not by turbulence, but by taking the marketing of their stuff into their own hands and passing it to their customers at fair and reasonable prices. That is only business, the simplest kind of business, but the welfare of the farmer, justice to the consumer, and the prosperity of the country depend upon it.

Parcels Post and Deficits

THE opponents of a parcels post in this country contend that our annual postal deficit shows that the postal department of the United States is not able to carry mail packages that weigh more than four pounds. A recent investigation of other countries that have a parcels post system shows that only five such countries have a postal deficit at all. Luxemburg has a deficit of only $7,437, and carries by mail packages that weigh thirteen pounds. Chili has a deficit of $178,771; Greece, $68,315; Mexico, $256,633, and Austria, $1,693,157, and they all have a parcels post system. Other countries have a still more extended system and no deficit at all. The United States has no parcels post system, the heaviest packages allowed to go by mail here being four pounds, and for which sixteen cents a pound postage is charged. Yet our postal department has an annual deficit of approximately ten million dollars. Hence it appears that a parcels post is not a deficit maker but rather a preventer of deficits.

But the reason we have no parcels post in this country is that the express companies want the business, and the profits these companies get for carrying packages that ought to go by mail, amount to more than our postal deficit. The present Congress may pretend to yield to the people's demand and provide for some sort of a parcels post, but if they do it will be one that will least interfere with the express monopoly. Yet those same authorities contend that the people shall pay higher postage on papers and magazines—their reading matter.

Farms and Farm Property

Remarkable Thirteenth Census Statistics

A BULLETIN giving a sumary of the thirteenth census statistics regarding farms and farm property will soon be issued. It will show that there were 6,361,502 farms in the United States in 1910 against 5,737,372 in 1900. The farms contain 878,798,000 acres, of which only 478,452,000 acres are improved, or 54.4 per cent. A surprising thing is that less than half of the total area of the country is in farms (46.2 per cent.) and not much more than half of this is improved, or the census shows that almost three-fourths of the total area of the country is outside of the condition of improved farm land. The average size of a farm in 1910 was 138.1 acres; in 1900 it was 146.2 acres.

But the most surprising thing that the bulletin will show is the enormous increase in value of farm land and other farm property in the last decade. The total value in 1910 reached $40,991,000,000. Two-thirds of this represents the land value, about one-sixth the value of buildings and about one-sixth the value of implements, machinery and live stock. The average value of an acre of land is placed at $32.40. The value of all farm property in 1900 was $20,439,090,995, or just about one-half the value in 1910.

Regarding population the census found that the population of the country as a whole increased 21 per cent., the urban population (cities and towns having 2,500 or more population) increased 34.8 per cent., and the rural population increased only 11.2 per cent. The rural population is, thus still greater than the urban, being 49,348,883 and 42,623,338 respectively. But this rural population is not all agricultural because it includes all population outside of towns having less than 2,500 population.

As relates to the prosperity of agriculture the same bulletin will say that the total value of farm property a little more than doubled in the ten years, 1900 to 1910. The greater part of this gain is in land, the value of which doubled and 18.1 per cent more (increased 118.1 per cent.). The census says that the increase in value of land is due "largely to the higher prices of farm products," which makes the land more productive of money.

The following table summarizes, for the United States, the principal facts with regard to farms and farm property for the years 1900 and 1910:

Number, Area, and Value of Farms	1910 (April 15)	1900 (June 1)	Increase Amount	Increase Per Ct.
Population	91,972,266	75,994,575	15,977,691	21.0
Urban population—1	42,623,383	31,609,645	17,013,738	34.8
Rural population—2	49,348,883	44,384,930	4,963,953	11.2
Total number of farms	6,361,502	5,737,372	624,130	10.9
Land area of the country (acres)	1,903,289,600	1,903,461,760	—172,160	
Land in farms (acres)	878,798,325	838,591,774	40,206,551	4.8
Improved land in farms (acres)	478,451,750	414,498,487	63,953,263	15.4
Average acreage per farm	138.1	146.2	—8.1	—5.5
Average impvd. acreage per farm	75.2	72.2	3.0	4.2
Per cent. total land area in farms	46.2	44.1		
Per cent. of lands in farms impvd.	54.4	49.4		
Per cent. of total land area impvd.	25.1	21.8		
Total value of farm property	$40,991,449,090	$20,439,901,164	$20,551,547,926	100.5
Value of land	$28,475,674,169	$13,058,007,995	$15,417,666,174	118.1
Value of buildings	$ 6,325,451,528	$ 3,556,639,496	$ 2,768,812,032	77.8
Value of implements and mach.	$ 1,265,149,783	$ 749,775,970	$ 515,373,813	68.7
Value of domestic animals poultry and bees	$ 4,925,173,610	$ 3,075,477,703	$ 1,849,695,907	60.1
Average val. of all prop. pr. farm	$ 6,444	$ 3,563	$ 2,881	80.9
Average value of all property per acre of land in farms	$ 46.64	$ 24.37	$ 22.27	91.4
Average value of land per acre	$ 32.40	$ 15.57	$ 16.83	108.1

A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. 1. *Pouplation of incorporated places having in* 1910, 2,500 *or more inhabitants. The figure for* 1900 *is not strictly the urban population according to that census, but is the population of the same territories as is included in the figure for* 1910. 2. *Total, exclusive of urban, see note* 1.

Farmers and Life Insurance

MANY a living, we almost said many a fortune, has been saved by insurance. Property is subject to loss or destruction in various ways, and every owner of property is under the risk of this loss. A growing desire among the people, as prudence and intelligence increased, to hire someone else to take this risk, led to the formation of companies that for a percentage of the amount involved, will assume the risk and pay for the property if destroyed. So general and popular is this plan now that prudent people everywhere, and of all classes, insure their property, thus, for a consideration, transferring the risk to others who legally assume it.

Life insurance is this same kind of business, and it is just as commendable. Death is certain, but the time when it will occur is unknown. Life insurance companies take the risk of the time, and agree to pay to the party or parties designated an agreed sum when death claims the person insured, whether in a short or long period. It has often been the case that families have been saved from want, and children have been educated that could not have been otherwise, by this system of insurance. Besides, it gives the person insured a peace of mind and confidence that are actually conducive to health and long life. The man who realizes that those dependent upon him are not properly provided for if death should take him from them feels more or less anxiety, and worries more over the unknown future, than the one who knows that "all is well" with the dear ones left behind should death in an untimely moment claim him for a victim. We know this by experience and by what we have seen of others. A friend of ours once had a severe attack of typhoid fever, and it was thought he could not survive. He was not wealthy and if he died he would leave a large family with limited resources. But he had life insurance that assured him in case of his death his family would be well provided for. He was as anxious to recover as anybody, but this sense of security for his family had a soothing and comforting effect and prevented the worry that would have aggravated the disease and made his recovery more doubtful. In fact, his physician declared that if, instead of this calm feeling of provision for his family, he had been worrying over their future he could not have got well.

We mention that case as only an incident. There have no doubt been many like it. And this insurance, whether of life or property, is as important, we may say, as necessary, to farmers as any other class; and as our rural population reaches more and more after the good things of modern life, these means of security from losses and the calamities that may follow death, are being more generally availed of.

An Anomalous Presidential Contest

THERE was never before in the United States a presidential contest that will at all compare with the one now on in this country. There is an unblushing personal urging of claims to the great office that never appeared before. The avowed and insistant candidates have their campaign managers, with their headquarters established and open, and money is being spent and a hand to hand fight made all over the country for instructed delegates. And there is an acrimoniousness that was never known in an antenomination presidential contest before. Not only the opposing parties fight each other, but the avowed candidates in the respective parties wage relentless warfare within their own party ranks. And in this fight the parties intermingle. The Democrats fight the Republican candidates they dread the most, the candidates they think it would be hardest to beat. For instance, no one believes that the Democratic managers care for the third term fiasco, or for anything Roosevelt may have said at Columbus or elsewhere. All that is a matter for which the Republican party must answer in their nomination, and for which that party must be held responsible in the election campaign. It is no concern of the Democrats now, but they are fighting these things as though their party lives depended upon them, because they are afraid of Roosevelt. It is clear that they dread him as the final candidate much more than they do Mr. Taft.

It is the same way with the Republicans. As yet there looms up in the Democratic party no candidate that distinctively towers above the others, but there is a man in the ranks of that party whom they instinctively fear, and they miss no opportunity to fire a shot at him, and that man is no more a candidate than was Lincoln, or Jackson, or Jefferson, previous to their being made such by the people. But the Republican leaders are afraid he may be, hence their persistent and tantalizing fight upon him.

But the Democrats are fighting each other as relentlessly as the Republicans are. The Clark-Wilson-Harmon fight among the Democrats compares well with the Taft-Roosevelt-LaFollette fight among the Republicans. No matter which of these men should finally become the candidate, it would be no trouble for the opposition to show from the speeches and the press of his own party that he should not be elected president.

No one will pretend to say that this unseemly and untimely fight grows out of a desire to get the best man for President—the man most certain to give the whole people good and honest government. It is born of the insatiable thirst for gain on the part of political leaders. It is purely machine politics—Bossism in full bloom. Men who care more for themselves than they do for the people get control of the parties in different parts of the country and feel that they can benefit more with this man in the presidency than with that, and they fight for the candidate they believe would best serve them. This is the dangerous feature in it not only to the people but to the continuation of the reign of graft and boodle no matter who may be president.

And the candidates themselves are campaigning the States in the interest of their nomination. That is a thing never heard of in the earlier days of the republic. The greatness and dignity of the office, it was thought, made it presumption for a citizen to ask for it, and to go on a speaking tour was regarded as a surrender of dignity on the part of even a president. Andrew Johnson was

Farmers Society of Equity Minimum Prices for the Chief Farm Crops, the Date when set and the Markets reported in each issue of Up-to-Date Farming, since date of announcement

ARTICLE AND DESCRIPTION	Price Set Date	HIGHEST CASH PRICES ON THE DATES NAMED FOR THE GRADES INDICATED																		
		Minimum Price	July 24	Aug. 7	Aug. 23	Sep. 9	Sep. 23	Oct. 4	Oct. 21	Nov. 4	Nov. 18	Dec. 6	Dec. 19	Jan. 2	Jan. 19	Feb. 6	Feb. 21	Mar. 2	Mar. 23	Apr. 6	Apr. 18
OATS, No. 2 White at Chicago	July 24.	.55	.40	.41	.42	.45	.48	.48	.48½	.48	.50	.50	.49	.49	.51	.52¾	.53	.53½	.55	.57	.59
HAY, Choice Timothy, at Chic.	July 24.	$22.@24.	26.00	26.00	23.00	22.00	23.00			22.50		23.50		22.50	24.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	23.00	25.50	26.00
CATTLE, Choice Steers at Indianapolis	July 24.	6.50@7.50	6.60	7.00	6.90	7.65	7.75	7.70	6.50	8.00	8.25	8.25	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.00	8.25	8.00
HOGS, Best Heavies, at Indianapolis	July 24.	7.00@7.50	6.90	7.75	7.85	7.65	7.20	6.90	6.70	6.80	6.60	6.45	6.25	6.30	6.45	6.50	6.45	6.55	7.90	8.15	8.25
COTTON, on the Farm	Sept. 9	13.00				12.25	11.10	10.45	9.70	9.65	9.75	9.60	9.75	9.60	9.80	10.15	10.75	10.60	10.90	11.50	12.05
WHEAT, No. 2 Red, at Chicago	Sept. 23	1.25					.96	.96½	1.02	.97	.89	.98	.98	.97	.98	1.01	.99¾	1.03	1.03	1.04	1.14
WHEAT, No. 1 Northern, at Minneapolis	Sept. 23	1.30					1.12	1.07	1.12	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.06	1.08	1.06	1.08	1.05	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.10
POTATOES, Choice, at Chicago	Sept. 23	.85					.65	.70	.62	.70	.88	.84	.82	.92	1.03	1.06	1.08	1.12	1.17	1.35	1.24
BEANS, Choice Pea, at Chicago	Oct. 4	2.50						2.31	2.48	2.57	2.47	2.35	2.36	2.45	2.55	2.58	2.60	2.53	2.63	2.65	2.65
Corn, No. 2 White, at Chicago	Dec. 6	.75										.60¾	.62	.63	.64	.65	.63½	.67½	.70½	.77	.81½

Above table is one we are proud to present. It tells in condensed form the story of this paper's and the Farmers Society of Equity contest for profitable prices for the 1911 crops. Tens of thousands of farmers act on our advice about marketing and are making big profits, as a result. Compare the cost of the advice (It was 25 cents for a year's subscription and is 35 cents now) with the benefits in any case. For instance, if you raise oats to sell and were a reader of Up-to-Date Farming on July 24, 1911, you would have seen that the minimum price was set at 55 cents although the market price was only 40 cents then. If you would have been guided by this paper you would have held your oats and on March 23d you could have sold at the minimum price, making $15 on each 100 bushels and $150 on a thousand.

Suppose you raised a crop of wheat. If you would have sold it on or before September 23d, the price would have been around 96 cents a bushel, but if you were guided by this paper and held your wheat you could sell it now on the basis of $1.15 to $1.20 a bushel. Your gain would be about $20 a hundred bushels or $200 a thousand.

If a potato grower, and if you dumped your crop last fall, the price was on the basis of 62 to 70 cents a bushel. But the reader of Up-to-Date Farming could know that the minimum price was set at 85 cents a bushel, basis of Chicago market, and he would know that a hundred thousand and more farmers were going to hold for the price which would eventually compel the price to be paid. By November 18th you could have sold at the price making about 20 cents a bushel, $20 a hundred bushels and $200 a thousand bushels. Or if held till about April 1st, the gain would have been 70 cents a bushel, $70 a hundred or $700 a thousand.

Corn, the same way. When the minimum price, 75 cents, was set, December 6th, the market price was 60¾ cents. The minimum was reached before April 1st and the price now is above 80 cents.

This is not a new feature for Up-to-Date Farming. We have been helping farmers to market to get more money for years and rarely err in advice. Old readers know this. Those who hold for the prices get them. But we want enough readers for this paper, to represent enough of each crop and who will hold for the minimum prices, to prevent large visible supplies, but make such a shortage right at the start of each marketing season as to compel the price to be paid for the first bushel, pound or bale as it is now being paid for the last.

the first to break over this rule, and "swinging around the circle" became a taunt and a by-word. The papers that are now boosting these campaigning candidates, ridiculed Johnson to the limit of words to do it. If such a tour was discreditable to a president, what must the establishment of headquarters, the inauguration of an active campaign and electioneering tours be on the part of those who are asking to be made president? Leaving the earlier presidents entirely out of the question, and coming down to modern times, where was James K. Polk's political headquarters, and who was his campaign manager? Or of Zachary Taylor? Or Franklin Pierce? Or even James Buchanan? Who made a national fight for Abraham Lincoln as a presidential candidate previous to his nomination at at Chicago? Or for Grant, or Hayes, or Garfield, or Cleveland? Or even so late as the second Harrison or McKinley? These antenomination campaigns are anomalous, and they add nothing to the dignity of the presidency. The strifes they engender, however, and the party factions to which they give rise, may weaken party control and the rule of the bosses. If so the people, after all, may benefit thereby.

Of Vital Interest to Farmers

AS WE have said many times, we do not believe it is necessary for the people of this country to pay the high tariff taxes they are required to pay by present monopoly-made laws; but it must be observed that every effort to put articles on the free list applies to some agricultural product. It is an acknowledged truth that farm products now have less tariff protection than any other protected commodities, and almost every proposition now is to take off or reduce that small degree of protection. The farmers are as deserving a class as the country has, and they labor as hard and as effectively for the public good; and not only that, but outside competition, with restrictions removed, would be as disastrous to them as to any other class. Yet the lawmakers, and even those highest in authority, seem to direct all their energies to wiping out or reducing those restrictions. We do not know who will be the final presidential candidates of the two leading parties, but the ones that seem to be ahead in each party are both committed to free trade in farm products. It is difficult for us to believe that farmers can be so completely wrapped up in prejudice, as to be induced to support these men.

We declare, with one of our most fearless exchanges, that in the face of all the issues of the coming campaign, the demand for equal and fair treatment of all labor, including that greatest of all industries, agriculture, is and must be made the paramount issue, and the candidate that does not make himself clear on that issue should not have the vote of the farmer.

Protecting all the other interests and leaving the farmers unprotected is to make agriculture the plaything of monopoly, and those who follow that calling the helpless victims of godless greed. That is the tendency of things now, and those in authority and others who are wanting to get in seem determined to bring it about. Mr. Taft's Canadian free trade pact is still pending, and could be made effective by a simple act of the Canadian parliament. The act passed by the United States should be promptly rescinded, but no move is made in that direction, and it is not likely there will be. The President that forced it through Congress and the Republican Senate and Democratic House, led by Champ Clark, that adopted it, can scarcely be expected to rescind it, notwithstanding Canada's popular vote that refused to accept it when so generously handed across the line.

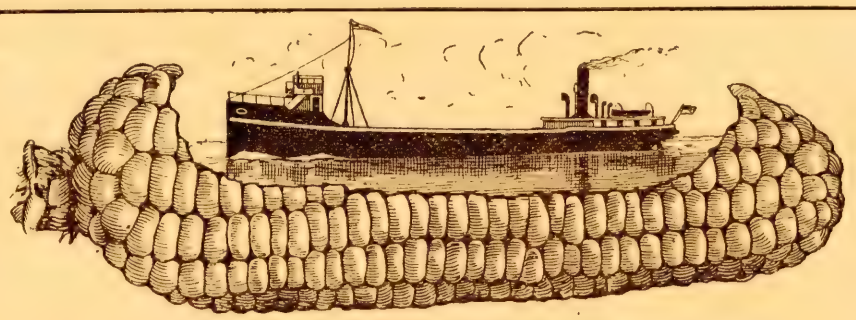
All the farmers ask is fair play and justice. If other people are favored by law they have a right to demand equal favors. But they have so long allowed things to drift in partisan grooves, that party leaders have come to regard them as mere hangers on at the tail of the party machine, and, therefore, give them little thought or consideration. The campaign of 1912 ought to see an agricultural awakening, such as will bring things nearer the level of equal rights.

Busting the Trusts

IT WOULD be difficult to estimate the amount of the public money that has been spent by the present administration in prosecuting the trusts, and most likely the people never will know how much it has cost. It has been heralded all over the country that the Standard Oil Company has been convicted of violating the anti-trust law and ordered dissolved. This was told everywhere as a great triumph for the people. But has any one realized any difference in the price of oil or in the conduct of that great monopoly?

A press dispatch from New York March 21 announced that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana had just declared a stock dividend of 2,900 per cent., a dividend of $29 of every dollar of stock, and that certainly must indicate a prosperous company. True, the dividend is in stock instead of cash, but it is said to be the equivalent of money. The company increases its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $30,000,000, and now the business must pay a dividend on that sum instead of on the original million, and said dividend must be drawn from the people who buy the products. Oh, yes, the trusts are being "busted." We often wonder if the people won't do some "bustin' " after a while. If they don't they surely will be busted.

Read UP-TO-DATE FARMING and you will know
How to get better prices on all that you grow.



THE WATER IN CORN

Apropos of the order of Dr. Wiley against grain out of condition the Hess Warming and Ventilating Company of Chicago made the statement that "the water in corn would float a battleship." The idea is carried out in the illustration. Since farmers are constantly shipping more of their own grain it behooves them to know when it is dry enough and safe to ship. The company referred to issues a free booklet which contains valuable [illegible].



Smiles

Beating a Lawyer

"I know you lawyers are hard to beat," said a lady who was consulting an attorney. "It takes a woman to beat them."

"How is that?" asked the lawyer.

"A friend of mine had a suit against a railroad for the death of her husband in a train wreck," continued the lady. "She got a judgment for twenty thousand dollars, and every dollar of it was paid, but the lawyer did not get a cent of it!"

"How did she manage it?" again asked the lawyer.

"She married him," was the reply.

A Common Experience

"I have learned by experience that ignorance of the law is no excuse for violation of it."

"You didn't know the law, eh?"

"I did, but my lawyer didn't."

Certainly

Why did Noah object to the letter D? Because it would make the ark dark.

It Was Up to Him

Smart'un to Sunday School Teacher— Do you really believe Jonah was three days in the whale's belly?

Teacher—I don't know. When I get to heaven I will ask him.

Smart'un—But suppose Jonah is not in heaven?

Teacher—Then you ask him.

Different Tenderness

"Did you tell your papa how tender my love is for you?"

"Yes, and he said for me to ask if it was legal tender, as that is the most important."

But for Woman

"Where would man be today if it were not for woman?" shouted the female orator.

"He would be in the Garden of Eden eating everything but apples," squeaked a voice in the back of the audience.

She Knew What It Was

"I am glad you find consolation in the Scriptures," said the minister sympathizingly to the bereaved widow. "Please tell what passage gives you most relief."

"Grin and bear it!" was the reply.

Cried Because He Was Hurt

Sunday School Teacher—Why did the father of the prodigal son weep?

Scholar—Because he got hurt.

Teacher—He didn't get hurt, did he?

Scholar—Don't it say he fell on his neck and wept? It would hurt us to fall on our necks, wouldn't it?

Knew Whom to Go To

Not yet ten years old, he was standing in front of a modest home sobbing like his heart would break.

"Are you a lawyer?" he asked of a well dressed gentleman who was passing by.

"Yes, I practice law," the gentleman replied.

"Well, I want you to get me a divorce from my papa and mama," they ain't good to me," said the weeping youngster.

All the Recommendation He Needed

Jones—They tell me you have been hired as collector by Smith & Company. How did you get the place?

"I told them I had collected a bill from you and they said I was the man they wanted."

Altered the Case

Passer, calling to farmer—Hello there; hurry here. Your Mary has fallen into the pond!

Farmer, running excidtedly—What did you say?

Passer—Your wife, Mary, has fallen into the pond.

Farmer—Well, shucks! You gave me an awful scare. I thought you said my mare had fallen into the pond.

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers

Minimum Prices

We believe the following are fair and equitable minimum prices for the crops mentioned. We believe conditions of supply and demand are such that these prices will be paid before the next crops are produced. Certain it is that if producers will hold their crops and ask these prices they will be paid, because the world of consumers cannot get along without them. The farm price will be the minimum price less freight and a fair commission to the handler.



NOTE.—Some readers do not understand that the F. S. E. names minimum prices, below which crops should not be sold, but does not attempt to name maximum prices. This accounts for the lower than present market prices in some articles. The minimum prices are decided as soon as the crops are harvested and we can say that at that time not one crop could be sold at the price. Since then all but wheat and cotton have gone to the minimum or beyond it.

1911 CROPS

All prices at Chicago unless stated to contrary.

WHEAT—No. 2 red	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 northern spring at Minneapolis	1.30
CORN—No. 2 white	.75
OATS—No. 2 white	.55
BARLEY—Good malting	1.00
BUCKWHEAT—At home market	.90
RYE	1.00
HAY—Choice timothy, ton	$22@24
POTATOES—Choice	.85
BEANS, Pea	2.50
COTTON—New crop, to grower	.13
BROOMCORN—Choice Illinois, ton	$150@175
Choice Oklahoma, ton	125@150
CATTLE—Good to choice steers at Indianapolis	$7.50@8.50
HOGS—Best heavies, 210 lbs. and upward, at Indianapolis	7.50@8.00
Common to good lights, 125 to 150 lbs.	7.00 7.50

Advice

Hold all crops that are not selling at the minimum prices or above. Market only while the price will be paid. Watch the market and this department and stop as soon as the price declines below the Minimums. Old readers know that it pays to act on our advice. We have been giving advice about prices and marketing for nine years and the mistakes have been the rare exceptions. No matter what you think of the minimum prices and our advice now, you will make more money if you respect them. Help to get this paper in the hands of all your neighbors.

OUR readers will miss the little paragraph giving advice about wheat, which held a position just above this for several months. It was advice to hold wheat for higher prices. It was written when wheat had few friends, the price was low and we were besieged with letters asking advice. The public announcement was made so all might read. The price of wheat has advanced 11 cents a bushel in the Chicago market since our last report and we believe the



THE HAND OF THE SPECULATOR IS ALWAYS OVER THE DUMPER.

top has not been reached yet. In many outlying points the price is even higher, being $1.20 a bushel in Cincinnati, only 5 cents under our minimum, and $1.18 at St. Louis.

The direct reason for the extraordinary advance in wheat is the alarming condition of the winter wheat crop first, apparently, revealed by the government report for April, issued on the 10th, since then private and other advices confirm the government's findings, and as time passed an even worse condition developed. The abandoned area will be the greatest for many years, if, indeed, it is not the greatest since statistics have been kept. The world situation on wheat abundantly justified $1.25 wheat before the next harvest, even with normal crop conditions. With the damage element injected now we will not attempt to predict how high wheat will go. It seems certain to us though that for the next fifteen months wheat will be correspondingly as high as corn has been on the short crop of 1911. We have often said the world's wheat crop varies very little in volume, population is increasing faster than the production of wheat, the world had to have all that was produced in the past and, with greater relative consumption, it needs it worse now. Therefore with a short crop certain this year and 25 cents a bushel protection from foreign wheat, any person who has wheat now or will have of the new crop can face the future confident of it bringing him a high price.

Corn advanced about 5 cents since our last report and oats 2 cents. Cotton made a gain of 75 cents a cwt., and is at or above 12 cents now, while our minimum price is 13 cents to the grower. Potatoes are lower as we predicted, but will be higher and we avise gradual marketing of potatoes. The southern acreage of potatoes is large and the yield will be heavy, but the season is late.

Particular attention is called to the table of prices on the preceding page.

The following tells the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supplies of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on April 13, 1912, with comparisons are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X means increase.)

	April 13 1912. Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels
WHEAT	51,739,000	—4,157,000
CORN	14,829,000	—4,082,000
OATS	15,111,000	— 795,000
BARLEY	1,970,000	— 710,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 54,757,000 bushels. This is 524,000 bushels less than two weeks before, and 32,553,000 bushels more than a year before. The Canadian visible is now 3,018,000 bushels *more* than the visible in the United States. The visible supply of oats was 11,462,000 bushels, which is 1,110,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 4,271,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on April 22, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

WHEAT, No. 2, RED

	Apr. 22	2 Wks. before	A Yr. before
Chic.	1.14 @1.15½	1.04 @1.04½	92
St. L.	1.18	1.04 @1.05	93
K. C.	1.11 @1.12	1.01 @1.02½	91
Cin.	1.18 @1.20	1.04 @1.06	94
N. Y.	1.21		96

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.13⅝; No. 1 northern, $1.13⅛. Two weeks before, $1.08 and $1.07½, respectively. A year before, 98¼ and 97⅝c, respectively.

CORN, No. 3 WHITE

Chicago	80½@82	76 @77	52½
St. Louis	83	79½@80½	52
Kansas City	79½@80	78 @79	48½
Cincinnati	81 @83	81 @82	56
New York	84		58¾

OATS, No. 2 WHITE

Chicago	58¼@59	56¾@57	34
St. Louis	58½@59	58 @58½	35
Kansas City	58½	56 @56½	35
Cincinnati	58 @59	56½@57	36
New York	64		39

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed April 22, 1912, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—May, $1.14⅜; July $1.10; Sep. $1.06. Two weeks before, $1.03⅜ 97½c and 95¾c, respectively.

CORN—May, 78⅛c; July, 76⅜c; Sep. 74½c. Two weeks before, 77c, 76c and 74⅞c, respectively.

OATS—May, 57¼c; July, 54⅛c Sep. 43½c. Two weeks before, 56⅜c, 50¾c and 43⅛c, respectively.

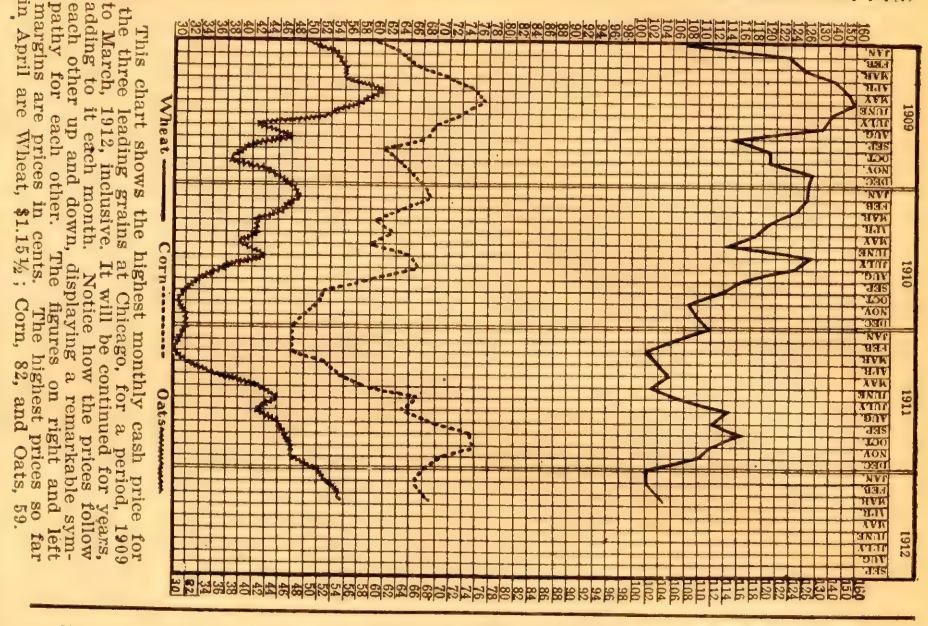
Cotton

New York, April 22.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling uplands, 12.00c; middling gulf, 12.25c. The price is 75c a cwt. higher than two weeks before and $3.10 a cwt. lower than a year before.

Live Stock

Indianapolis Quotations, April 22, 1912

CATTLE—Range of day's prices for steers	$5.75@7.85
Good to choice steers, 1,300 lbs. and up	7.25@8.25
Common to medium steers 900 to 1,100 lbs.	5.75@6.50
HOGS—Range of days paying prices	5.00@7.90
Best [illegible] and up	7.80@7.90
Com[illegible]	



This chart shows the highest monthly cash price for the three leading grains at Chicago, for a period, 1909 to March, 1912, inclusive. It will be continued for years, adding to it each month. Notice how the prices follow each other up and down, displaying a remarkable sympathy for each other. The figures on right and left margins are prices in cents. The highest prices so far in, April are Wheat, $1.15½; Corn, 82, and Oats, 59.

lbs. to 150 lbs. ..... 7.50@7.60

The price of cattle is the same as two weeks before, hogs are about 25c a cwt. lower.

Chicago Produce Market

April 22, 1912

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets.

We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparison.

Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels	Change last year Bushels
X 14,512,000	X 16,213,000	—3,620,000
— 2,980,000	— 8,157,000	—2,906,000
— 1,190,000	X 780,000	—1,731,000
X 3,000	— 2,758,000	X 298,000

POTATOES—Arrivals, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year.
Monday	88	137	119
Tuesday	98	95	68
Wednesday	47	84	34
Thursday	22	34	24
Friday	30	95	56
Saturday	41	89	52
Total, 6 days	326	534	353

A firmer feeling pervaded the market today and slightly better values were obtained. Light receipts and more favorable weather were beneficial influences. Buyers took hold freely and an exceptionally good volume of business was transacted for a Saturday.

Per. bu. bulk or sacked, Minnesota or Wisconson, Burbanks, or Rurals, poor to good	$1.10@1.22
Choice	1.20@1.22
Fancy to extra fancy, including Dusty Rurals	1.23@1.25
Bulk, Michigan, Rurals, fair to good	1.19@1.22
Choice to fancy	1.23@1.25
Seed stock, Triumphs	1.35@1.40
Rose	1.45@1.55
Early Ohios	1.60@1.70

NEW POTATOES—The market was quotably firm. It is in a good position. Few Bermudas have come in lately owing to high prices at the seaboard. Stocks are gradually becoming smaller. Of Floridas the arrivals have fallen off, with the first crop well in. Demand for new Potatoes of good quality is very fair. Quotable:

Barrels, Bermuda, red, No. 1	$7.50@....
No. 2	6.50@....
Small hampers, Florida, red	2.50@....
No. 2 small	2.00@....

The price of old potatoes is about 15c a bushel lower than two weeks before and about 65 cents a bushel higher than a year before. The price of new potatoes is about the same as two weeks before and about $3 a barrel higher than a year before.

BEANS—A steady to firm market has been experienced lately. Dealers had been looking for some improvement, but it did not come. Some beans were coming forward daily, no more it seems than required and yet enough to meet the trade needs.

Pea Beans—	
Hand-picked, choice, dry	$2.65@....
Prime	2.53@....
Damp, damaged, mouldy, no regular value.	
Mediums nominally about the same as Pea Beans.	
Red Kidneys, dry, choice	$.60@....
Good, but not uniform	2.40@....
Damp, ordinary	2.25@....
White Kidney	2.75@....
Brown Swedish, long	2.10@....
Round	2.15@2.25
Limas, per 100 lbs.	6.87½@....

Prices of all are about the same as two weeks before.

HAY—Receipts, 1,279 tons. Arrivals small and demand continues good. Market firm.

Choice Timothy Hay	$25.00@26.00
No. 1 Timothy	23.00@24.00
No. 2 Timothy	21.50@22.50
No. 3 Timothy	17.00@20.00
Kansas and Oklahoma Prairie, choice	23.00@24.00

The price of timothy hay is 50 cents a ton higher than two weeks before the price of prairie is $2 a ton higher.

Many markets are quoted much higher than Chicago. For example, the Indianapolis price on April 22, was $30 for choice timothy, $29 for No. 1, and $28 for No. 2.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $9.50@10. Oat Straw at $9@9.50. Wheat Straw at $8@8.50.

The price is unchanged from two weeks before.

BROOM CORN—Sales continue very moderate for such is the demand.

Per ton, Illinois corn	$120.00@180.00
Oklahoma	90.00@150.00

There is no change in price from two weeks before.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This Week Cases	Last Week Cases	Last Year Cases
Monday	25,602	20,471	22,215
Tuesday	33,687	25,412	21,792
Wednesday	32,499	27,749	18,709
Thursday	25,462	19,860	15,119
Friday	24,838	21,799	14,147
Saturday	29,591	27,615	21,228
Tota l	171,679	142,906	143,210

Receipts, April 1, 1912, to April 20, 1912, 408,625 cases.

Receipts, April 1, 1911, to April 22, 1911, 438,144 cases.

Receipts, April 1, 1910, to April 23, 1910, 620,780 cases.

There is a fair business—a good many eggs changing hands. The consumptive demand is taking a considerable part of the receipts, *but the greater portion are going into storage.* Receipts are heavy, and dealers are busy attending to the eggs on track, hence the demand on speculative account is a little slack. The supply of dirty Eggs is quite large, and these pressing on sale.

The following quotations were established by the Butter and Egg Board today:

Miscellaneous lots, cases returned—Eggs which will not grade—16½@17c, depending on quality.

Ordinary Firsts quotable at 17½c.

"Firsts" quotably 18½c per dozen.

Checks quotably 16c per dozen.

Dirties quotably 16½c per dozen.

Storage packed steady. Firsts, 20c bid and 20½c asked: 3 cars Extras sold at 20⅝c, 1 car at 20c.

The price is about 1½ cents a dozen lower than two weeks before.

APPLES—Nothing special in the way of news to report. The market presents no life in particular. The trade is going along in a moderate way. There are other goods in abundance on the market tending to take trade away from Apples. Really fancy stock remains steadily held, but medium grades and anything common ruling easy. The active selling time seems to be nearly over. There are still good stocks for this season of the year.

The Road to Providence

A SERIAL STORY

By MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS

Author of "Miss Selina Lou"

The Road to Providence began in April 15th number. Back numbers will be mailed for 5 cents each.

"Wait a minute, Mis' Pike," said Mother hurriedly, "are you sure they have et cherry seeds? Cherries ain't ripe yet, and—"

"Of course they did, Mis' Mayberry!" exclaimed their mother relentlessly. "It was two jars of cherry preserves that Prissy put up and clean forgot to seed 'fore she biled 'em, and the children done took and et 'em on the sly. Now they're going to suffer for it."

"We all spitted the seeds out, and we was so hungry, too!" Eliza took courage to sob from Miss Wingate's skirt. But managed to echo her statement, while Susie and the two little boys gave confirmation frim their wide-open, terror-stricken eyes.

"Well, now, maybe they did, Mis' Pike," said Mother, coming near to argue the question. Her hand rested sustainingly on one of the brave young Bud's knees which jutted out from the fence.

"Can't trust 'em, Mis' Mayberry, fer if they'll steal they'll lie," said Mrs. Pike in a voice tinged with the deepest melancholy for the fallen estate of her family. "They'll have to suffer for both sins whether they did or didn't," and again the bottle was poised.

"Now hold on, Mis' Pike," again exclaimed Mother Mayberry as her face illumined with a bright smile. "If they throwed away the cherry pits they must be where they throwed 'em and they can go find 'em to prove they're character. They ain't nothing fairer than that. Where did you eat the preserves, children?" she asked, but there was a wild rush around the corner of the house before her question was answered.

"Now," exclaimed the astonished mother, "I never thought of that and if they thought to spit out one they did the balance. But Doctor Tom was so kind to tell me about the oil and I paid fifteen cents down at the store for it, that I'm a mind to give it to 'em anyway."

"I'll be blamed if you do," ejaculated her indignant husband as he shouldered Teether and strode into the house, unable longer to restrain his rage.

"Aain't that just like him!" said his wife in a resigned voice. "And I was just going to try to make him take this spoonful I've poured out. It won't hurt him none and it's a pity to pour it back, it wastes so. Do either of you all need it?" she asked hospitably.

Miss Wingate was dissenting with an echo of Eliza's shudder and Mother Mayberry with a laugh, when the reprieved criminals raced back around the house, each with a dirty little first inclosing a reasonable number of grubby cherry stones.

"Well," assented their mother reluctantly, "I'll let you off this time, but don't any of you never take nothing to eat again without asking, and I'm a-going to punish you by making every one wash your feet in cold water and go to bed. Now mind me and all stand to onct in the tub by the pump and tell your Pa I say not to touch that kettle of hot water. I don't want you to have a drop. Go right on and do as I say."

The threatened punishment had been too great for the youngsters to mind this lesser and accustomed penalty, so they retired with cheerfulness and spirits and in a few seconds a chorus of squeals and splashes came from the back yard.

After an exchange of friendly good-bys Mrs. Pike entered her front door and Mother and the singer lady returned to their own front gate.

"Dearie me," said Mother in a tone of positive discouragement, "I don't know what I will do if I have to undo another one of Tom Mayberry's prescriptions today. But you couldn't expect a man to untangle a children quirk like that; and oil wouldber been the thing for cherry stones in children's stomachs, but not for ones throwed on the back walk. I hope the Squire won't hear about it," she added with a laugh.

"I think," said Miss Wingate with her dark eyes fixed on Mother's face with positive awe, "I think you are wonderful with everybody. You know just what to do for them, and what to say to them and—"

"Well," interrupted Mother with a laugh, "it are gave to some women to be called on the Lord's ease mission, and I reckon I'm of that band. Don't you know I'm the daughter of a doctor, and the wife of a doctor and the mother of one as good as either of the other two? I can't remember the time when I didn't project with the healing of ailments. When I married Doctor Mayberry and came down over the Ridge from Warren County with him, he had his joke with me about my herb-basket and a-setting up opposition to him. It's in our blood. My own cousin Seliny Lue Lovell down at the Bluff follows the calling just the same as I do. I say the Lord were good to be and give me the love of it and a father and a husband and now a son to practice with."

"The Doctors Mayberry, Mother and Son, how interesting that sounds, Mrs. Mayberry," exclaimed Miss Wingate with a delightful laugh. "And no wonder Doctor Mayberry is so gifted that he gets National commissions to study Pellagra and—and has a troublesome singer lady sent all the way from New York to patch up."

"Yes, it do look like that Tom Mayberry gets in a good chanct everywhere he goes. Some folks picks a friend offen every bush they passes and Tom's one. He was honored considerable in New York and then sent over to Berlin, Europe, and beyont to study up about people's skins. And then here he comes back, sent by the Government right down to Flat Rock, on the other side of Providence Nob, to study out about that curious corn disease they calls Pellagra, what I don't think is a thing in the world but itch and can be cured by a little sulphur and hog lard. But I'm blessing the chanct that brought him back to me, even if I know it are just for a spell. And, too, he oughter to be happy to have brung his mother such a song bird as you. I'm so used to you and your helping me with Cindy away to Springfield, that I don't see how I ever got along without you or ever will." As she spoke, Mother Mayberry smiled delightedly at the singer girl and drew her closer. Mother's voice at most times was a delicious mixture of banter and caress.

"Perhaps I'll stay always," said the singer lady as she drew close against the gray print shoulder. "When I looked around me I feel as if I had awakened in a beautiful world with no more dirty, smoky cities that hurt my throat, no more hot, lighted theaters, no noises, and everything is just a great big bouquet of soft smells and colors."

As she spoke, Elinor Wingate, who was just a tired girl in the circle of Mother Mayberry's strong arm, let her great dark eyes wander off across the meadow to where a dim rim of Harpeth Hills seemed to close in the valley. Her glance returned to the low, wing-spreading, brick farm-house, which, vine-covered, lilac-hedged and maple-shaded, seemed to nestle against the breast of Providence Nob, at whose foot clustered the little settlement of Providence Road. And her face was soft with a light of utter contentment, for under that low-gabled roof she was finding strength to hope for the recovery of her lost treasure, without which life would seem void. Then for a moment she looked down the village Road, across which the trees were casting long afternoon shadows and along which was flowing the tide of late social life. Women hung over the front gates to greet men in from the fields or from down the Road, girls laughed and chaffed one another or the blushing country boys, and the children played tag and hop-scotch back and forth along the way.

"It's all lovely," she said again with a contented little sigh. When she spoke softly there was not a trace of the burr in her voice and it was as sweet as a dove note.

"Days like these we had oughter take the world as a new gift from God," said Mother musingly. "It were a day like this I come with Doctor Mayberry along the Road to Providence to live, and stopped right at this gate under this very maple tree, thirty-five years ago; and thirty of 'em have I lived lonesome without him. I had a baby at my breat and Tom by my knee when he went away from us, and I know now it was the call laid on me to take up his work that saved me. When I got back from the funeral and had laid the baby on the bed Mis' Jim Petway come a-running up the road crying that Ellen, her youngest child, were a-choking to death with croup. I never had a thought but to take his saddlebags and follow her, and somehow the good Lord guided my hand amongst his medicines, and with what I had learned from him and Pa I fought a good fight and saved the little thing's life, though it took the night to do it. And in one of them dark hours a sister-to-woman sense was born in me what I ain't never lost. A neighbor took Tom and they brought my baby to me and I stayed by Mis' Petway until they weren't no more danger. Next day it were Squire Tutt's wife tooken down with the fever and not the week passed before that very Sam Moseby were borned. We was too poor to have a doctor come and live here and they was a doctor over to Springfield took up my husband's county practice, so I jest naturally had to do the healing myself, only a-sending for him in the worst cases. They was a heap of teethers that summer and it kept me busy looking after 'em. I expect I made mistakes but I kept me and the patient's courage by sympathizing and heartening. It didn't cost nobody nothing and we wasn't so prosperous then that it wasn't a help for me to do the doctoring when I could, and I mostly were able. I were glad of the work and did it with a thankful mind; not as they wasn't times when I felt sick at heart, and in danger of questioning *why*, but I tried to steady myself with prayer until I could find the Everlasting Arm to lean in that is always held out to the widow and the fatherless. And so a-leaning I have got me and Tom Mayberry along until until now."

"And the whole rest of the world leaning on you," said the lovely lady as she drew nearer and caught Mother Mayberry's strong hand in her own slender fingers.

"Well," answered Mother, as she shaded her eyes with her other hand to look far up the Road toward the Ridge over which they were waiting for the Doctor's horse to appear, "looks like often hands a-reaching out for help gives strength before they takes any, and a little hope planted in another body's garden is apt to fly a seed and sprout in your own patch. There he is—let's hurry in the biscuits!"

CHAPTER II

THE SINGER LADY AND THE BREAD BOWEL

"Well, I don't know as I'd like to have her messing around my kitchen and house, a stranger and a curious one at that. But you always was kinder soft, Mis' Mayberry," said Mrs. Peavey as she glanced with provoked remonstrance at Mother Mayberry, who went calmly on attending to the needs of a fresh hatching of young chickens. Mrs. Peavey lived next door to the Doctor's house and the stone wall that separated the two families was not in any way a barrier to her frequent neighborly and critical visitations. She was meager of stature and soul, and the victim of a devouring fire of curiosity which literally licked up the fagots of human events that came in her way. She was the fly that kicked perpetually in Mother Mayberry's cruse of placid ointment, but received as full a mead of that balm of friendship as any woman on the Road.

"Why, she ain't a mite of trouble, but just a pleasure, Hettie Ann," answered Mother with mild remonstrance in her tone. "I expected to have a good bit of worry with her, having no cook in my kitchen, 'count of waiting for Cindy to get well and come back to me and nobody easy to pick up to do the work, but she hadn't been here a week before she was reaching out and learning house jobs. I think it takes her mind offen her troubles and I can't say her no if it do help her, not that I want to for she's a real comfort."

"Well, if it was me I couldn't take no comfort in a play-acting girl. I'd feel like locking up what teaspoons I had and a-counting over everything in my house every day. It's just like you, Mis' Mayberry, to take her in. And I can't sense the why of you're being so close-mouthed about her. Near neighbors oughter know all about one another's doings and not have to ask, I say." Mrs. Peavey sniffed and assumed an air of injured patience.

"Why, Hettie Ann," Mother hastened to answer, "You know as I always did hold that the give and take of advice from friends is the greatest comfort in the world, though at times most confusing, and thought I told you all about Elinory."

"Well, you didn't. Muster been Bettie Pratt or Mis. Pike you was a-talking to when you thought it was me,' answered her friend with the injured note in her voice becoming with every word more noticeable. "Are she rich or poor? Do you know that much?"

"Well now, come to think of it, I don't," answered Mother promptly. "Connecting up folks and they money always looks like sticking a price tag on you to them and them to you. I'd rather charge my friends to a Heaven-account and settle the bill with friendly feelings as we go along. This poor child ain't got no mother or father, that I know. All her young life when most girls ain't got a thought above a beau or a bonnet, she have been a-training her voice to sing great 'cause it were in her to do it. And she done it, too. Then all to onct when she had got done singing in a great big town hall they call Convent Garden or something up in New York, she made the mistake to drink a glass of ice water and it friz up her throat chords. She haven't been able to sing one single tune since. She have been a-roaming over the earth a-hunting for some sort of help and ain't found none. Now she have lit at my door and I've got her in trying to warm and comfort her to enough strength for Tom to put her voice back into her."

"Well, you don't expect no such thing of Tom Mayberry as that, do you?" asked Mrs. Peavey with uncompromising and combative frankness.

"That I do," answered the Doctor's mother, and this time there was a note of dignity in her voice, as she looked her friend straight in the face. "You know, because I told you about it, Hettie Ann, how Tom Mayberry cured that big preacher of a lost voice who was a friend to this Doctor Stein, while the boy wasn't nothing but serving his term in the hospital. He wrote a paper about it that made all the doctors take notice of him and he have done it twice since, though throats are just a side issue from skins with him. Yes, I'm expecting of him to cure this child and give her back more'n just her voice, her work in life. I'm one that believes that the Lord borns all kolks with a work to do and you've got to march on to it, whether it's singing in public places, carrying saddle-bags to suffering or jest playing your tune on the wash-board at home. It's a part of his hallelujah chorus in which we've all got to join."

"Well, I shorely drawed the wash-board fer my instrumint," answered Mrs. Peavey with a vindictive look acros the wall at a line of clothes fluttering in the breeze.

"And they ain't nobody in Providence that turns out as white a shirt-song as you do, Hettie Ann. Buck and Mr. Peavey are just looked at in church Sundays fer the color of they collars." Mother hastened to say with pride in the glance that followed Mrs. Peavey's across the wall. "Ain't Tom always a-contriving with you to sneak one of his shirts into your wash, so as not to hurt me and Cindy's feelings? I don't see how you get 'em so white."

"Elbow grease and nothing else," answered Mrs. Peavey in a tone of voice that refused to be mollified. "I've got to be a-going."

"Just wait and look at these chickens; ain't they pretty? Tom sent all the way to Indiany fer the settin' of eggs fer me and I've just been a-watching the day for 'em to hatch. I feel they are a-going to be a credit to me and I'm glad I gave 'em to Ruffle Neck to set on. She's such a good hoverer and can be depended on to run from the rain. Now ain't they pretty?" and Mother even looked at Mrs. Peavey with hope for a word of sympathy in her pleasure—after a thirty years' experience with her neighbor.

"No," answered her friend, "I don't hold with no fancy chickens. Just good dominicks is all I've got any faith in and not much in them. With strange chickens and girls around your house something misfortunate is a-going to happen to you, Mis' Mayberry, and I see it a-coming. Don't say I didn't tell you."

"No, I'll give you credit for your warning," answered Mother propitiatingly. "How's that pain in your side?" she hastened to ask, to change the subject from a disagreeable one to what she knew by experience would prove at least interesting.

"It's a heap better," answered Mrs. Peavey promptly.

"Oh, I'm so glad," exclaimed Mother, immediately beginning to beam with pride. "I told you Tom could help it with that new kind of dry plaster he made for you. Ain't it wonderful?"

"Shoo! I never put that on! It didn't have smell enough to do any good. I knew that as soon as I unrolled it. I just rubbed myself heavy with that mixture of kerosine, vinegar and gum camfire you've been making me for twenty years, and I slept uncommon well."

"Oh," answered Mother Mayberry, "I wish you had tried Tom's plaster. I feel sure—"

"Well, I don't—of anything that a boy like Tom Mayberry knows. If he lives here a spell and learns from you maybe he'll get some doctoring sense, but I wouldn't trust him for ten years at the shortest. But have you heard the news?" A flame of positive joy flared up in Mrs. Peavey's eyes and flushed her sallow cheeks.

"Why, what is it?" asked Mother with a guarded interest and no small amount of anxiety, for she was accustomed to the kind of news that Mrs. Peavey usually took the trouble to spread.

"Well, I knowed what was a-going to happen when I seen Bettie Pratt setting the chairs straight and marshaling in the orphants at poor Mis' Hoover's funeral, not but eleven months ago. It'll be a scandal to this town and had oughter be took notice of by Deacon Bostick and the Elder. She's got four Turner children and six Pratts and he have got seven of his own, so Turner, Pratt and Hoover they'll be seventeen children in the house, all about the same size. Then maybe more—I call it a disgrace, I do!"

"I don't know," answered Mother, though her eyes did twinkle at the thought of this allied force of seventeen, "there never was a better child-raiser than Bettie Pratt, and I'll be mighty glad to see them poor, forlorn little Hoovers turned over to her. They've been on my mind night and day since they mother died and they ain't a single one of 'em as peart as it had oughter be. Who told you about it?"

"They didn't nobody tell me—I've got eyes of my own! Just yesterday I seen her hand a pan of biscuits over the fence to Pattie Hoover and he had a Turner and two Pratts in the wagon with him coming in from the field last night. But you can't do nothing about it—she have got the marrying habit. They are other widows in this town that have mourned respectable to say nothing of Miss Prissy Pike, that have never had no chanct. Mr. Hoover are a nice man and I don't want to see him made noticeable in no such third-husband way."

"Course it do look a little sudden," said Mother, "and seventeen is a good lot of children for one family, but if they love each other—"

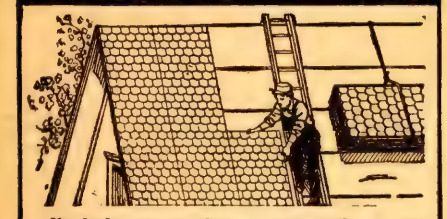
"Love! Shoo! I declare, Mis' Mayberry, looks to me like you swallow what folks give you in this world whole, pit and all, and never bat an eye. I've got to go home and put on Buck's and Mr. Peavey's supper and sprinkle down some of my wash." And without further parley Mrs. Peavey marched home through a little swinging gate in the wall that had been for years a gap through which a turbid stream had flowed to trouble Mother's peaceful waters.

"It do seem Mis' Peavey are a victim of a most pitiful unrest," said Mother to herself as she watched with satisfaction Ruffle Neck tuck the last despised little Hoosier under her soft gray breast. "Some folks act like they had dyspepsy of the mind. Dearie me, I must go and take a glass of cream to my honey-bird, for that between-

(Continued on Page 12.)

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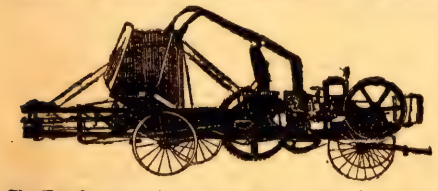


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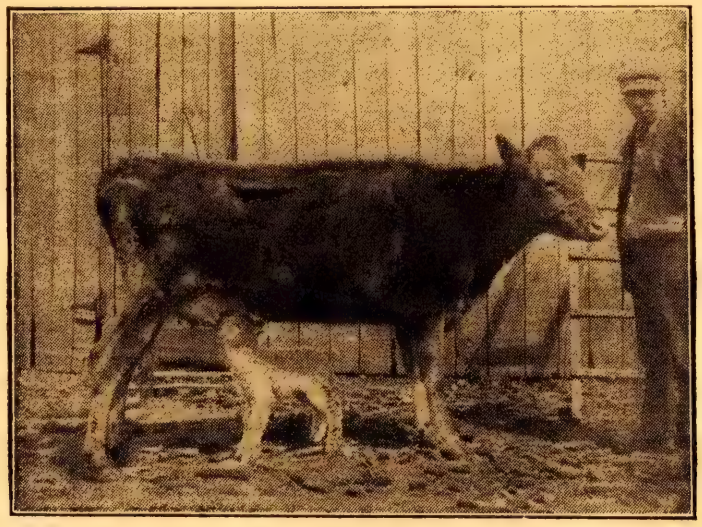
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Impoverishment of Soils

THERE is a great deal of talk about the impoverishment of soils, and fields and farms have been abandoned because they ceased to produce. In nature there is no such thing as the impoverishment of soils. A tract of land may have been unused for ages, and each year grew great crops of nature's planting; and then, give him the opportunity, and the hungry farmer will rush to it as a piece of new ground, and expect to gather from it ideal crops. And the strange part of it is that the stirring and cultivation improves it for a year or two at least.

Every year's cultivation ought to improve it. It has been gathering the elements of fertility during all the years, and it has been gathering them under greatest difficulties. Packed down hard and unbroken, the nitrogen laden atmosphere could not penetrate it, and for the same reason the roots of the wild growths seldom reached much below the surface. Even the winter freezing in the cold latitudes reached quite a uniform depth and had little effect on the subsoil. The decay of vegetable matter was altogether on the surface and could do no more than build a thin layer on top, that was subject to both winds and rains, the latter, unable to sink into the unbroken ground, washed away to the streams, taking much of the decayed vegetable matter with it.

Cultivation reverses all these conditions, and intensifies natural means for fertilization. Hence, cultivated lands should not only retain their fertility, but they should add to it every year. The farmer knows, or ought to know, just what his land needs, and he should follow bare handed nature with all his improved facilities and see that it gets it. Deep plowing should give abundant aeration, and it should turn under and hold the decaying surface matter that makes it aerable. He also has crops that he knows will deeply penetrate the broken soil and will leave there the elements to make it more fertile. He knows, too, that one crop may restore what another crop takes away, and he ought to so alternate these as to leave more than is taken. Man is wise, or thinks he is, but what shall be said of him when he finds a piece of land rich and leaves it poor? We repeat there should be no such thing as soil impoverishment. The land should get richer all the time.



GETTING ALONG IN THE WORLD.— PHOTOGRAPH FROM HAYWOOD SCOTT, PENDLETON, IND.

Capillary in Production

IN PHYSICS capillarity is a property of water which enables it, or impels it, to rise in fine tubes above or higher than its standing surface. If one end of a small tube is put in water, the water will not only fill the submerged part of the tube, but it will rise higher in the tube than the level surface of the water; and the smaller the tube the higher the water will rise. This is a fixed principle of physics, and it is called capillarity or capillary attraction. It is an apparent contradition of the axiom that "water seeks its level," for in the small tube it rises above its level.

This is of immense benefit to agriculture. In fact it is doubtful if the earth would be at all productive without it. It is this capillary attraction toward the surface where the roots of the growing plants may get the benefit of it, and thus survive the drouths of summer. The loose earth particles lying together like apples or potatoes in a basket, leave very fine air spaces between them. These air spaces connecting from one particle to another, form the fine tubes that draw the water toward the surface and thus bring it within reach of the plants.

Here is the lesson for the farmer. If the land is hard, solid, unbroken, the particles are so firmly welded together that there are no air spaces between them, and consequently no capillary tubes to draw the moisture upward. This means that to produce successfully the earth must be stirred, worked and pulverized so that the fine particles may be broken apart and form these minute spaces or air chambers to act as capillary tubes. And another fact is self-evident, that the deeper the ground is stirred and pulverized, the deeper these almost imaginary tubes will penetrate, and from that much greater depth will the moisture be drawn to the roots of the plants.

This argues strongly for deep plowing in preparing a seed bed. There is one thing, however, to guard against in deep spring breaking. The fertile soil may all be at and near the surface. If the land has not been previously worked deep that is almost sure to be the case. To break that kind of land deep turns the fertility under and brings the previously unstirred and infertile subsoil to the surface where it receives the seed, but has not the power to push its germination and early growth. It is better to break that kind of land very deep in the fall so as to give the fresh subsoil the benefit of areation and weathering through the winter, and in the spring turn it again, bringing up the surface soil for the seed bed. But by that time it is all supplied with plant food, capillarity extends to an unusual depth and the ground is in an ideal condition for a good crop.

There is one other thing to note, however, and that is that the smaller the bore in the tube the higher the water will rise. Hence the smaller the spaces between the earth particles the higher they will lift the moisture. To secure this the particles themselves must be small—the soil must be finely pulverized, and it must be firmed or packed down. This is why seeds will germinate so much more quickly when the earth is pressed down upon them; and it argues strongly for the use of the roller in field crops..

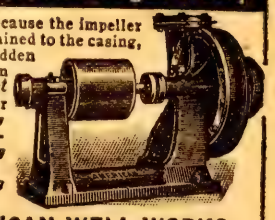
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Traction vs. Horse

By Raymond Olney

THE farm horse will do double duty this spring. To begin with the season is late. That means rapid work and long hours in the field. Aside from this farmers are finding that a large amount of their wheat has been killed during the past winter. Where this will not come up and make a crop, the land will be plowed up for corn and oats.

Anything, which will relieve the horse of this heavy burden of extra work, will be gladly welcomed by horse and farmer alike. The farm tractor will not only replace the horse for plowing and other laborious spring work, but it will do the work quicker, easier, and better.

The traction farmer, in order to rush his work along, will provide a night and day crew and operate his outfit 20 hours instead of ten. In this way his 15-horse-power tractor will do the work of fifteen good average horses in one-half the time.

The time of doing any one piece of work is consequently cut in two. This makes it possible to do the work at exactly the right time, when it should be done.

The tractor combines operations. Plowing, discing and harrowing can be done at one time. In many cases farmers with a train of plows, discs, drills and harrows, plow and seed at one operation, thereby saving time as well as soil moisture.

Some Thoughts About the Farm

This is a peculiar season in many respects, and mind must help muscle all the way through it. Form a definite plan and work to it.

It is a great deal better to harrow close after breaking. The ground is then easier pulverized than at any other time, and the harrow promptly puts it in good condition to hold moisture.

Every farmer that did not put his tools and implements away last fall, is now once more sorry that he did not. Neighbor Thrifty finds everything clean and nice in good shape, and just ready to hitch to for the season's work.

Feed is scarce this spring on most farms, and a high price will have to be paid for what is bought. From now henceforth plan to raise everything that is consumed on the farm. Raise a surplus even of the common crops, and then when you find you have too much there will very likely be a market for it.

In emptying sacks to put them away, turn them and shake out all the grain before folding them. This may save their being ruined by rats and mice.

Have everything as convenient as you can. This may require an additional expenditure occasionally, but it will pay. Every step saved in the house or out of doors is a gain; and everything taken care of and preserved is the same as an addition to the income.

Clean the seeds before planting. The soil has enough of weed seeds in it without adding more with the seeds you plant.

It is late to sow oats in the middle states east of the Mississippi river, but as the season is late it may even do to sow yet. Oats and clover are good to put in these fields that produced bad and moldy corn last year.

And why do not farmers harvest more clover seed? For a number of years there has been next thing to a clover seed famine in many portions of the country, and where clover seed produces well, too. We think it would pay well to have more clover seed threshed. If clover seed were more abundant and lower in price, more clover would be sown, and that would be better for both land and stock.

Spurts are not desirable in anything. It is merely a rushing in and jumping out. It is specially undesirable on the farm. Better have matured plans and stick to them. At this thing one year and at something else the next is very apt to lose out. At the same time, don't be foolishly conservative. If a good thing presents itself be in readiness to accept it and work it to a conclusion.

The barnyard manure ought to be put where it will do the most good. Don't let it go to waste in the barn lot. There is money in it. The best thing to do with it now is to spread it evenly on the ground and turn it under in the breaking. The land and the crops get the full benefit of it then.

Preverse Nature

"Pop, may I ask you just one question?"
"Yes, my son, if it isn't a silly one."
"When a person has a sore throat and it hurts like everything to swallow, why does a feller want to swallow all the time?"

Besides the pleasure and recreation a motorcycle gives the young men (and older ones, too) it is a very useful machine to have for quick trips to town and back. Also for daily use in going to the creamery, etc. Perhaps you do not realize all the ways a motorcycle will help. Send for full information to Harley-Davidson Motor Company, 556 A street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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"I have used Sal-Vet for two years, within which time I have not lost a single hog. I consider it a sure preventive for cholera. Have fattened 74 head of May pigs that we sold December 10th, and which averaged 207 pounds each. We can not say enough for the merit of Sal-Vet."—F. R. DALRYMPLE, Carthage, Ind.

"My little pigs did not make proper gains from their feed. After feeding them Sal-Vet for a couple of weeks they picked up and are now looking fine. Had cholera all around me, and neighbors were losing five or six head a day, while I never had a single loss. I think that Sal-Vet is more than you claim for it."—MRS. B. McCONNEL, Carlisle, Ind.

"Great stuff—your Sal-Vet. I would not do without it. I had 27 head of shoats which were coughing, and as full of worms as you ever saw. In ten days the cough stopped, and ever since they have been showing every evidence of thrift and good condition."—S. A. SIDENSTICK, Terre Haute, Ind.

"Have been feeding Sal-Vet with the best results in every respect. I had a lot of hogs in very bad condition; they were runty, did not eat, and remained very thin. In a short time after having access to Sal-Vet, their appetites improved, and they speedily rounded into a fine healthy condition."—ALEX COLLISON, Vincennes, Ind.

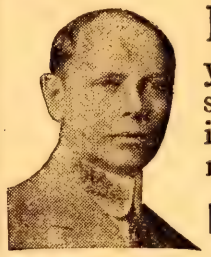
Here Are the Names of Just a Few of the Many Prominent Breeders, Feeders and Live Stock Experts Who Use and Endorse SAL-VET.

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PROF. C. S. PLUMB—Dept. of Agriculture, Ohio State University.
E. C. STONE—Peoria, Ill., Sec. Amer. Hamps. Swine Record Ass'n.
DR. C. D. SMEAD—New York State Veterinarian.
EDITOR COOCH—Practical Farmer, Philadelphia, Pa.
HENRY L. WARDWELL—Springfield Centre, New York.
A. J. LOVEJOY—Roscoe, Ill., Sec. Berk. Swine Breeders Ass'n.
PROF. JNO. C. McNUTT—North Carolina College of Agriculture.
CHAS. LEET & SONS—Mantua, Ohio, Breeders Southdown Sheep.
ROBT. BLASTOCK—Mgr. Sheep Dept. Walnut Hall Stock Farm, Donerail, Ky.
And many other recognized authorities.

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I want to show you how quickly Sal-Vet will rid your stock of deadly worms, which are the cause of 90% of the sickness and death among farm animals. I want to show you how it will improve your stock—how it will make them thrive faster, look better, and make you more money. I'll prove it before you pay me a single penny.

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The change in my hogs is simply wonderful. I will never allow any of my stock to be without Sal-Vet in the future. CHAS. DUNLAP. Hudson, Ind.

Sal-Vet does all you claim for it. I know of nothing as good, as reliable or as cheap. E. C. STONE, Peoria, Ill. Sec. Am. Hamp. Swine Record.

Sal-Vet is all right. My hogs are doing finely, although there are a lot of hogs dying throughout this neighborhood. H. C. HANCOCK. Narka, Kas.

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Sal-Vet is a great remedy. Farmers all around me have been losing hogs since last fall, while I did not lose any, nor did I have one that showed any signs of sickness. Box 12, Newport, Ia. (Signed) G. R. PONTZIUS.

I sold one lot of hogs before I got the shipment of Sal-Vet, but kept an equal number. I fed Sal-Vet to the latter for two weeks and, while they were not as old as the first lot, I sold them and they weighed 250 pounds more than the oldest, which had not had Sal-Vet. Savannah, N.Y. JOHN E. SEVERENCE.

I am greatly pleased with your Sal-Vet. My hogs are doing just fine, but my neighbors all around me, who have not used Sal-Vet, have had heavy losses. (Signed) JERRY C. SMELTZER. Box 33, Canalou, Mo.

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Tell me how many head of stock you have. I'll ship you enough Sal-Vet to last them 60 days. You simply pay the small freight charge when it arrives and, when the 60 days are up, report results. If it does not prove satisfactory, I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a cent. Fill out and mail the coupon today.

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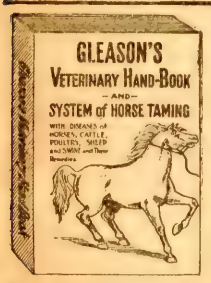
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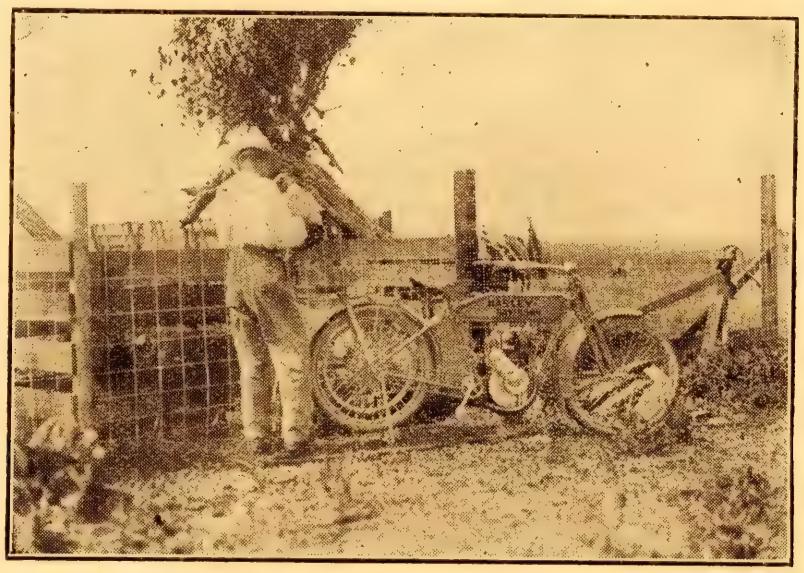
Valley Farmer, Dept. H B-19, Topeka, Kan.

The Oleo Tax

IN LINE with other measures now before Congress that strike vicious blows at the agriculture of the country, is the effort that will be made to reduce or abolish the tax on oleomargarine. This is a product of the packing house trust or beef trust, that resembles butter, and that was, and, in fact, still is to some extent, unblushingly sold as butter. Of what it is composed the public knows very little, but it is made of some waste product of the packing houses that carries greater profits than the articles of which it is made.

It is claimed that oleo is a good article of food, and is a substitute for butter that can be used by those who are unable to buy the real article, and hence there should be no restrictions of its sale. The arguments made on these lines are deceptive. There are practically no restrictions on the sale of oleomargarine as such; the restrictions are on its sale as butter. Those who wish to use oleomargarine can buy it as cheap as the manufacturers are willing to sell it, and restaurants and hotels may serve it to their guests if they keep displayed in their dining rooms a statement to that effect.

As it comes from the factory oleomargarine does not look like butter; it lacks the butter color, and the ten cents a pound tax that it is now proposed to repeal or reduce, is only on oleo that is colored like butter. It is not intended to embarrass honest manufacturers of oleo, or to prevent people who wish to use it from buying it, but it is to protect the public from fraudulent deception, from buying and using an article which is not what it is represented to be. And it is also designed to protect the dairy interests of the country from the competition of a fradulent commodity. The repeal of the ten-cent tax would, or its reduction would to the extent of the reduction, put butter-colored oleomargarine, in all the butter markets, in a disguise that could not be penetrated by the ordinary buyer, and at prices which would drive real butter out of those markets and ruin the dairy business. Dairymen and farmers should watch this movement. The tax is not against oleomargarine, but against a fraudulent commodity. It is not to prevent anybody from buying and eating what they please, but it is to give them a chance to know what they are buying. In the name of the people we demand that the law be allowed to remain as it is.



DISTANT FIELDS ARE BROUGHT CLOSE TO THE HOUSE IF YOU RIDE A MOTORCYCLE

The Mulefoot Hog

John H. Dunlap,

THIS breed gets its name from its solid foot, which is solid like that of a horse or mule.

There are a great many ideas held about its origin, but this as well as the tendency of the purebred Mulefoot to assert itself with a solid foot when crossed with other breeds is still puzzling the scientific world. Notwithstanding this, Aristotle, who was born 348 B. C., wrote of a race of hogs with undivided toes or consolidated hoofs. Later Linaeus, the Swedish Naturalist, born in 1707, wrote that hogs with undivided toes were not uncommon about his native town in Sweden. This hog has been known to naturalists in different parts of the world for more than 2,000 years.

My attention was first called to this breed by a letter from Mr. Quinn, of the United States Department of Agriculture. It seems that the government has never been able to find out where or how this breed got its solid foot, or when or how the first came to this country. Tests made with Ohio Improved Chester White, Poland China, Berkshires, Hampshires, Yorkshires and hogs with mixed breeding all show that the Mulefoot is predominant. Even the Tamworth which traces back to the wild hog shows the solid foot in the offspring when crossed with a Mulefoot.

In color Mulefoot hogs are usually black or black with white points. The notable differences as compared with the Berkshires are a solid hoof, a longer and straighter face, greater length of neck, legs and sides and a better bone. They are gentle and very much like the Poland China or Duroc Jersey in disposition. Their coats are soft and the touch mellow, indicating a good quality of flesh.

Claims are made by many breeders of the pure Mulefoot Hogs, that compared with other breeds they are hardier, have greater vitality, mature earlier and cost less to make the first 250 pounds. The sows are gentle, kind mothers are usually prolific, raising large litters of pigs, which if turned out will hustle for their living, or will grow and thrive, paying big returns under good care and attention.

The full blooded Mulefoot hogs get as large as any of the other breeds when they have the same care. One of the larger boars of the breed weighed 970 pounds at four years of age and several would weigh 1,000 pounds, if fed to put on weight.



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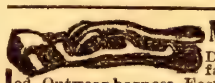
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Nev. Cal. Oregon Railroad, Reno, Nevada

Tell them you saw the "ad." in Up-to-Date Farming

A STUDY OF FEEDS

FEEDING, like everything else, should be done for a purpose. Stock feed is unusually costly this year, and the cheapness of feed may depend more upon its nutritive elements than upon its price. Growing stock or stock that is giving milk needs feed rich in protein; that which is being fattened should have feed rich in carbohydrates or fat producing elements. Take two examples. In a ton of good timothy hay there are fifty-six pounds of protein; in a ton of wheat bran there are 244 pounds of protein. Hence for growing animals or milch cows, or stock suckling young, wheat bran is worth four times as much as timothy hay, though some hay or fodder should be fed with it for the sake of bulk. The difference is even greater in more concentrated feeds. In a ton of wheat middlings there are 256 pounds of protein, and in a ton of oil cake there are more than 500 pounds of protein, or ten times as much as in timothy hay. The lesson is that small quantities of these concentrated feeds may be used at a great saving of hay. For animals that are not growing or giving milk, but are merely to be kept in condition, still smaller quantities of these feeds may be used with the hay, and the hay alone makes a very fair feed. Clover hay and alfalfa are much richer in protein than timothy. For fattening purposes, corn and other grains rich in carbohydrates are more valuable.



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GOOD CREAM AND BUTTER

THERE is no other farm product, perhaps, so easily damaged or impaired in quality as cream and butter; and this impairing of quality reduces the price where tests are made, and makes it less desirable for home use.

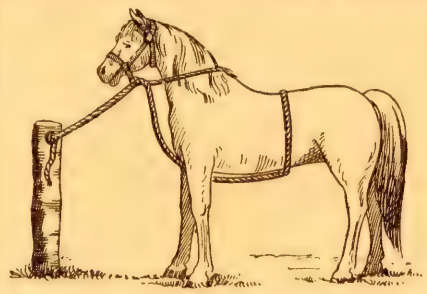
Bad feed for the cows, badly kept silage or moldy hay or fodder very likely gives an odor to the milk which is emphasized in the cream and butter. Keeping the milk in too high a temperature increases bacterial production and causes it to sour too quickly with an impairing effect. Keeping the milk or cream in a damp cellar, where there are apt to be foul gases or bad air, is sure to impair the quality, for milk or cream is certain to absorb whatever is in the surrounding atmosphere, whether it be in a foul stable, an unclean or impure cellar, or even a milkhouse that is not kept free from every thing that will produce odors, and that is not given an abundance of fresh and pure air. The temperature of cellars is often very deceptive; not nearly so cool as they seem to be when a person enters them. The dampness usually makes them seem cooler than the thermometer would show them to be.

The Kansas experiment station, after an exhaustive tests, concludes that the best places to keep milk or cream to maintain its purity and quality is suspended in a well of cold water that is frequently changed, or in cold running water, the surroundings, of course, being favorable.

TO TEACH A COLT TO STAND HITCHED

A subscriber sends us this hint:

Take a rope about 25 feet long. Double it and loop around the colt's body as shown. Then run it between his front legs and through the head stall of a halter and tie to a post or manger. (The strap over the neck in illustration is the halter strap.)



Then you can pass such things before him as would be inclined to frighten him. As he pulls to get away the rope tightens around his body and he soon learns that trying to get away causes him discomfort.

Give him lessons frequently and you will soon have him so that he will stand hitched anywhere. An old halter puller can be broken in the same way.

If you are going to buy a motor car this spring, as hundreds of our subscribers will, do not do it before examining the Hudson "33." The Hudson catalog will be interesting to have and you will know more about a good car after reading it. Write the Hudson Motor Car Company, 7341 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich., for a copy.

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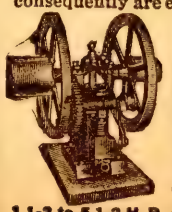
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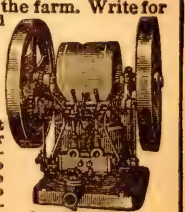
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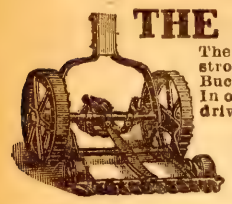
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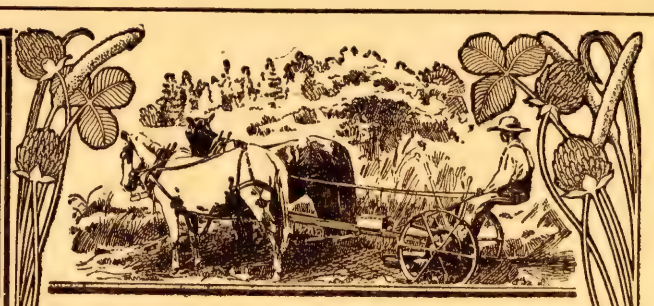
PUSH THE YOUNG STOCK

WE HAVE not known a season when it was more important to push the young stock. Lambs that came early suffered greatly in our unusually late winter storms and blizzards, and the death rate among them was very large. But the market for early lambs promises to be good, and they should now be pushed to their utmost Early pastures are scarcely enough for suckling ewes; they should have more substantial feed. Feeds rich in protein to increase the milk flow are the feeds that are now most timely. Good clover or alfalfa hay meets the requirement, but if these can not be had, and the pastures are fairly good, some grain may be given to keep the blood warm and in active circulation, and to enrich the milk for the benefit of the growing lambs. The lambs themselves will soon begin to eat, and if in a rich pasture will thus boost their growing. If induced to take a little grain or other rich feed the boosting will be increased.

Much the same may be said of pigs and young hogs. There will be an early demand for them, and they should be brought to the best possible condition for an early market. Every pound added to them not only increases the value by the price of the pound, but it tends to bring them into a better class that may add something to every pound they weigh. A fall sown field of rye makes an ideal pasture for growing pigs and shoats, and the farmer that has it now is on the farmer that has it now is on the the road to good profits.

Push the young steers and heifers also. The farmer that has abundant pastures is lucky this year, and the one that knows when young stock is doing its best, and who has the inclination, the knack and the means to bring them to that point and keep them there is luckier still.





KNOWLEDGE THAT PAYS

WHEN prosperous farmers, noted for their shrewdness and foresight, buy I H C harvesting and haying machines and tools year after year, the evidence is conclusive that those machines give satisfactory service, and add to the incomes of the farmers who buy them. The reasons why these machines are investments, why they go into fields of grain and bind it all with the least waste, whether it be tall or short, standing, down, or tangled, why they last and do good work year after year, are reasons you should know. The knowledge of what I H C machines will do for you, is knowledge that pays.

On matters in which there is a community of interest, no business man in this country has a better opportunity of gathering practical knowledge about the details of his business than has the American farmer. There is ample proof that farmers are readers and students, in the constantly growing use of machines for saving time and labor on the farm, for increasing the efficiency of farm help, for conserving the fertility of the soil, and for quickly and cheaply harvesting crops of every description. Knowledge of the uses and value of farm machines leads to close study of those machines. Study and comparisons bring out features of quality. Knowledge of quality leads to the purchase of high grade I H C harvesting and haying machines and tools marked with one of the following names:

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Deering

McCormick
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More than half a century of experience is behind the building of these machines. Over fifty years of experimenting and adapting to every known harvest field condition assures you of high efficiency. These machines have been perfected to a point where they meet successfully every known harvesting or haying problem. The organization behind I H C machines secures you from unnecessary trouble and expensive delays after the harvest is begun by providing depots for repair parts so instantly available that your harvest is never delayed even by what in another machine might be a serious accident or breakdown. Each part is numbered and lettered plainly to avoid confusion in ordering. Each part is made to gauge so accurately that it fits like new and does the work it was made to do with no more than the usual adjustments. The story of these machines is told in catalogues with which every American farmer should be familiar.

There is need for the exercise of the widest knowledge and most thorough care in the harvesting of grain crops in this country. Population is increasing by leaps and bounds. The good grain growing land is about all taken up. Feeding the increased population from the same number of acres means making the most of each acre. An increasing population means better prices for grain. The profits in view for the farmer grow larger with each succeeding year. Under these conditions it is exceedingly important that there be no loss or waste at harvest time. The best way to prevent it is to purchase I H C harvesting and haying machines.

Besides selling you the most thoroughly proved machines in the world, the I H C local dealer can supply you with binder twine that can be used in those machines without trouble or waste. There are seven brands of this twine; Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne, Plano, and International—all made of four grades: sisal, standard, manila, and pure manila, each perfectly dependable.

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The Road to Providence

(Continued from Page 7)

meal snack that Tom Mayberry are so particular about." And she started down toward the spring-house under the hill.

And returning a half hour later with the cool glass in her hand, she was guided by the sound of happy voices to the front porch, where, under the purple wistaria vine, she found the singer lady absorbed in the construction of a most worldly garment for the doll daughter of Eliza Pike, who was watching its evolution with absorbed interest.

"Please'm, Miss Elinory, make it a little bit longer, 'cause I want her to have a beau," besought the small mother, as she anxiously watched the measuring of the skirt.

"Want her to have a beau?" asked Miss Wingate with the scissors suspended over the bit of pink muslin which matched exactly her own ruffled skirts.

"Yes'm! Pattie Hoover wored shoe-tops all winter and now she's got foot-dresses and Buck Peavey for a beau."

"Oh, I see," said the singer lady as she smiled down into the eager little face. "Do you think—er, beaux are—are desirable, Eliza.

"Yes'm I do," answered the bud of a woman, as she drew nearer and said with an expression of one bestowing a confidence, "When I'm let down to my feet I'm going to have Doctor Tom for my beau, if you don't get him first.

"I'm sure you needn't worry about that, Eliza," Miss Wingate hastened to exclaim with a rising color. "I wouldn't interfere with your plans for the world—if I could."

"Well, you take him if you can get him," answered Eliza generously; "somebody'll grow up that time for me. But he couldn't make you take oil, could he?" she asked doubtfully, the memory of yesterday's escape lurking in her mind and explaining her most unfeminine generosity.

Miss Wingate eyed her for a moment with mirth fairly dancing over her face. "Yes," she said with a laugh, "I believe he could!"

"Elinory, child," said Mother as she came out from the front hall, "here we are both of us under promise solemn to Tom to have it down by four o'clock. 'Liza, honey, how's the baby?"

"He have got a new top-tooth and throwed up onct this morning," answered Eliza in a practical tone of voice.

"Dearie me," said Mother anxiously, for the Pike teether had up to this time been the Doctor's prize patient. "I wonder if your Maw remembered the lime water faithful?"

"I expect she forgot it, for she was whipping Susie for sassing Aunt Prissy, and Bud for saying fool," answered Eliza, not at all hesitating to lay bare the iniquities of her family circle.

"I'm sorry they did like that," said Mother with real concern at the news of such delinquencies.

"Yes'm, Susie told Aunt Prissy Mis' Peavey said she were a-setting her cap fer Mr. Hoover and it made Bud mad 'cause he fights 'Lias Hoover and he called her a fool. He hadn't done it, but he's touchy 'bout Aunt Prissy and so's Paw. There comes Deacon and a little boy with him."

As she spoke, Mother rose to greet Deacon Bostick who had turned in the front gate and got as far up the front walk as the second snowball bush. The Deacon was tall, lean, bent and snow-crowned, with bright old eyes that rested in a benediction on the group on the porch that his fine old smile confirmed. By the hand he led a tiny boy who was clad in a long nondescript garment and topped off by a queer red fez, pulled down over a crop of yellow curls, a strange little exotic against the homely background of Mother Mayberry's lilac bushes.

"Sister Mayberry," said the deacon as he paused at the foot of the steps, "this is Martin Luther Hathaway, who was left at my house this morning by the Circuit Rider, as he came through from Springfield on his way to Flat Rock, to be delivered to you, along with his letter. I trust his arrival is not unexpected to you."

"No, indeed, Deacon, I was hoping for him though not exactly expecting him. A month ago while you was sick, our missionary society had news of a missionary and his wife down at Springfield who wanted to go up to Chicagy to study some more about some heathen matter, and couldn't quite make it with two children. My cousin Seliny Lue down to the Bluff have took the little girl and we sent five dollars and a letter saying to send the boy to me for the summer. Come to Mother Mayberry, sonny," and Mother sat down on the lowest step and stretched out her arms to the little ward of the church militant.

Martin Luther's big blue eyes, which were set in his head like those of a Raphael cherub, looked out from under a huge yellow curl that fell over his forehead, straight into Mother's gray ones for a moment, and sticking his pink thumb into his mouth, he sidled into her embrace with a little sigh of evident relief.

"Eat some, thank ma'am, please," he whispered into her ear by way of a return of the introduction. His little mother tongue had evidently suffered a slight twist by his birth and sojourn in a foreign country, but it served to express the normal condition of all inhabitants of boy-land.

"Of course he's hungry, bless his little heart," answered Mother as she removed the fez and ruffled up the damp curls. "Run fetch the tea-cake bucket from the kitchen safe, 'Liza, and won't you come sit down, Deacon?"

"No, thank you, Sister," answered the Deacon with a glance of real regret at the comfortable rocker Miss Wingate had

hastened to draw forward into a sunny but sheltered corner of the porch. "I'm on my way to take tea with Sister Pratt. I'm to meet Mrs. Bostick there. How's the throat, child?" And his smile up at the singer lady was one of the most sympathetic interest.

"Better, thank you, I think," said Miss Wingate, answering both questions and smile. "How well you are looking today, Deacon!"

"Why, I'm made over new by that boy of a Doctor," said the Deacon, fairly beaming with enthusiasm. "Your cure will be only a matter of time, a matter of time, my dear—Squire Tutt to the contrary," he added with a chuckle.

"There, bless my heart, if my ears ain't heard two testimonials to Tom Mayberry all in one minute!" exclaimed Mother with a delightful laugh. "Have a cake, won't you, Deacon?" she asked, offering the bucket.

She then established Eliza and the small stranger on the edge of the steps, with an admonition as to the disposal of the crumbs over on to the grass, and filled both pairs of hands with the crisp discs. Eliza spread the end of her short blue calico skirt over Martin Luther's chubby knees, and they both proceeded to eat into the improvised napkin with the utmost comradship. Miss Wingate, answering both questions and the Deacon and had paused on the way to decorate the buttonhole of his shiny old coat with a bit of the white lilac nodding over the wall.

"'Liza, child," said Mother as she glanced at Martin Luther with a contemplative eye, "when you're done eating run over and ask your Maw to send me a pair of Billy's britches and a shirt. No, maybe young Ez's 'll be better, and bring 'em and Martin Luther on back to the kitchen with to me." With which she disappeared into the house, leaving the munchers to finish their feast alone.

And in an incredibly short time the last crumb, even those rescued from the skirt, had disappeared and Eliza had led Martin Luther down the walk, across the Road and around the corner of the Pike cottage, while the Deacon still lingered talking to Miss Wingate at the gate. Eliza had taken upon herself, with her usual generalship, the development of Mother Mayberry's plan for the arraying of the young stranger in what Providence would consider a civilized garb.

And for some minutes Miss Wingate stood leaning over the top rail of the low gate idly watching a group of Pratts, Turners, Moseby's Hoovers and Pikes playing wild dashes across a line drawn down the middle of the Road in the white dust, shrill cries of captude and frequent change of base. The day had been a long sunshiny one, full of absorbing interests, and as she stood drinking in the perfume from a spray of lilac she had broken to choose the bit for the Deacon, she suddenly realized that not one minute had she found in which to let the horrible dread creep close and clutch at her throat. Helping along in the construction of a bucket of tea-cakes, the printing of four cakes of butter, the simmering of a large pan of horehound syrup and the excitement of pouring it into the family bottles that Mother was filling against a sudden night call from some crouper down or across the Road, to say nothing of a most exciting pie, that had been concoted entirely by herself from a jar of peaches and frilled around with the utmost regard for its artistic appearance, to which could be added the triumph of the long-tailed pink gown for the daughter of young Eliza, had kept her busy and—with a quick smile she had to admit to herself, happy. Indeed, the remembrance of the rapid disappearance of the pie and Doctor Mayberry's blush when, after he had eaten two-thirds of it, his mother had informed him of the authorship, brought a positive glow of pleasure to her cheeks. Such a serious, gentle, skilful young Doctor as he was—and "a perfect dear" she went as far as admitting to herself, this time with a low laugh.

And as if her pondering on his virtues had had power to bring a materialization, suddenly Doctor Tom stood in front of her on the other side of the gate. He had come from up the Road while she had been looking down in the other direction, and in his hand he held a spray of purple lilacs which he had broken from a large bush that hung over the fence from the Pratt yard into the Road and also spread itself a yard or two into Hoover territory.

"Aren't they lovely and plumy?" she asked, as she took the bunch he offered and laid in her hand. "These are so much darker than Mrs. Mayberry's purple ones. I wonder why."

"Some years they bloom lighter than Mother's and other years still darker—just another of the mysteries," he answered as he leaned against the gate-post and looked down at her with a smile. He was tall, and strong, and forceful, with a clean-cut young face which was lit by Mother Mayberry's very own black-lashed, serene gray eyes, and his very evident air of a man of affairs had much of the charm of Mother Mayberry's rustic dignity. His serge coat, blue shirt and soft gray tie had a decided cut of sophistication and were worn with a most worldly grace that was yet strangely harmonious with his surroundings. For with all of his distinctions in appearance and attainments, as a man he struck no discord when contrasted with Mr. Pike's shirt-sleeved, butternut-trousers personality and he seemed but the flowering of Buck Peavey's store-clothes ambitions. The accord of it all struck Miss Wingate so forcibly that unconsciously she gave voice to the feelings.

"It's not so simple as one would think to balance a pie plate on one hand and cut around it with a knife so the edges aren't jagged—to be all consumed within the hour," she answered with spirit, rising to the slight challenge in his voice and smile. "And there are other most complicated things I have discovered that—"

But just here she was interrupted by a sally from around the corner of the Pike house which streamed out across the Road, headed precisely in their direction. Eliza was in the lead and held little Teether swung perilously across one slender hip, while she clasped Martin Luther's chubby fingers in her other hand. And behold, the transformation of the young stranger was complete beyond belief! His yellow thatch was crowned by a straw hat, which was circled across the crown by a brand new shoestring, though it gaped across the crown to let out a peeping curl. Young Ez's garments even had proved a size too large and the faded blue jeans "britches" were rolled up over his round arms by an improvised pair of calico "galluses" which were stretched tight over a little knees and hitched up high under his clean but much patched gingham shirt. His feet and legs had been stripped in accordance with the time-ordered custom in Providence that bare feet could greet May Day, and his little, bare, pink toes curled up with protest against the roughness of even the dust-softened pike. Susie May, Billy and young Ez beamed with pride at their share in the rehabiting of the recent acquisition and waited breathlessly for words of praise from Miss Wingate and the Doctor.

"Why, who is this?" asked the Doctor quickly with a most gratifying interest in his big voice, while Miss Wingate came out of the gate on to the pavement.

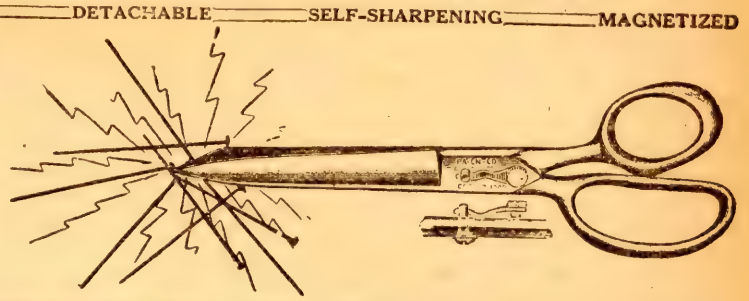
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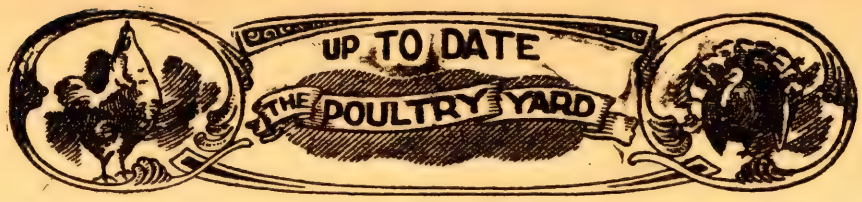
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I'll not tell how Campanari
Or the Frenchified Calve
Would emerge with drooping feathers
From the thickest of the fray.

All I ask is, that this tribute
From my India-rubber pen
May awake a joyous cackle
In my Dominicker hen.

—*Geo. F. Paul.*

"HILLSIDE" CHAT ABOUT DUCKS

Mrs. J. B. Howe.

May is the month "par excellence" for rearing young ducks. It is true they may be reared with profit much earlier, and even much later, but the time when nature lends a hand to make things run smoothly, and success an easy thing, is the month of May.

The cold weather is nearly over—or should be. The chilling rains are a thing of the past, the grass is green, tender and plentiful, the sun's rays are just warm enough, yet not too hot.

Fish worms abound to tickle the palate of his young duckship, and bugs and beetles of every description are springing from the earth to contribute to his bill-of-fare.

Earlier in the spring it was quite taxing to the ingenuity to make the young ducks comfortable and thrifty. Green stuff had to be provided; water must needs have the chill taken off; no meat supply but what was given in the food. Shelter and protection from cold winds and chilling showers; but now, presto chango! The lovely May has come and Mr. Little Duck grows quite independent and can almost take care of himself.

The machine hen is all right, and very convenient when "Old Biddie" has not made up her mind to settle down and become broody.

She is also O. K. when chickens and ducks are to be reared in large numbers, but for the rank and file, the mainstay and the real backbone of the poultry industry, the farmer's wife; the real live hen is the duck-mother that costs the least, causes the least worry and rears the best ducklings.

For commercial purposes, alone, the incubator and brooder-reared ducklings are all right; but for rearing breeding stock that will endure for several generations; reproduce itself in a satisfactory manner, and retain its stamina, give me ducklings hatched under hens, and reared out of doors on something which resembles nature's own plan. The same rule applies to all classes of fowls. Don't tell me that fowls kept in little houses all their lives; born and reared under artificial conditions; never permitted to stretch their limbs in a race after a grasshopper, can have enduring stamina for I simply do not believe it.

If the ducklings are hatched in an incubator the sooner they can be weaned away from the artificial conditions the better, especially now, when the weather is growing warm and mild.

Most of the infantile troubles among chicks and ducklings arise from some sudden change from brooder heat to outdoor life. Give a hen a brood of chicks as early as February or March, and the little fellows do not mind the cold one particle.

They run about exercising to their hearts' content, and, when cold or sleepy, they snuggle under the mother's feathers and simply grow amazingly.

Just so with young ducks hatched in the open and reared with a hen. If fed the right kind of feed they need no such looking after and pampering as those raised artificially.

The rage for Indian Runners continues. All one has to do in a neighborhood where they are not well known, is to have the duck yards in sight of passers by along the road.

They are so cute and interesting they need no other advertising. The following spring all the neighbors will want a sitting of eggs, and are willing to pay a good price for them, too.

There is much waste land in every farming community that might be made to produce as much profit as the best of the farm, if some of these valuable water fowls were reared there. It makes a light, pleasant, remunerative employment for a young lady, or for the growing boys and girls on the farm.

Low marshy lands could be thus utilized. It is not alone on these lands, however, that the Indian Runner Ducks may be made profitable. They are useful in the orchard doing their part well in the way of keeping down the insect pests and in fertilizing the land. Water is a great convenience when rearing them, yet is not absolutely necessary, as they will do nicely if given water for drinking purposes alone. In England, where every inch of land is made to yield a profit, they keep ducks in a small field where it is desired to bring it up to a high state of cultivation, one season, then cultivate and crop the field, turning the ducks into another field, and then cropping that. They consider the fertilizing propensity of ducks as no mean factor in their profit. One has only to note the increased quantity and quality of the grass in a small lot where ducks have been confined the previous year to believe they would be valuable contributors to the fertilizer needs of the farm. We believe it would be profitable to confine ducks in the garden during the winter with some sort of movable or improvised shelter, for the sake of the fertilizer alone, while in the small fruit patch, or in the orchard, they would be equally valuable.

Ducks are more easily raised than chickens. They grow more rapidly, are easily confined, more contented, lay earlier, need less shelter and are not subject to so many diseases.

In fact, one might almost say they were subject to no disease except rheumatism, and only that when allowed to sit out without any sort of shelter in all sorts of cold and chilling storms.

They prefer sitting out, and will do all right until the weather becomes cold. Then they should be driven into shelter. They soon learn what is expected of them and are easy to drive or control in any manner.

Let the boys raise ducks and thus solve the problem of how to keep the boy on the farm.

A MITE PROOF PERCH

A WISCONSIN poultryman thinks he has found a mite proof perch. He takes two boards an inch thick, three inches wide and as long as desired. In one of the boards he bores quarter inch holes twelve inches apart. Tack a strip of cloth three inches wide and as long as the perch on the plain board. Now nail or screw the two boards together, with the cloth between them. Pour coaloil in the holes until the cloth is saturated with it. This is to form the perch, and there is no danger of mites about it. Treat with coaloil so as to keep up the moisture.

America is the natural home of the turkey, and a few years ago an abundance of domestic turkeys were produced here. But it is not so now. There is practically a turkey famine. The high price for ordinary meats has greatly increased the demand for turkeys. We now produce only about 7,000,000 turkeys for our 95,000,000 people, and that is not enough. Turkeys may be raised now as well as at any other time. Let them get back to nature as nearly as possible.

Turkeys must not have too much grain feed. If they do they will not get along well. Wild turkeys in their native woods, knew nothing about grain. Almost everything they gathered as feed was rich in protein. Wheat is better than corn, and oats is better than wheat. Let them have an abundant range in a good place for beetles and grasshoppers.

Send your hay to the final market through the Equity System of Marketing. Then you must bale it. Write the Tuttle Hay Press Co., 611 Main St., Pleasanton, Kas.

A steel horse collar will keep the horses from getting sore. No pads. Lasts a lifetime. Write to Howell Collar Co., Dept. E., Saginaw, Mich.



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Red Cross Dynamite
Stops First Year Losses.
Speeds Up Development One to Two Years.
Improves Quantity, Color and Quality of Fruit.

The illustrations herewith are correct reproductions of photos of two-year old Bing Cherry trees planted same day out of same shipment. Similar results have been obtained all over the country. The root diagrams show the reason. You can't afford to plant trees in spaded holes.

Write for Free Booklet

To learn how progressive farmers are using dynamite for removing stumps and boulders, planting and cultivating fruit trees, regenerating barren soil, ditching, draining, excavating and road-making, ask for "Tree Planting Booklet, No. 211"

DU PONT POWDER CO.
Pioneer Powder Makers of America WILMINGTON, DEL.

GARDEN and ORCHARD

FRUIT MEN GETTING RIGHT

IN THE distant West, particularly in Colorado, last season was one of the best for fruit production for years, yet the growers received only a very small profit on what they produced. There were selling associations, but each acted independently, and competed with the others with, perhaps, more harmful effect than if there had been only individual competition. The market men for the different associations knew nothing of the movements of the others, nor did they make any study of market conditions. Consequently, the combined buyers handled them at will. At one time last year there were eighty cars of Colorado peaches on the Omaha market, and, of course, they had to be sold at any price the buyers cared to offer, and in many cases the growers did not get enough out of them to pay the cost of packing.

It was the same way with apple growers. Many of these in some sections on the western slope district, did not get enough for their fruit to pay for the crates and boxes. These competing shipments, no matter how well the growers may be organized in separate and non-co-operating bodies, inevitably congest the markets and bring about the very conditions the buyers seek.

But many of these western growers' associations who are looking for a big crop next year, have adopted the Equity System, and are expecting to market the fruit of next season very different from the way that of last season was marketed. They are forcing all the fruit under one management. Shipments will not be made merely to the market centers for final distribution. These centers will be kept supplied, but no gluts will be allowed. All points of demand will be known, and the shipments will be directed to them, so that the fruit itself may be promptly disposed of and consumption greatly increased.

If well managed the result will awaken not only the fruit growers, but the growers of all other marketable crops. It is in selling that farmers suffer their greatest losses, and these can easily be saved by a little courage, co-operation and system.

SOME EXPORT AND IMPORT FIGURES

APPLES constitute the largest item of exports of fresh fruit. According to figures compiled by the Department of Agriculture, $3,175,433 worth were exported in 1909-10, and $5,777,458 worth in 1910-11. It is surprising to know that notwithstanding the large crop of apples last year, 68,954 bushels were imported from Canada. The exports of dried apples has decreased from a value of $2,339,936 in 1908-09, to $1,944,209 in 1910-11. On another item, apricots the exports increased from $1,512,417 in 1908-09, to $2,085,437 in 1910-11. The exports of prunes also increased. The figures for 1908-09 were $1,078,210, compared with $3,271,971 in 1910-11.

Taken altogether the value of exports is gradually increasing. The total values for three years were as follows: 1908-09, $16,079,000; 1909-10, $18,504,000, and 1910-11, $23,893,000.

Question

(1) An apple a day for every man woman and child in the United States will be how many apples in a year?

(2) Of average sized apples how many barrels?

Let's see how close our readers who like to figure come on the number of barrels question.

FRUIT

THE 1911 fruit crop was enormous, more particularly in the central states, but the touring motorists, who were many, often marveled at the great waste on farms at not a great distance from markets where on most roads, as they were, motor trucks of from one to three tons capacity could have made from two to four or five profitable trips daily. Although the farmer has become almost to a man an automobile enthusiast, so far, his interest in the power vehicle is mainly for pleasure, but if he will make himself a committee of one to organize a committee of such committees to foster and obtain good roads he will find dollars, many flowing into his coffers through the advantage of readily marketing that which is now surplus, waste and lost product, which the power-driven truck can enable him to place in the market in much larger quantities and in a fraction of the time required by the present methods of road transportation. Automobile engineers are studying the farmers' transportation needs, but it is up to the farmer, aided by his vote for candidates for legislative or congressional honors, to see if they stand for appropriations for good roads. Your vote will make good roads.

THINKING OF THE GARDEN

Gardens will be made late this year, and that will increase the demand for plants ready for setting. We suppose most people who do not depend upon others for their plants, or who do not have hot beds, already have tomato and cabbage seeds planted in boxes that are kept in the house. If not, do so at once.

Even if it is late, wait until the ground in the garden is in good condition for working. Nothing is gained, either in garden or field by working ground when it is too wet. Apply well rotted manure in the garden, and work it in. Hen manure is one of the best garden manures. An application of hardwood ashes is valuable on the onion bed.

Drainage is very important for the garden. Where water stands or where it remains long in the soil, is a blank place in the garden.

See to it that the garden is broken and worked deep before planting. It should be well pulverized and packed down. But future culture should be shallow.

There is no more important crop produced on the farm than that in the garden. See that there is a variety and a plenty. The family that gets much of its living out of the garden lives well and cheaply, and it has less need for doctors than other families have. For these and other reasons, the farm hands can well afford to give to it whatever time the garden needs.

Don't neglect the sweet potato bed. It is no doubt prepared and planted already. Give it every possible attention. Early sweet potatoes, as well as early Irish potatoes, will come very handy in the kitchen this summer. Give them a chance to do their best.

Beans, of course, must not be above ground until danger from frost is over, but set them to growing as early as it is safe. It may be well to risk a small patch even before you are willing to plant the main crop. If it misses frost you are that much ahead, and if it is killed you have not lost much.

Don't neglect the flowers. It is great to be useful as the vegetables in the garden are, but it is nice to be pretty like the flowers. The petunia takes the lead of flowers from seed. It shows its gratitude by a profuse continuation of its beauties, until winter lays its icy hand on everything that is green. But there are others. Have a variety.

To start canna seed, fill a fruit jar to within an inch of the top with pure sand, and then saturate the sand with water, even allowing the water to rise a little above the sand. Press the canna seeds down an inch or so in the sand, and set the jar where it will get an abundance of morning sunshine; but don't allow the sand to become dry. These seeds ought to germinate and make nice plants in ten days or two weeks.

It is good to read that the late discovery, Absorbine, Jr., a preparation for family use advertised in these columns, already well known for its curative qualities, has been recognized after elaborate laboratory tests, as the one efficient non-poisonous vegetable germicide so badly wanted in medical and sanitation practice. For one so young and modest, the honors, which this discovery brings to Mr. Young, will set on him very gracefully, but we feel sure that for one who has given his life to producing remedies for the cure and alleviation of suffering in man and beast, no one will begrudge the honors accorded him by the scientific world.

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S.E. Ferry, Dept. A Indianapolis, Ind.



Read the Story in the Pictures

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Farmers and Gardeners who grow potatoes for home or market will find the Six-Weeks *ahead of all others.*

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This variety of potatoes combines all of these qualities in high degree. We positively assert, and have abundant and undoubted proof, that *the Six-Weeks Market Potato* does make good size, table tubers in six weeks from planting.

The Six-Weeks can be depended upon to give these results if planted when the growing season has arrived, and the weather is favorable.

They cook fine and dry from the time they are large enough until late the following spring. Size, medium, skin light flesh color. They are perfect beauties, *heavy and sure yielders.*

We first introduced and named this potato. From long experience we can say that owing to their quick growth, escaping drought, bugs, blight, etc., and extra yielding qualities, they are more profitable than late varieties which are oftentimes subject to unfavorable season conditions. The Six-Weeks is one of the best winter keepers, too, if planted late.

They grow so rapidly that potato bugs have little chance at them. Six-Weeks potatoes yielded on the farm of the originator in Ohio, 420 bushels an acre. Next year 380 bushels. Two years later over 600 bushels.

The earliest and the best extra early potato. Thousands of testimonials received. You will make no mistake if you plant Six-Weeks Market Potatoes this spring. If you think you can't afford to plant many, get enough to raise your seed for next spring.



PRICE: Our stock is limited and price is made subject to being unsold. Money promptly refunded if supply is exhausted. By express or freight, $2.50 bu. ½ bu. $1.50; peck, $1. By mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 30c; 4 lbs, $1. Order from this advertisement.

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Home Needlework Department

Conducted by ELEANOR GRAHAM

Mrs. Graham will be glad to answer in this department any question related to needlework. Write to her about your difficulties. Orders for patterns should be addressed to Needlework Department, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis.*

After Easter sewing problems have been met and solved there comes a time when every woman feels that she never wants to see a needle and thread again. It's a reaction from the weeks of planning, work and worry. No one knows this better than I for I have experienced it so often. But when this feeling comes on I resolutely make up my mind that it is far better to do some of my summer sewing at once rather than wait until the warmer days when all work requires more effort.

With this thought in mind I want to suggest to you some dainty needlework for summer garments—work, which, if done now, will repay you later on in spare time and satisfaction. What woman doesn't like dainty embroidered shirt waists? And what



SHIRTWAIST DESIGN NO. 1003

woman ever truthfully said to herself that she had enough of them in her wardrobe? I know what your answer will be and because I know I am going to offer you an opportunity to develope one or two unusually attractive waists. Let us discuss design No. 1003.

This offers an opportunity for elaborate development or it may be worked in simple outline stitch. Personally I prefer the idea carried out in the illustration, which shows a combination of eyelet, French embroidery and coronation braid. This design may be done on white or colored chambray, linen, lawn, crepe or any of the materials used for waists, and if a simpler design is desired the lower portion of the front may be omitted.

For the sprays and eyelets use No. 25 white marking cotton. Outline the stems

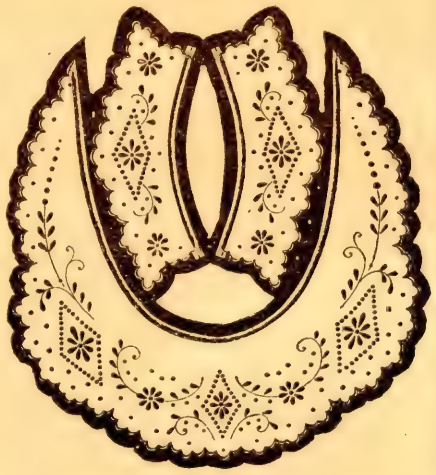


SHIRTWAIST NO. 1001

with simple chain stitch. Pad the leaves with the marking cotton before working. Right here let me say that there is a right and wrong way of padding. The right way is to place your padding stitches in the opposite direction from those you later take in working the leaves. So much for the leaves and stems. Now for the dots. Doubtless most of you know how to do eyelet embroidery but for the benefit of those who do not I will explain how it is done. Outline the dot with short running stitches of the cotton. Next slash the material inside the dot, croswise and end to end. Turn the slashed corners under and finish with short over and over stitches all around the turned under edge. This completes the work. The coronation braid should be sewed on with fine linen thread.

In design No. 1001 is offered another very attractive shirt waist design—one that is sure to find favor because of its daintiness. This is done entirely in chain stitch and eyelet work. I developed a very effective waist with this design, using handkerchief linen for the waist, embroidering the design in white marking cotton and wearing it over a slip of pale blue silkaline. Countless other developments will suggest themselves to the ingenuous needleworker, such as contrasts in the color of material and embroidery, etc. If a less elaborate development is preferred the satin stitch may be substituted for the eyelet work.

Along toward the end of spring there comes a time when one feels inclined to discard the waists of heavier materials and yet does not find the weather sufficiently warm to allow of one's wearing a garment of thin material. At such a time wonders can be done with white batiste or linen embroidered collars and cuffs. And these may be used to brighten up a coat as well as freshen up a blouse. In design No. 1002 is presented an unusually pretty design for this purpose. It is one that I have made up on white linen, working the entire pattern in French embroidery satin stitch, the leaves and dots well padded.



COLLAR AND CUFF SET NO. 1002

The scallops (also padded), were worked in buttonhole stitch. And right here let me caution away from the edge before laundering. If you do so you will find the fabric shrinking with the washing and consequently the edge fraying with the ironing.

In laundering any of the designs here described use luke warm water (preferrably rain water), and some pure soap. Make a thick suds but do not rub the soap on the embroidery work. Rub gently between the hands, rinse carefully until all odor of the soap has disappeared and press on a well padded board before dry. Use a fairly hot iron.

Transfer patterns of any of these designs will be furnished subscribers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for ten cents each.

No. 1001 stamped on linen lawn, 50 cents. Stamped on linen lawn with all material for working, 60 cents. Stamped on pure imported linen, 90c. Stamped on pure imported linen, with all materials for working, $1.00.

No. 1002 stamped on fine, pure imported linen, 35 cents. Stamped on pure, imported line, with all materials for working, 45 cents.

No. 1003 stamped on lawn, 50 cents. Stamped on lawn, with material for working, including braid, 75 cents. Stamped on pure imported linen, 90 cents. Stamped on linen, with all materials for working, $1.15.

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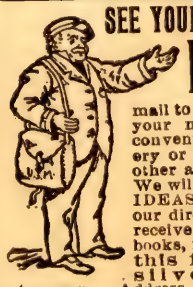
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CADETS of EQUITY

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of Our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is printed in the paper becomes a CADET of Equity, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—30 cents—will be made a PIONEER of Equity and sent a collection of twenty (20) beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address, CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

LETTERS, letters, letters! The Cadet letters are coming thick and fast, and we know our friends everywhere are delighted to read them Writers must not be surprised that we sometimes shorten their letters. We do that to enable us to print as many of them as possible.

DEAR CADETS: I have been taking UP-TO-DATE about two years, and have just subscribed for three more years. It is the only paper I take, and the only one I care to take. Mr. Everitt has long been fighting for the farmer on the Equity System, and I think all the farmers ought to help him fight his way to success. I am willing to do all I can. I expect to travel a good deal this summer, and I am going to see how many subscribers I can get for UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I am a farmer's son, 20 years old, and live on a farm of 240 acres on the state line; the house is in West Virginia and the barn in Pennsylvania. Our principal crops are wheat, oats, corn, potatoes and grass. We have 6 horses, four cows, one hundred sheep, seven hogs and one hundred and forty chickens. I would like to receive cards or letters from all the Cadets of Equity, and will promptly answer all I receive.—Bert T. Gatten, West Alexander, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I am a young man from the Sunflower state, and am 18 years old. I have been in Colorado working at the automobile trade, and I like the work very much. I like to get my hands and face black and greasy. In January I came to Emporia to try my luck in the city. Where I worked in Colorado was like being in the country, a place of only 850 people; but it is in the midst of huge mountains. In the summer time I went fishing for those beautiful trout. I am sorry for you level country Cadets. In the mountains a person never gets tired of looking. There were bears, deer, mountain sheep and mountain lions, within 20 miles of Del Norte, where I worked. Many thousands of sheep and cattle are fed upon the grassy mountain ranges. I will gladly answer all postal cards and letters from Cadets between 16 and 18 years of age.—Floyd Morcellus, 209 East street, Emporia, Kas.

DEAR CADETS: Our nearest town is Lebanon, which has a very fine court house, noted for its eight stone columns, four on the south and four on the north. They are four and one-half feet in diameter at the base and three feet at the top, and they are about 50 feet in length. They are the largest soft stone columns in one piece in the United States. Lebanon is the county seat of Boone county, and has about 6,000 inhabitants. I am 16 years old, and will promise to answer all the cards and letters I receive.—Ruby Cobb, Lebanon, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am 21 years old, and live with my parents on a farm of 120 acres. I have always lived in the country and do not care to live in the city. In the summer time I work out, and stay at home in the winter. I think the Cadet letters are very interesting, and there seems to be Cadets in almost every nook and corner of the United States. My father has taken UP-TO-DATE for six or seven years and likes it very much. He says he gets more good out of it than out of the other five farm papers he takes.—George F. Keintoff, Fairchild, Wisconsin.

DEAR CADETS: Will you admit a young bachelor from the Pacific slope? I have received a copy of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think it is a great paper, one that every farmer ought to have, and I am now sending in a four-year subscription. I am just starting farming on 160 acres, this being my second year on the place. I have 20 cattle, a few hogs and 60 chickens. This is specially a cattle country, and cattle run out the year around. We have no frost and snow, and the grass is green all winter. I am a little lonely at times, for I have no time for amusement. I would like to exchange cards or letters with any of the Cadets.—M. E. Bloom, Aberdeen, Wash.

DEAR CADETS: I am a cripple girl and walk with a crutch. We live on a farm of 26 acres, and have two cows, two horses, four pigs and fifty chickens. I would like to exchange cards or letters with the Cadets.—Sarah E. Black, Volant, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I live in Missouri Valley, but just now I am teaching in the country. I am 19 years old, and would like to receive cards or letters from the Cadets.—Wilma Laughrey, Missouri Colley, Ia.

DEAR CADETS: I live away down in Louisiana where the cotton and the sugar cane grow. I am taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I read all the letters the Cadets will write to me.—Sam D. King, Hickory Valley, La.

DEAR CADETS: I am a boy 17 years old, and have been taking UP-TO-DATE about five years. I think it is the best paper in the world. On account of the drouth of last year some of our crops were a failure, but tobacco brought from $60 to $135 an acre. Land here is worth from $60 to $200 an acre. Mr. Everitt's plans work well if all would act upon his advice. I made a club for the paper last spring and the subscribers got seeds as premiums. I took potatoes, and raised from them the finest and best I ever saw. I will be delighted to receive cards and letters from the Cadets, especially those near my age, and will answer all I receive.—Adrian Meahl, Robards, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: I am working one mile from Mason City, Iowa, a very modern town of 20,000 people, said to be one of the prettiest towns in Northern Iowa. It is surrounded by a splendid farming and dairying country. I am a young man of 21 years, and have been in the dairy business all my life. I take care of 60 cows and milk 30 of them. I get up at 1 a. m. and finish milking at 5:45 a. m. Then I begin again at 1 p. m. and get done about 6 o'clock or after. All Cadets that write me will be answered.—J. E. Malherek, Mason City, Iowa., R. F. D. 1.

DEAR CADETS: We live 20 miles from the great city of Mobile. I am 16 years old and the oldest girl at home. I would be pleased to receive cards and letters from the boys and girls, and will answer all.—Angie Fondren, Point Clear, Ala.

DEAR CADETS: I live in Northeast Texas, on a 100-acre farm. Our crops are cotton, corn, oats, wheat, peas, potatoes and peanuts. It is a fine farming country, and lots of people are coming here from the north and east and buying land. I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for three years, and think it one of the best farm papers printed. I am 22 years old, and will answer all cards and letters received.—Robert Shirley, New Boston, Tex.

DEAR CADETS: I am a 17-year old farmer from the Palmetto state. I hope the UP-TO-DATE *girls are taking full* advantage of this leap year. Farmer boys may have them gathered in before another leap year. We have had a great deal of rain here lately, and farmers are behind with their work (March 23.), and when a fair day comes they are in the fields between their plow handles. I would be glad if some of you Cadets would send me the words of the song, "Red Wing."—J. L. Miller, New Brookland, S. C.

DEAR CADETS: I am very proud of the section of country where I live, the north central part of Ohio. It is called the garden spot of northern United States. It is a great fruit country, and raises the finest quality of peaches and apples. The land is generally rolling, but in some places it is quite level. It is a fine agricultural region, and all the common products of the northern states are raised here, including soy beans, a comparatively new crop. My father owns 220 acres, and has a dairy. He sells milk in Norwalk, which is our nearest railroad town, and is only two and one-half miles from my home. We have 23 cows, 7 horses, 3 sheep, 10 hogs, and about one hundred chickens, which I enjoy caring for in the summer. We have an apple orchard that produces a large quantity of fine fruit. We also have a large peach orchard, but the trees are too young to bear fruit. We have named our farm the Sunrise Dairy and Fruit Farm, and that is what we have on our letterheads. I am 15 years old, and would like to hear from all Cadets by card or letter, and will answer them.—Laura M. Knoll, Norwalk, O.

DEAR CADETS: I am an Illinois school teacher, 35 years old, and a widower. I think UP-TO-DATE FARMING one of the best papers under the shining canopy of heaven. We had our spring meeting of Adams county teachers at Quincy last week, and had two speakers of national reputation. Their lectures were grand indeed. Quite a crowd of teachers were in attendance. I enjoy reading the Cadet letters very much, for I think they are both interesting and instructive. I would like to hear from all the Cadets, and will answer all communications.—E. D. Pierson, Beverly, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I live in Rush county, Kas., five miles from La Crosse, the county seat. This is chiefly a wheat locality; not much corn or oats are raised. La Crosse has five elevators, one mill, and a population of about 1,100. This is a fine country for wheat farming. I am 17, and have lived here ten years, and now attend La Crosse high school, where there are 54 students enrolled. My father owns a farm of 320 acres, and we have a barn 36x64 feet, with hay fork and all, besides an elevator with a capacity of 6,000 bushels, with a wagon dump and gasoline engine. We don't shovel our wheat crop any more. Our wheat crop was light last year, only 2,200 bushels. We own a steam thresher, and every year thresh from 45,000 to 50,000 bushels of wheat. We have done well since we came here, and have made all the improvements that are on the farm. I have no musical instruments like many of the Cadets, and myself and a younger brother, and papa and mamma constitute our family. But we have an Edison phonograph with 98 records, and that is a good entertainer. I should like to receive cards from all Cadets.—Geo. Huber, La Crosse, Kas.

DEAR CADETS: I am an a farmer's son, 19 years old, and live on a farm of 360 acres, where I have lived all my life. I take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think it is the best farm paper published. We have 12 horses, 25 cows, 10 calves, 70 hogs, a Reo automobile, two gasoline engines and a silo. I wish some of the Cadet girls could be here and take a ride with me. I would be glad to receive cards and letters from the Cadet girls and boys of my age. I will answer all of them.—David Ross, Stockham, Neb.

DEAR CADETS: I will be 14 May 29, and I have lived on a farm all my life. I have an organ, but can't play very much, but I have taken 18 lessons from Mrs. Doctor Stewart. We live on a farm of 200 acres, and have lived here four years. Sometimes I work in the fields. Last year I plowed corn and helped pick corn. In the summer we milk 19 to 20 cows. We have 8 horses, 3 geese, 200 chickens and some hogs. I like to live on a farm; it is lots of fun. I will answer all letters I receive.—Hattie Kock, Inwood, Ia.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, 14 years old, and enjoy farm life. I am going to school. Our teacher is Anabelle Reid, and she is very good to all of us. My father has taken UP-TO-DATE for about seven years, and we all enjoy it fine. I have seven brothers and seven sisters, but only four of my brothers and three of my sisters are at home. My father owns 240 acres of land, and I work in the fields a great deal in summer. I live four miles west of Lake Huron, which is a fine place in summer. The railroad runs past our home and I think this is a nice place to live. I would like to receive cards or letters from the Cadets near my age.—Eleanor Kranz, Harbor Beach, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy 17 years old and live on a farm of 80 acres, but as the L. & N. railroad runs through it, we have but about 75 acres for cultivation. I like farm life very much, but taking care of stock has been very disagreeable this winter. We have 6 horses, 8 hogs, 4 cows and 225 chickens. I live two and one-half miles from Thackeray, which is our railroad station. There is a county store a mile and a half from us that we owned three years ago. I have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING only a short time, and I like to read it fine, and also the Cadet letters. I would like to exchange letters or cards with the Cadet boys and girls.—Clint Miller, Enfield, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy and live on a farm of 100 acres, where we grow corn, wheat, oats and sorghum. We have a molasses mill, and had out about five acres of sorghum cane last year, from which we made about 400 gallons of molasses, which we sold as fast as we could make them. We made about 1,500 gallons in 1910, but last year our crop was mostly corn. We live half a mile from the railroad station, but it is three miles to our nearest station. I like to read UP-TO-DATE FARMING, the Cadet letters being the first I read. I will be 18 May 24, and would be pleased to hear from all the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all letters or cards I receive.—Mat Thomas, Springerton, Ill.

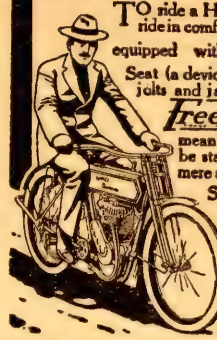
DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy 19 years old, and have lived on a farm of 44 acres all my life. I have no brothers or sisters living. Eleven years ago I started to school and will graduate from high school this spring. I love to farm; I think it the most independent life. I agree with Elsie Cook and Rosie Unger as to naming our homes. I have named ours Chestnut Ridge Farm. I have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING three or four years, and I think it is a fine paper from cover to cover, but I always turn to the Cadet page first of all. I have sent in several subscriptions, and all who subscribed with me think it the best farm paper they ever took. I will answer all cards or letters I receive from the Cadets.—Alton E. Nofsker, Lanes Mills, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I think UP-TO-DATE FARMING is one of the best papers there is. My papa is sending his renewal for another year. I am very much interested in the Cadet letters, and thought I would like to write. I am a farmer's daughter, 18 years old, and would like to correspond with the girls and boys near my age. -Gladys Anthony, Logan, Ohio.

LETTERS CROWDED OUT

Evelyne Kistler, Pickerington, O.	15
Orpha J. McLaughlin, Blackhawk, Ind.	22
Reba Varnado, Axtell, Tex.	10
Ernest Simmons, Broken Arrow, Okla.	17
Elsie Johnson, Pocahontas, Ia.	9
John Arneson, Brandt, S. D.	14
Ernest Figg, Grand Ledge, Mich	25
Russell Brink, Crosses, Pa.	16
Ethel R. Sands, Belleville, W. Va.	18
Beulah Hawkins, Willow, W. Va.	14
Carrie Wagner, Eufala, N. C.	14
Rollie Hunt, Raymond, Neb.	15
Leonard Spitler, South Greenfield, Mo.	16
James L. Hanson, Carbondale, Ill.	
Hattie J. Hendrick, Hardinsburg, Ky.	10
G. L. Last, Ocheyedan, Ia.	24
Glenn F. Whiteman, Westford, N. Y.	13
Emma Kipp, Alhambra, Ill.	15
Russell Sturgis, Berne, Ind.	10
Mary Lilienthal, Mora, Minn.	18
Carrie Wagner, Eaufal, N. C.	14
Florence Irena Jury, Waynesville, Pa.	14
Lulu Michel, Waterloo, Ia., R. 6	17
John W. Prather, Vine Grove, Ky.	22
Christian Kendall, Bardwell, Ky.	13
Clarence Fite, Paris, Ky.	17
Fern Kincaid, Lebanon, Ind.	18
Geo. W. Geigley, East Earl, Pa.	18
Albert Leucke, Cisna Park, Ill.	13
Helen Hughes, Godley, Tex.	19
Lorraine Mitchell, Yale, Ill.	10
Elmer Carter, Rhea, Ark.	13
Christiana Kincaid, Lebanon, Ind.	15
Floid C. Nichols, Bridgeport, W. Va.	17
Flossie Roach, Star City, Ind.	18
Ollie Despain, Brushy, Ky.	21
Rosa Kendrick, Martha, W. Va.	17
Bessie Whitford, Kennebec, S. D.	17
W. B. Hancock, Pleasant Hill, N. C.	21
Walter Tullis, Mill Shoals, Ill.	19
Bessie Stepp, Elizabethton, Ky.	18
Rhea Golden, Dodge, Ky.	19
Edna Page, Seaman, O.	16
Kathleen Treadway, Deluinta, Ky.	17
Effie E. Kendrick, Hardinsburg, Ky.	18
Carl Arnsen, Brandt, S. D.	20

"Children Teething"
Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain. cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

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TIRES, Coaster-Brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries at *half usual prices.*
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Loudest, shrillest, most piercing Whistle in all creation. Heard for miles. Great for city or country. Calls farm hands to meals. Signals neighbors. Summons help in time of danger. HEAPS OF FUN FOR BOYS. One blast will make your friends jump a foot in the air. Every man, woman, boy and girl should have one in their pocket. Hundreds of uses. 10 cents each. 3 for 25 cents.
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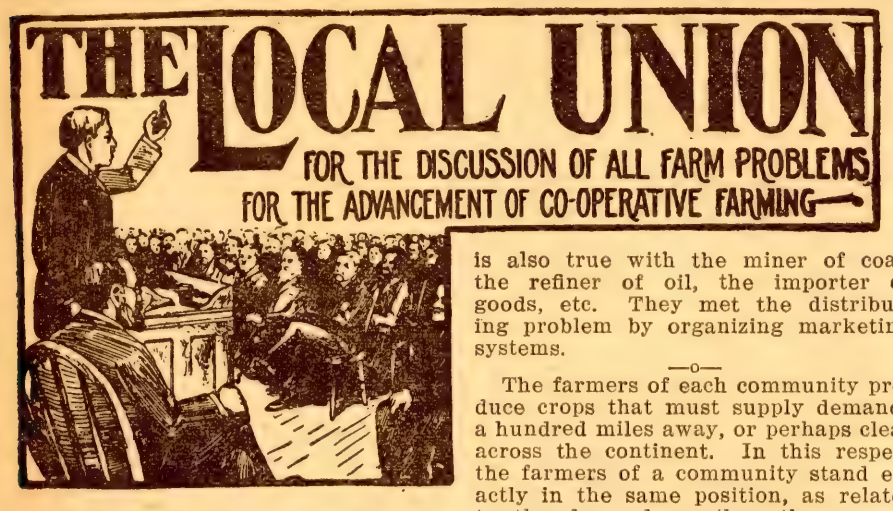
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Send names and addresses of six boys between 12 and 15 years of age and get a press FREE.
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VALLEY FARMER Dept. RC-21 TOPEKA, KAN.

Farmers Society of Equity Department



THE FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is a farmers' organization, incorporated, headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. Its first and greatest object is *"To obtain Profitable Prices for all the Products of the Farm, Orchard and Garden.*

The Membership

consists of farmers and is limited to farmers and co-workers with farmers. The wives of members and their minor sons and daughters may become *special members* on the majority vote of all *regular* and *special* members of the union. They may be charged a fee, or not, as the union may decide. If a fee is charged it shall be placed in the local union treasury.

The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the Society. In it must be shaped the plans and work that will revolutionize American agriculture and usher in the time when the tiller of the soil shall no longer be a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for others, but when he shall be a more important and more independent member of society. Through the local union, assisted by headquarters and representatives on all the great markets of the country, all the *business* of the members—selling and buying—can be done.

How to Organize a Local Union

Whenever a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING reaches that condition of mind that he believes the farmers of his community should do more of their own business of selling and buying, instead of paying an enormous price to have it done by middlemen, he should send for instructions for organizing a local union. Any person who stands well in his community can organize.

The Membership Fee

is $2.00, which pays all the expense for the first year. The annual dues after the first year is $1.50. Part of the fee and dues is retained in the local union treasury; the apportionment will be fully explained in the instructions.

A local union is wanted at every town, city and shipping point where not already established. Send for instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., to facilitate sending we append a coupon here. If no local union at your town send the coupon.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen: Please send instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., for organizing a local union at .....

. . . . .

My Name .....
My Address .....

. . . .

Are you a member of the F. S. E. now?...

"It looks very good, but it can't be done,"
Was once said of all good plans under the sun.
Judge the F. S. E. by the fact that it has won,
And it's going to win till its mission is done.

The aim of the Farmers Society of Equity is to establish a local union at each city and town that is an imporant shipping point.

—o—

We claim that farming is a business as much as manufacturing, merchandising, mining or transportation. We claim that the marketing of farm crops and the buying of supplies for the farm and farm home, constitute a business and need a system as truly as any other business does.

—o—

The manufacturer who produces goods that must find markets in remote places has found that he needs a system at the distributing end. This is also true with the miner of coal, the refiner of oil, the importer of goods, etc. They met the distributing problem by organizing marketing systems.

—o—

The farmers of each community produce crops that must supply demands a hundred miles away, or perhaps clear across the continent. In this respect the farmers of a community stand exactly in the same position, as relates to the demand, as the other people do. And the farmer's problem of marketing is almost identical with the others.

—o—

We have said the other people have solved their marketing problems. At least they have solved them to the extent that they make the prices and name the terms on which the users of their products may obtain them .But the farmers, while they have made some progress toward solving their marketing problem, have much more to do.

—o—

Farmers have thousands of local selling and buying organizations and there are some sections where the local organizations representing some particular crop have federated. We believe all these efforts have been good and the sum of the benefits is enormous. But the benefits are not continuous enough and often not great enough.

—o—

Co-operative selling of farm crops and co-operative buying of supplies have come to stay. We predict no backward step will be taken from now but failure to apply the right plan in all cases will delay the perfect results for a time. A local co-operative union anywhere can justify its existence and the benefits to such multiply when they are federated as in the plan of the Farmers Society of Equity. Thousands of local and county or district organizations will testify to this.

—o—

What is needed now is co-operation on a broad, comprehensive scale. An organization that embraces all of the country, every crop and to which every producer of crops to sell can belong. Such an organization beginning with the communities surrounding market towns, these federated into a county union, these into a state union and all of them into a national union for reporting crops (supply) and directing the supply to the demand will make it possible to market farm crops with even more certainty of proper reward to the producer than is possible for any other class of commodities.

—o—

In such an organization the wheat growers in California, Dakota, Kansas and Pennsylvania can all co-operate to protect each other in markets and prices and it will not be possible for one section to break the price down for another. And the same will be true as regards the interest of the cotton growers in Texas and Georgia; the potato growers of Maine, New York, Michigan and Wisconsin; the growers of early potatoes in Florida and Texas, and Virginia and Oklahoma, and the Kansas Kaw Valley district, and the Great American bottoms district in Illinois. And the Orange growers of Florida and California; the egg producers in every state; the apple growers of the west and the east, and dairymen, etc., everywhere can uphold each other.

—o—

One of the chief weaknesses in farmers' co-operation has been the independent local or district organizations—without national federation or even without attempting to include all producing sections of any one crop. Such efforts should more properly be called organized competition and they often resulted in bitter relationship between two competing sections.

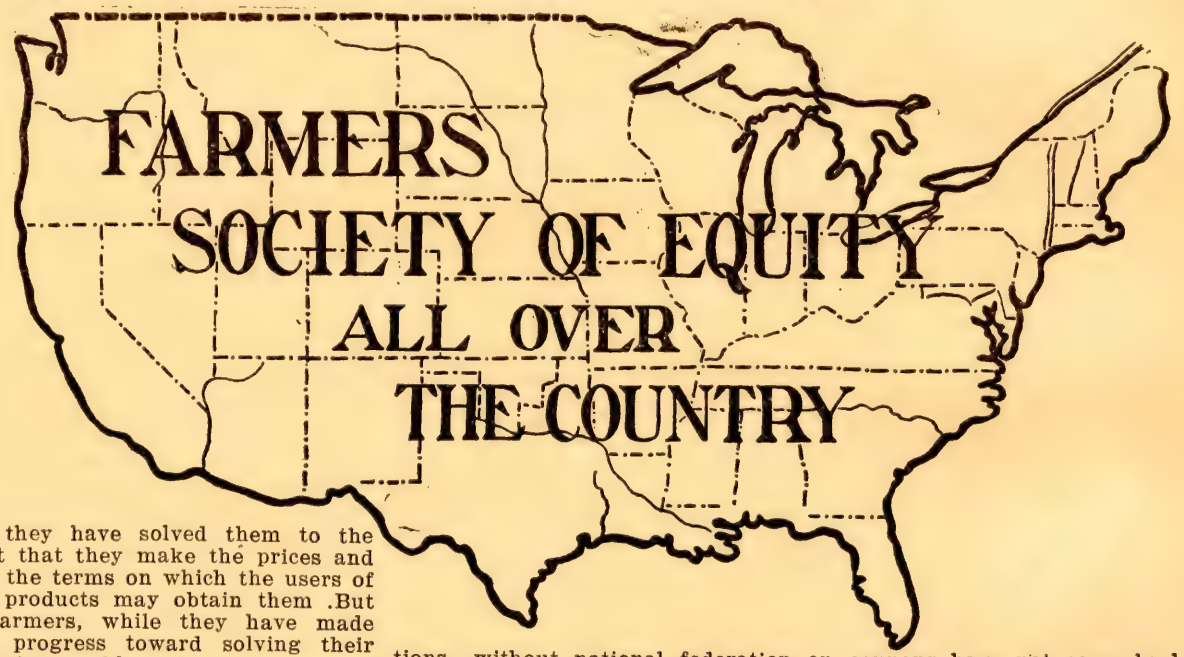
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We seek a true federation of efforts; a feeling of fraternity of interest; a conviction that "if I uphold all other producers of the same crops in their marketing they will uphold me"; a joining of hands and a union of hearts. We seek to complete the organization in which when one helps himself he helps all and all help him. If farmers believed this and acted on this principle it would be possible for all the present local and district organizations to come together in the Farmers Society of Equity and for some interested person in each community to organize new unions and soon, very soon our ambition to have the Society cover the country like a blanket would be realized.

—o—

We will say again, it is time that the officers of present organizations and every farmer put their shoulder to the wheel to complete the Farmers Society of Equity for the whole country, for all farmers, for all crops. All that is necessary is energetic local leaders. There never was such an opportunity for some person in each community to distinguish himself and at the same time earn a good income while accomplishing a good and enduring work.

WE WANT TO ESTABLISH THE



Those who have become interested are requested to read the first column on this page and also send the coupon printed there at once.

CONVENTION POSTPONED

In the April 15th number the proposition was made to hold a mass convention of producers of eggs, at Indianapolis. This thought was suggested by the fact that handlers and storers of eggs had been meeting to agree on the 1912 prices that would be paid and such other things as affected the business of handling eggs from producers to consumers. The time mentioned for the convention was May 4th. We quote from the call as follows:

If Central States farmers and their wives will now display sufficient interest in the matter, we will call the convention and have it published in all the paper in Indiana and adjoining states. Then when the convention is over the results will be published all over the country. And the prices agreed on in this meeting, and the plans adopted in this meeting we can reasonably expect will be the prices and plans for all the egg and poultry producers of the whole country.

At the time we write this enough coupons have not come back to indicate enough interest in the proposed convention to justify calling it, but more are coming each day. It is evident though that the time between April 15th, when the call was issued, and May 4th, will be too short to properly advertise and prepare for the convention. Also this is an extremely busy season. These things have been referred to by some of those who sent the coupons back and it has been urged that the convention date be set later. Therefore, the date is now set for Friday, May 24.

We print the coupon again. We want as many as possible of the coupons in by May 7, so we can announce the convention definitely in May 15th number, or abandon the idea. Farm women are particularly concerned in marketing eggs and are especially in-

— — — — Coupon — — — —

Up-to-Date Farming and Farmers-Society of Equity, Indianapolis.

If a convention of egg and poultry producers is called to meet at Indianapolis on Friday, May 27th, I will attend it.

Name .....

R. F. D. .. P. O.....

County ..... State.....

(For more names attach to a sheet of paper.)

vited. Please understand that this is to be a mass convention of producers of eggs, poultry and kindred products and is not confined to members of the F. S. E.

Regarding the plan of operation we will reprint another paragraph from the original call as follows:

Meet in a convention. Agree on a plan that will get the producers together in clubs or circles around every town or shipping point. In the convention agree on a minimum price for fresh eggs, say eighteen or twenty cents a dozen, and when the price will not be paid, don't sell them, but store them. This paper and the Farmers Society of Equity can connect every club or circle up with handlers and storage houses in every large market in the country. Have a day each week, or two days, for delivery to the market or station, and if nobody there will buy them at your price, send them off for sale or to store. When they are stored you can borrow as much cash on them as you would get by outright sale by the old system and the high winter prices when finally sold for consumption.

You can begin co-operative marketing in this way and no person can predict where it will lead to.

You better send the coupon before you lay this paper aside and then prepare to attend the convention.

With Organizers and Organizations

AT PROCTOR, MINN.—125 of the best farmers have organized to market their crops and buy supplies. Potatoes is the chief crop. A big warehouse will be built. —James Grady, secretary.

DRIED FRUIT JOBBERS AND BROKERS met in Chicago recently and organized the Dried Fruit Association of Chicago.

The object of the association as set forth in the constitution is as follows:

"For the purpose of fostering trade and commerce in the dried fruit and nut trade and kindred lines, to procure uniformity and certainty in the customs and usages of the dried fruit and nut trade and kindred lines, to settle differences between dealers, and to promote a more enlarged and friendly intercourse between the business men engaged in the above mentioned businesses."

The president is Walter J. Feron and the secretary is Jas. M. Hobbs.

FROM KATISPEL, Mont., comes a report of a new union with J. L. McCormick president and P. N. Bernard, secretary. One of the first acts was to officially adopt the Burbank, Victor and Irish Cobbler potatoes for commercial purposes and recommend the Green Mountain for trial. For local consumption the Early Ohio was adopted.

FLORIDA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will meet in Miami on May 14. "The meeting promises to be of great interest and do much good for Florida producers," our informant says.

I AM PLEASED WITH THE AIMS of the Farmers Society of Equity and I want to organize a union here. I send two more charter members. We have four now. Please send all instructions for organizing at St. John's Park.—G. S. Pratt, St. John's Park, Fla.

ADVANCE, INDIANA, UNION ordered coal oil from the agent of the Tioni Refining Company at its last meeting at satisfactory rates. This union also reports that twine will be ordered at the next meeting. The secretary was also instructed to order a car of fence posts. We have almost one hundred members now and we are doing business. Will do much more business when our crops are ready.—R. J. Riner, secretary, Advance, Ind.

ORGANIZER CHAS. E. HELPHREY, Welty, Okla., requests us to announce that until further notice he will address the farmers at Bristow one time each month. The meetings will be the first Saturday of each month at 1 p. m. He expects to have Creek county organized solid by crop marketing time.

CHEHALEM CENTER UNION, Newberg, Ore., was organized January 13, 1912. It reports having bought a carload of mill stuff with a saving of $65 to those who participated. Also a bill of groceries amounting to $70 from Portland and netted a nice saving. A shipping station has been opened in Newberg and Secretary D. A. Honey is in attendance one day a week. When our crops come in he will be there oftener.

RAVALLI COUNTY, MONT., has just reported a county union organized by the following local unions: Florence, 36 members; Victor, 38 members; Corvallis, 33 members; Stevensville, 25 members, and Hamilton, 16 members. A. B. Stryker, organizer and secretary of the county union, is largely responsible for this result in a brief period. He says: "Organization work is progressing nicely and we are going to do things. We have just started a subscription to raise $8,000 to establish a flour mill, on a good water power sight near Corvallis.

"MORE FRUIT OR WE QUIT" is the threat made by the officers of the Florida Citrus Exchange in its annual meeting at Tampa, Fla., April 19th. This means that more of the growers must connect with the exchange and market through it or it will disband. In the three years the exchange has been in business it handled 25, 19 and 17 per cent. of the Florida citrus fruit, while the president now says it must have 50 per cent. pledged or quit. This is a strong verification of what we have always taught that any organization, to solve the marketing problem, must control the commodity, or at least enough to regulate the supply to the markets. Fifty per cent. of the Florida crop, with California marketing independently, will not solve the Florida growers' problem. It will not be solved until the exchange becomes national in scope.

A LIVE LOCAL at Kenwood, Fla., reports each meeting to headquarters. As an example of the work done in a local union we print a series of six of its minutes. This union is in a new country and has not produced much to sell yet, but it will make co-operative marketing count in the future.

FEBRUARY 1, 1912.—Kenwood local union No. 6416 met in regular session.

The following business was transacted when adjournment was taken until February 15, 1912: Meeting called to order at 7 p. m. sharp. Brother Cook described the uses of dynamite for farm purposes, having been to a demonstration that week. A member of another local union asked if he could purchase goods through our local union if he was in good standing with his own, his work necessitating his being nearer our headquarters than his own union's: We decided he could providing they were not for anyone who was not a member of the F. S. E. Sub-soiling by dynamite was talked over as a substitute for draining in some soils; also lime and its uses were discussed. Brother Bots, a manufacturing chemist promised to analyze our soil to determine its acidity, also to analyze our well water. Two new members were admitted.

FEBRUARY 15, 1912.—Kenwood local union No. 6416 met in regular session.

The following business was transacted when adjournment was taken until March 7, 1912: Meeting called to order at 7 p. m. Secretary read communication from U. S. Surgeon-General on malaria and its prevention, Mr. de Montreville spoke for three-quarters of an hour on cassara and its uses for food for man and stock, its easy culture and its returns; also on upland rice and small fruits and answered innumerable questions. Mr. McMawnau, as manager of the land company that is colonizing the tract, spoke for one-half hour on the company's desire to do all it can to help settlers to make good. Two new members were admitted. We then talked on general topics, crops, land breaking, planting of legumes. Mr. de Montreville and Mr. McMawnau were visitors. Adjourned.

MARCH 7.—Kenwood local union No. 6426 met in regular session.

The following business was transacted when adjournment was taken until March 21, 1912: Meeting was called to order at 7 p. m. sharp. President and members conferred on the necessity of by-laws. The following members were chosen as a committee to prepare by-laws: A. E. Roberts, chairman; Messrs, J. M. Kearns, W. C. Cook, R. E. Bots, A. Kettan and J. Middleton. A discussion on general lines then followed after we had set dates for the committee on by-laws to meet. The meeting then adjourned after having admitted two new members.

MARCH 21, 1912.—Kenwood local union No. 6416 met in regular session.

The following business was transacted when adjournment was taken until April 4, 1912: Meeting was called to order at 7 p. m. and the report of committee on by-laws was put in and a draft of the proposed by-laws was read and discussed and it was voted and so ordered that the draft be written out and sent to headquarters for approval and also to get quotation on printing as many copies as would be deemed necessary for our purpose. Afterwards members discussed general topics when the meeting adjourned.

APRIL 4, 1912.—Kenwood local union No. 6416 met in regular session.

The following business was transacted when adjournment was taken until April 18, 1912: Meeting called to order at 7 p. m. sharp. Among general topics it was brought in about the general destruction of our crops by floods and the necessity of draining and ditching our lands; also we discussed the idea of setting a later hour for meeting during the summer months and decided in favor of making it 7:30 p. m., when one meeting a month was brought up a general discussion followed and it was decided that it would probably cause members to lose interest so decided to keep to two meetings a month; also suggested that each member present relate his experiences and methods between meetings. Adjournment was then voted.

APRIL 18, 1912.—Kenwood local union No. 6416 met in regular session.

The following business was transacted when adjournment was taken until the next regular meeting: Meeting was called to order at 7:30 sharp; minutes from last meeting were read and voted satisfactory. Members engaged in a discussion of raising poultry and the value of foods as regards egg production, the food value of eggs from well-fed fowls, and fowls that range. We had a casual visitor who is intending making his home here in the near future; he expressed himself as well pleased at the idea of the farmers being united as we are and spoke of the value of co-operation. One new member was admitted. Adjournment.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING comes regularly, and is of much value to me. I take two papers, and it is interesting to note the difference between UP-TO-DATE and them. The enlargement of your paper is fine—up-to-date.—Albert L. Bailey, Martin Co., Minn.

THIS OFFER IS FOR WOMEN AND MEN

AGENTS IT COSTS ME ABOUT $2.00 to secure your name and ship sample machine, but it's a dead sure way of convincing you I've got best household invention on earth. It's a mechanical wonder, and sells at sight. Put one cent against my two dollars and let me SHOW you. A postal will do it.

Elmer E. Stevens, 1292 Adams Express Bldg., Chicago

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THIS watch is not a cheap toy, but a beautiful, high-grade, regular 16 size, man's watch—**a new, light, thin, open face model, with handsome gun metal case; guaranteed American movement; stem wind and stem set; gold plated winding stem; minute and second hands,** just like all high-priced watches. Each watch **thoroughly tested** at factory and warranted a perfect timekeeper. **Your own initial** engraved on the back **in beautiful gold lettering.** We also give you a beautiful **Swastika fob** and elegant **Gold Signet Ring,** warranted for five years, if we hear from you quickly.

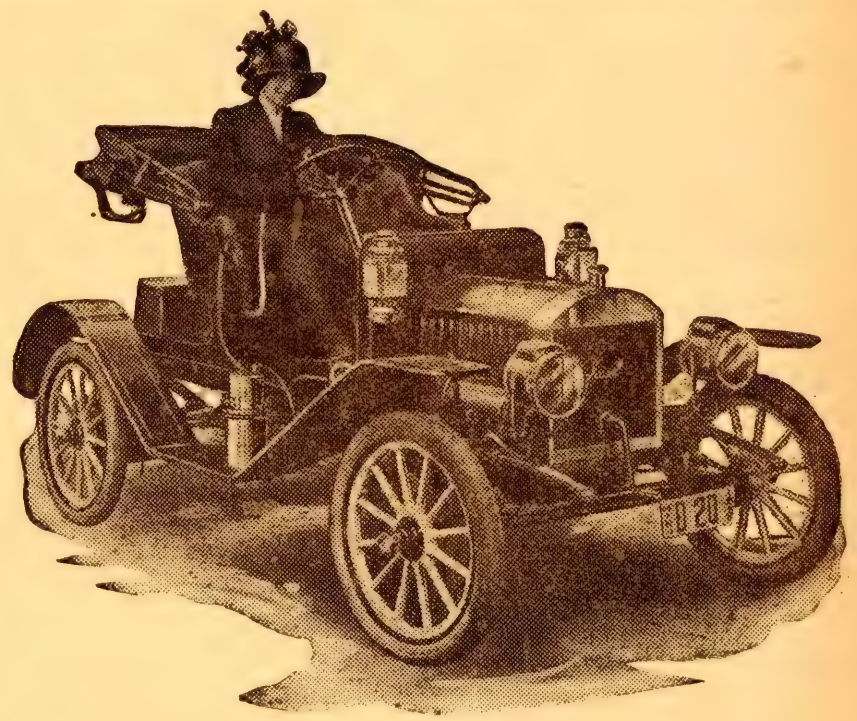
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No woman need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and we will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye Medical Institute, 100 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and we will send you postpaid, the wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

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Gains 30 Pounds In 30 Days

Remarkable Result of the New Flesh-Builder Protone, In Many Cases of Run-Down Men and Women.

Prove it Yourself by Sending Coupon Below for a Free, 50c Package

"By George, I never saw anything like the effects of that new treatment. Protone, for the building up of weight and lost nerve force. It acted more like a miracle than a medicine," said a well known gentleman yesterday in speaking of the revolution that had taken place in his condition. "I began to think that there was nothing on earth that could make me fat. I tried tonics, digestives, heavy eating, diets, milk, beer, and almost everything else you could think of, but without result. I had been thin for



Any Man or Woman Who Is Thin Can Recover Normal Weight by the Remarkable New Treatment, Protone.

years, and began to think it was natural for me to be that way. Finally I read about the remarkable successes brought about by the use of Protone, so I decided to try it myself. Well, when I look at myself in the mirror now, I think it is somebody else. I have put on just 30 pounds during the last month and never felt stronger or more 'nervy' in my life."

FREE PROTONE COUPON

It will cost you nothing to prove the remarkable effects of this treatment. The Protone Company will send to anyone a free 50c package of Protone if they will fill out this coupon and enclose 10c in stamps or silver to help cover postage and packing, and as evidence of good faith. They will also send full instructions and their book on "Why You are Thin," free of charge, giving facts which will probably astonish you, and proofs that Protone does the work.

If you want to put on more flesh, fill out the following coupon today. Free 50c packages can only be had by writing direct to Detroit.

The Protone Co., 4630 Protone Bldg. Detroit, Mich.

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THE FIELD

UP-TO-DATE FARMING will print in this department short letters from its subscribers on any subject of general interest and calculated to further the mission of the paper.

He Absolutely Knows

DEAR EDITOR:

I am reading the Third Power book, and have decided that I would like to be an organizer for the Farmers' Society of Equity. I absolutely know you have espoused a grand and just cause, but you are dealing with an awfully indifferent bunch of people. I know whereof I speak, for I am a farmer and have been one for all my life. It is not surprising though, for we always have been taught to use our hands, that if we would apply our physical power to mother earth that it would yield forth the necessities of life and so she has, but we find that to control the products of our labor that it takes heads as well as hands. The minds of men as regards their own business have been as dormant as toads in winter. I mean figuratively speaking. Oh, if we could only have seen the light as it can be seen now, when you first tried to show us, then relief might have come before this time, but now the class struggle is at white heat. Big business is stagnant and farmers, with our teams and our crops, yea, our very lives, are mortgaged for bread, through this section of our country. There seems to be nothing left to do but to bring on the crisis, which I believe is destined to come before the leaves of another winter fall. I hope that in this year, 1912, the farmers of the South will join hands in sacred fellowship and for the first time in their lives hold their cotton in the fields without having it ginned, regardless of their obligations, and raise some other products to eat. Every other industry has struck against bad conditions at one time or another, so why should farmers not strike? I think the outlook is better now, because while every farmers' organization that we had before had designing men at the head of it, or who crept in unawares, yet I say that I believe the head of the Farmers' Society of Equity is as true as steel and we farmers in Texas and all of the farmers in the country should feel grateful to the founder of the Farmers' Society of Equity for the great work that he has done. We want to extend to you a helping hand.—W. E. Hickey, Wayland, Texas.

Binder Twine

DEAR EDITOR:

Many farmers do not know that the Indiana State prison, located at Michigan City, manufacturers immense quantities of binder twine and sells it below the usual prevailing prices. The price this year is 6 1-2 cents a pound f. o. b., shipping point for guaranteed sisal and standard brands and a special delivered price will be quoted on carload lots. This is quite a saving that farmers who order direct can make, besides the net income from this source goes into the state treasury and reduces the citizens' taxes. Before the state began the manufacture of twine the price was twelve to fifteen cents a pound.

This is not written as an advertisement, but I think it is the duty of the farmers to buy the state's twine and thus support the institution. The four local unions of the F. S. E. in our county are banding together to buy. We hope to make the order large enough to get the lowest price. Several other states have also established such a factory. The farmers of the state are given preference if the supply is likely to be short. I believe there is no other restriction on its sale outside of the state where made.—R. J. Riner, Advance, Ind.

Genuine Hard Sense in Up-to-Date

DEAR EDITOR:

I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING ever since we had our organization here in hand. I really feel that I am acquainted with you, and am glad of it. We take nine papers, but I find more genuine hard sense in UP-TO-DATE FARMING than any other paper on the table. I note your question about what department of UP-TO-DATE FARMING is liked best. I want to say that I like all of them and would not want to exclude any; I think the whole paper is a howling success. I cannot suggest anything to improve the paper, but I would like to see it with a circulation one hundred times as great and appreciated by each farmer as much as it is appreciated by the writer. The work that UP-TO-DATE FARMING is doing for the producers is far in advance of the effort at more production. I venture to say that there has not been a time in fifty years that there has not been enough raised in the United States to feed all of its people. The trouble has been that it has not been served out as the people needed it, but the market at times was overwhelmed with the production. The American farmer has followed the plow long enough and watched the growing of crops and practiced rotation until he is well able to take care of this part of farming, so the enormous effort put on this side of agriculture has gotten to be a farce. About nine-tenths of it is written by "proxy farmers." What we need is concerted effort to combine the farmers like other classes have combined to take care of the business end. Then we can have the world at our feet.—S. P. Mills, Garfield, Kansas.

FAT is Dangerous

It is Unsightly, Uncomfortable, Spoils the Figure, Causing Wrinkles, Flabbiness and Loss of Vigor.

Let me send you my Proof Treatment absolutely Free; I Have Safely Reduced Many of Excess Fat, a Pound a Day.



Note what my treatment has done for others; let me reduce your weight.

Lost 51 Pounds. Mrs. W. D. Smith, Box 34, Abbott, Me., writes: **"I have lost 51 pounds** by your treatment. I used to have heart trouble and shortness of breath; now I am well and can walk and work with ease."

Permanent. M. E. King, 5634 Spaulding Ave., Chicago, writes: "By the Dr. Bradford Method **I reduced 85 lbs.** eight years ago; haven't gained an ounce since. Rheumatism also cured."

Lost 112 Pounds. W. C. Newburn, Contact, Nev., writes: "I have lost 112 lbs., am **wonderfully benefited** in heart and general vigor. Can climb mountains easily now."

Lost 98 Pounds. Mrs. J. H. Wooldridge, Galena, Mo., writes: "My figure and appearance have been wonderfully improved; have lost 98 lbs. **Friends amazed."**

Many other testimonials from well known persons will be mailed with **FREE PROOF TREATMENT.**

I could fill every page of this journal with testimonials from grateful patients.

It is dangerous, unsightly, uncomfortable, and embarassing to be too fat. Excess fat weakens the heart. The liver, lungs, stomach and kidneys become diseased, the breathing becomes difficult and the end may come in **HEART FAILURE** and sudden death. You may save yourself from these **DANGERS.**

I want to prove to you that my treatment has positively reduced legions of persons to normal, no matter where the excess fat was located, stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck. Weight is quickly and safely reduced without tedious exercise or starving. Eat what you like. **Your figure will be beautified; wrinkles disappear.** Rheumatism, asthma, shortness of breath, kidney and heart troubles usually leave as the fat goes away. I will send you without a cent of charge to you my PROOF TREATMENT FREE.

FREE

Don't miss this offer. My PROOF TREATMENT is FREE. It should make you feel better at once. I will also send you **Free** my **new book of advice,** together with testimonials from many well known people. **Write to-day. DR. H. C. BRADFORD,**

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PILES can be cured without cutting or the use of cosmetics. I will prove it. Send for FREE booklet today.
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It is far beyond expectations. If I couldn't get another I wouldn't take $5 for it.—O. F. Folk, Elk Lick, Pa.

Worth $10.00 to me. I can see cattle at 15 miles and a nickel at 60 yards—Tervis S. Sepeda, Morgan Hill, Calf.

It's a dandy; all you claim and then some. I trained it on the Buttes 28 miles away, they looked like 2 or 3 miles instead. I can count stock in farmer's yard 4 miles away—Chas. A. Story, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Every boy and man on farm needs one—Chester Housen, Minden, Ga.

Our farm is on a hill and we can see 10 miles away. Count windows in houses which cannot be seen with the eye.—Henry Conner, Manor, Tex.

Can see children playing at school six miles away.—P. H. Herrington, McDade, Tex.

Can see court-house clock 2 miles away and tell exact minute.—Jennie Beers, Columbus, Ind.

Best investment for the money I ever made.—Mathias Brown, Batavia, Ill.

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If not a great bargain and you are not well pleased, money will be refunded.

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Relieves Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling Etc.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a *quick recovery*, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you $3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K1867, Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

PILES sufferers! Send NO MONEY. $1.00 package of Peerless Pile Cones sent FREE on 30 days trial. If you are satisfied with benefits received you send us 50c. YOU DECIDE and we take your word for it. This offer good for only 30 days. Don't delay! Send name today.
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Young or Old

No matter whether you are a man or a woman, twenty years old or seventy, all you need do is send the coupon with your full name and address and it will be sent to you, without a penny from you. *Age is no barrier to health*, and this offer is open to all *Old People*, as well as middle-aged and young men and women. We want to send every elderly person a full-sized one dollar box of Bodi-Tone on twenty-five days trial, the same as we send it to the young and middle-aged, all at our own risk and expense, to prove how Bodi-Tone acts in ailments of the old as well as the young, to prove what it does for persons suffering from bodily weaknesses and ailments, whether from age or otherwise. *This trial offer is open to all men and women*, freely, generously, without any age limit. Thousands of persons, old and young, have sent for Bodi-Tone on trial, without paying a penny, and found it put new flesh on their bones, new vigor in their minds, new vim in their muscles, and new vitality into every vital function, and we want *you* to try it, to see if it will not do as much for you.

All you need do is to say "I Want to Try It" and a dollar box will be handed out to you.

It makes no difference who, where or what you are, Bodi-Tone takes all the risks, and asks no pay if it does not benefit. You don't need to write a long letter, don't need to fill out any tiresome blanks, don't need to send any money or stamps. We don't ask to know your ailment and you need not write a word about it. All troubles originate in the body, and *Bodi-Tone sets the body right.* All you need do is clip out the coupon, which says "I Want to Try Bodi-Tone," fill in your name and address, and we will send Bodi-Tone to you. This is how Bodi-Tone wants to be tried by old and young, this is how it wants to prove its curative powers. We are glad to send it to you without a penny, glad to give you a chance to try it, to learn about this medicine which has brought new health and vigor to so many sick, suffering and feeble persons, old and young, glad to show you how health can be created at all ages with the right medicine, made from the right ingredients. If Bodi-Tone benefits you as it has benefited thousands, pay us a dollar for it. If you are not satisfied, don't pay a penny. We won't ask for pay or dun you, for we leave it all to you. *Clip the coupon and send for it today.*

Bodi-Tone Does Just As Its Name Means

It cures disease by toning all the body, and we want to show you what it will do for *your* body. Bodi-Tone is a small, round tablet, that is taken three times every day. Each box contains seventy-five tablets, enough for twenty-five days' use, and we send you the full box on trial so you can try this great remedy and learn what it is, so you can learn how it works in the body, how it *cures stubborn diseases* by helping nature to tone every organ of the body. Tone is a little word, but it means a great deal, everything in health. When all the organs are doing their part, when each is acting in a perfectly natural way, when all the functions are healthy and performed with natural vigor, when the energy, strength and power of resistance to disease are all at a natural point, then the body is in proper tone. When disease has attacked any part, when lack of vitality is found and felt, the tone of the entire physical body should be raised to the highest possible point, to make all the body help to cure and restore. This is the power which underlies all of Bodi-Tone's great work for the sick, this is the power it offers you to help you get new health and strength, new vigor and new vitality.

Bodi-Tone is not a patent medicine, for its ingredients are not a secret. It contains Iron Phosphate, Gentian, Lithia, Chinese Rhubarb, Peruvian Bark, Nux Vomica, Oregon Grape Root, Cascara, Capsicum; Sarsaparilla and Golden Seal. Such ingredients guarantee its merit.

Natural Curatives To Make Natural Health

When you use Bodi-Tone you know just what you are using, know it is pure and safe and know you are taking the right kind of medicine to provide real help for the body. It contains nothing that your own family doctor will not endorse and say is a good thing. It does not depend on killing pain with cocaine, opium, morphine or other dangerous drugs. It does not excite the body with alcohol, but it tones the body and cures its disorders with remedies nature intended to tone and cure the body when that power was given them. Thus, Iron gives life and energy to the Blood, Sarsaparilla drives out its impurities, Phosphate and Nux Vomica create new nerve energy and force, Lithia aids in the Kidneys' and dissolves rheumatic deposits, Gentian does invaluable work for the Stomach and Digestive forces, Chinese Rhubarb and Oregon Grape Root promote vigorous Liver activity, Peruvian Bark raises the tone of the entire system, Golden Seal soothes the inflamed membrane and checks Catarrhal discharges, Cascara gives the Bowels new life in a natural way, and Capsicum makes all more valuable by bettering their quick absorption into the blood. A *remarkable combination that does wonderful work for the body's health.* Each one of its ingredients adds a needed element from nature to the body, for Bodi-Tone is altogether *a natural remedy.* Each has a certain work to do in the body and does it well, in a natural manner. They are used in Bodi-Tone because of this ability. We claim no credit for discovering these valuable ingredients, each of which has a well deserved place in established medical science. We claim only the credit for our successful Bodi-Tone formula, which is our own discovery, for the way in which we have *selected, proportioned and combined these great natural curatives*, and for the health-making work which Bodi-Tone has so well proven its ability to perform in the body. The curative forces which Bodi-Tone so ably uses are the forces which have always existed in nature for the restoration of the body's health. Many are regularly prescribed by good physicians in combination with such drugs as each doctor may favor, for there are wide differences of opinion among doctors of various schools. The *exact combination used in Bodi-Tone* is what gives it the far-reaching and thorough curative and restorative power that makes possible the remarkable cures experienced by Bodi-Tone users, cures which prove the difference between Bodi-Tone and common remedies, cures which have won the gratitude of thousands.

You Need Bodi-Tone To Set Your Body Right

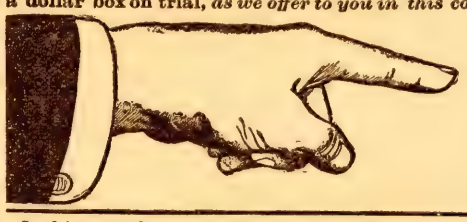
If you are tired of continual doctoring and bad health, if you are wearied of feeling you cannot depend on your body to act right and do its full duty, *you need Bodi-Tone right now*, and this offer gives you a chance to try it without risking a penny. You need it to seek out your weak spots and make them stronger, to stop the leaks which have been draining your vitality, to make your organs capable of giving you the right measure of strength, vigor, energy and full-blooded comfort your body should have. If there is anything wrong in your body, if any organ is acting in a way which you realize and know is not right, send for Bodi-Tone on this trial offer and give it a chance to set you right. If you do not feel right, eat right, sleep right, weigh right, work right and think right, now and all the time, put Bodi-Tone in command of your body for twenty-five days. Let it marshal your bodily forces, let it line them up and work them into shape, until all are marching along straight, strong and harmoniously, in perfect time, tune and tone, for that is what Bodi-Tone is for and what it is doing for thousands. If the doctor's prescriptions and ordinary medicinal combinations have failed, let this scientific combination of special remedies show and prove what it can do for you. Its greatest triumphs have been among men and women who had chronic ailments, who had used patent medicines and had doctored with their local doctors and out-of-town specialists, all without lasting benefit. It is because of its great work in these cases that all chronic sufferers and persons with obstinate diseases are invited to try a dollar box of Bodi-Tone at our risk.

Why be a Slave To Bad Health?

Why remain in ill-health month after month, why allow your body to make you a slave to ills, humours, distress and discomforts, when it is so easy to procure a trial box of this home treatment which has restored thousands to vigorous health and glorious strength? Why delay another day, when a trial of this proven medicine is yours for the asking? Why keep on suffering, when by filling in your name and address on the trial coupon and mailing it to us, you can get a full twenty-five days treatment of this great remedy which people everywhere are praising and talking about. It just costs a two-cent stamp, and you don't need to pay a single penny for the medicine unless Bodi-Tone benefits you. You have all to win and nothing to lose, no matter what your ailment may be, by thus trying it.

Thousands of Cures

of Rheumatism, Stomach Trouble, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Ailments, Uric Acid Diseases, Female Troubles, Bowel, Blood and Skin Affections, Dropsy, Piles, Catarrh, Anaemia, Sleeplessness, LaGrippe, Pains, General Weakness and Nervous Break-down, have fully proven the power and great remedial value of Bodi-Tone in such disorders. Each one got a dollar box on trial, *as we offer to you in this coupon.*



Its history of success has proven beyond a shadow of doubt how the Bodi-Tone plan of *toning all the body* is a right plan that helps to *cure* these and other disorders, that it is *a real aid to nature.* Many who had for years been in poor health and had tried good doctors and most all of the prominent medicines, have found that *one single box of Bodi-Tone* did more good than *all* other treatments combined. It goes to the root in the body and cures because its work is rational and thorough, the only kind that makes cures permanent. Read the reports, showing how Bodi-Tone makes new health and strength, send for a box on trial at our risk and see if it will not prove the *right thing* for you.

Did More for Him Than Three Specialists.

CARTERS, GA.—I have been diseased for the last fifteen years with what the doctors called Catarrh of the Head, or Systemic Catarrh. Some called it one thing and some another. I had pains all through my body, in my Bowels, Stomach and Back, and my Heart would flutter and beat and smother so it appeared that I could not live. I had Indigestion and Constipation, with blind spells. Everything I ate soured on my stomach before I would get through eating. It seemed that I could not stand it much longer. I tried all the doctors in my settlement and three specialists of Atlanta, Ga., and most of the patent medicines and drugs that I heard of, without any relief, until I got Bodi-Tone. By the time I had taken a treatment of Bodi-Tone I could eat anything I wanted, and there was not a pain in my body. Bodi-Tone has done more for me than all the doctors could do. I am seventy-five years old. My wife, who is in her seventy-fourth year, has also been greatly benefited by its use. J. F. PETTY.



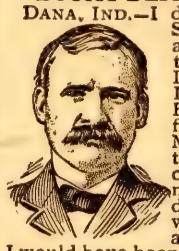
Free From Pain at Eighty-One Years

GLEN ROSE, TEXAS.—I have been in poor health for thirty years, and at times it seemed I was afflicted with most every trouble flesh is heir to. I had Catarrh of the Head, Asthma, Stomach Trouble. My Liver was bad and Kidneys and Bladder were deranged. At times I would lay in a cold sweat for hours with Bilious Colic. I suffered in this way until a year ago, when I saw the Bodi-Tone trial offer, sent for a box and began to take it. I am now in my eighty-first year, and have been altogether free from pain and any distress since I took the first few boxes. Everybody speaks about how well I have been this year, and all realize the great good Bodi-Tone has been to me. MRS. E. RAMFIELD.



Doctor Said He Had Bright's Disease

DANA, IND.—I doctored for four years for Bowel, Stomach Trouble and Rheumatism and gradually grew worse. One doctor told me at last that I had Bright's Disease and could not be cured; then I went to a specialist at Indianapolis. He doctored me for a long time and finally told me to go to the Springs at Martinsville, Ind. I did so and stayed there for some time, but no cure. I commenced taking Bodi-Tone ten months ago and went to work four days after I commenced its use. I am well now and weigh 210 pounds, for I am a large-boned man. I believe that I would have been under the ground if I had not taken Bodi-Tone. G. M. HILL.



A Girl's Case of Extreme Nervousness

LASCASSAS, TENN.—Bodi-Tone has helped me more than anything I have taken. Since using it I seem like a different girl entirely. So many people say "What have you been doing for yourself, you look so much better!" I couldn't do hardly anything before taking Bodi-Tone. Life was a worry and a dread, now it is worth living. I was so nervous I could hardly sleep at night. My head and back would jerk so we feared I had St. Vitus dance. I had our family Doctor, and I took a lot of medicine. Mother saw the Bodi-Tone advertisement and the offer seemed so fair we could not help having faith in it, so sent for a box. Bodi-Tone has done the work for me as all here know. I shall always praise it. EULA DILLON.



Trial Coupon

Clipped from Up-To-Date Farming

Bodi-Tone Company,
Hoyne & North Aves., Chicago.

I have read your offer of a dollar box of Bodi-Tone on 25 days' trial and ask you to send me a box by return mail, postpaid. I will give it a fair trial and will send you $1.00 promptly when I am sure it has benefited me. If it does not help me I will not pay one penny and will owe you nothing. Neither I nor any member of my family have ever used it.

Name_____

Town_____

State_____

St. or R. F. D._____

DEAR EDITOR:

Please send me a few sample copies of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. The more I read my paper, the more I am convinced that the system of marketing that it recommends is correct. I am now trying very hard to convince some of my neighbors of the same. The process of their education is slow, but this is a common thing among our class of people. I keep putting the ideas expressed in UP-TO-DATE FARMING before them just the same, and I want some copies now to help the educational campaign along. After a while I believe I can land them into the Farmers' Society of Equity. Next Saturday night I will read an address before a farmers' meeting. Then I will get as many subscribers as possible, and possibly some vouchers toward a local union.

I live in as good a farming community as there is in the State. A local union at St. Johns, the county seat of Clinton county, will make a hit for the Society I am working to accomplish. I hope to make a start before long.—Ezra C. Sturgis, St. Johns, Mich.

DEAR EDITOR:

In an April number of your valued paper a reader suggested that an effort be made to enlist the support of the agricultural press for controlled marketing. I have several times sent contributions to a leading farm paper printed in this state urging that the question of cost and sale price, as well as increased production, should be given some consideration. So far no space has been given to such matter. Nothing but "grow more stuff" dope fill its columns.

Whether designedly or not, the agricultural press (with the exception of your paper) and the agricultural institutions are assisting middle interests in placing shackels on the farmers until they are little less than slaves to labor. This is because a condition of competition in the sale of farm products is continued and the farmer is an easy victim for those who handle his produce.

People in other lines of business are working under a system of up-to-date commercialism, but farmers have not improved their business system in marketing in one hundred years. If it is the mission of agriculture to feed the world without adequate reward their farmers are certainly on the right track, but if they want a profit from what they raise, instead of being content with the increase in value of land only they better travel a different route.—W. L. McCurdy, Zanesville, O.

A Plea for Unity

By J. B. Meadows

Oh, Farmer! you're still in great bondage;
Your burdens, so heavy they seem,
To weigh you down, and depress you,
And you sit as though in a dream.

As long as you work for the combines,
And the middlemen's profits to raise,
You can labor and toil all your life time,
And then but be merely a slave.

Great corporate bodies are waiting,
And noting each move that you make,
Their traps they are setting to catch you,
And your money they surely will take.

Come on, join the ranks now my brother,
Don't always stay back in the rear,
Get into the "Farmers Society,"
And receive better prices this year.

If the farmers were only united
Things would surely be coming their way;
They would soon have control of the markets,
And begin to be seeing their day.

Presidential Year

A President will be elected this year. Nobody knows who it will be, because there are more candidates than ever before and the situation is more complex. Of course the best man should be elected. But where there are so many candidates and all of them have their friends and friendly newspapers, which will not always speak unprejudicedly, it is important to have a magazine that presents a broad view of the whole situation. Such a magazine is the Outlook, 287 Fourth avenue, New York, N. Y., weekly, with one magazine number each month. Send for a sample copy and mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

When writing to advertisers don't fail to mention Up-to-Date Farming.

"In the Little Big Horn Valley."

This is the title of a new Indian song by E. M. Poole, of Hobart, Okla. Mr. Poole has sent several poems to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, which were published. He asked us for our advertising rate, but, in return for his favors we make this mention of his new song.

He wrote about it as follows:

"In the Little Big Horn Valley" is a beautiful number and there is a possibility of it being one of the season's most popular pieces. Any person who fails to get this new Indian song will miss a treat. Sent postpaid for 20 cents."

THE NEW SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

As previously announced, the subscription price of this paper beginning May 1st, is 35 cents a year, instead of 25 cents a year as formerly. In clubs and also when more than one year is ordered, the rate now is a three year subscription, or a club of three, for 75 cents. A five year subscription, or a club of five, for $1 Renewals will take the same rate. Readers please note these changes and be governed accordingly. We sincerely hope that there will not be any dimunition in the growth of the paper as any number should be worth more than a whole year's subscription. Terms to agents will be quoted on application.

RETAILERS ORGANIZE TO GET PROFIT

We have said before that, as a general thing, retail grocers are not making big profits. The same thing that makes the high cost of living problem often operates to defeat the storekeepers' profit. It is the top-heavy, over-equipped system of distribution—in short, too many stores.

But the retail merchants in Michigan are going to look out for the profit hereafter regardless of how many of them there are. To that end the Michigan Federation of Retail Merchants was organized in Lansing on February 8. The object of the organization is "to provide for a fair margin of profit." Since there is no intention to reduce the number of retailers, this means that the cost of living must go higher yet to give satisfactory profits. Also, since there is always a crop of people ready to join the ranks of retailers when the business is profitable, it will follow that just as sure as this organization accomplishes its object there will be an increase in the number of retailers. Every such increase means cutting down profits or putting prices up another notch.

Really, no person can see a limit to the high cost of living under the present system. Either the middlemen themselves must take steps to reduce their number, or the consumers must, or the worst is yet to come.



Eight Beautiful Roses
Will Bloom This Season

We want every reader and subscriber to have this fine assortment of rose bushes. Each variety is a valuable one, noted for its wonderful vigor and hardiness, beautiful in form and coloring. We have used great care in selecting for you this list of hardy ever-blooming roses, which quickly produce large, symmetrical plants, clothed with clean, bright foliage and bearing great loads of beautiful flowers. Everyone can succeed with them as they thrive in all sections of the country with ordinary care and are the kind that bloom every month of the growing season.

They are guaranteed to reach you in good, healthy condition, as all details for careful packing have been arranged for and with each package we send complete directions for their planting, care and culture.

WITHOUT COST

ETOILE DE FRANCE
This rose has been selected from the almost unlimited list of hardy red roses as being the acme of perfection. A giant in hardiness and sturdiness, the plant forms a magnificent bush which is an ornament to all gardens. Great masses of the most beautiful roses imaginable are borne all summer. One of the finest of all garden roses.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA
This wonderful rose is a crowning masterpiece. With a hardy, vigorous constitution, it has the most magnificent foliage that is possessed by any variety. Blooms continuously producing immense, deep, double grandly former flowers.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH
An indispensable rose for bedding or decorative purposes just recently introduced but fast gaining popularity by its wondrous beauty. It is hardy enough to withstand all climates.

ETOILE DE LYON
To obtain a pure yellow rose to meet all the requirements of the perfect bedder has been the aim of rose wizards for some time and a fine strong grower, thriving with ordinary care and producing a profusion of glorious flowers all summer.

HELEN GOULD
No garden collection would be complete without this most valuable red rose. Great masses of splendid, rich, velvety roses are produced all through the summer impressing everyone with their superiority and great beauty. The buds are of unusual size and exquisitely shaded, the petals of which are smooth and velvety.

BLACK ROSE
The large, beautiful flowers look as if cut from the heaviest rich velvet, shading from deepest maroon red to blackest crimson. They are produced in successive crops the entire growing season.

WHITE—KILLARNEY
The wonderful new "Irish Beauty" is setting everyone to raving over its surpassing beauty and elegance. The buds are exquisitely long and pointed, unfolding broad, wax-like petals into enormous semi-full flowers of pure white.

DOROTHY PERKINS (Climbing)
This rose is perfectly hardy and a rapid, vigorous grower. The rich, deep-green foliage is extra-ordinarily beautiful. It is extremely free in bloom, producing flowers in immense clusters, each rose being perfect in form and size.

My Offers

Offer 1 Send me 60 cents for your subscription—new or renewal—and in return I will send you UP-TO-DATE FARMING for two full years and the Complete Collection of 8 Roses.

Offer 2 Send me 60 cents for your own subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING and that of some friend or neighbor, for 1 year each, and I will send you the Complete Collection of 8 Beautiful Roses.

Offer 3 Send me $1.00 in payment of the subscriptions of two friends for one year each and I will send each a Rose Collection and also send you the Collection of 8 Beautiful Roses for your trouble.

Order by Numbers. Send your order at once

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind

75 CENTS



THE
Speedy Sewing AWL

Sews Shoes, Harness, Belts, Rugs, Gloves, Etc.

A time and money saver in every household, on every farm, for every teamster. Curved and straight needles held in handle, concealed. Can be carried in the pocket. Always ready to mend a rip or tear. Saves trips to town. Will make it unnecessary to buy many new things.

My Offer There are other awls on the market that are not nearly as good as the "Speedy" that are held at $1 or more, but I will send this one as a premium with a two year's subscription to Up-to-Date Farming for 75 CENTS. New or renewal subscriptions. If not entirely satisfactory, money refunded.

J. A. Everitt, Editor
Indianapolis, Ind.

The Hand that Holds the Plow

(Arthur J. Burdick)

"The hand that rocks the cradle has been made the theme of my song,
And to it—and its owner—rarest praises, too, belong;
But another hand is worthy of much credit, I allow,
And so I sing my ditty to the hand that holds the plow.

Our sons may climb the ladder which leads them up to fame,
And all the world may know them and honor do their name,
Their deeds may lead the people to lay laurels on their brow,
But the hand that feeds these heroes is the hand that holds the plow.

The world must have its toilers in all portions of the field,
And some must do the planning, and some the pen must wield.
The world, too, needs some singers, but faint would be the song,
Did not some grasp the handles that to the plow belong.

'Tis well to rule the nation; tis well to make their laws;
'Tis well to shoulder markets—well to fight for freedom's cause;
'Tis well fame's smiles to bask in, but my homage yield I now,
To that brave, patient toiler whose hand 'tis holds the plow.

The Farmer's Reverie

Th' nights is gettin' shorter and the days is gettin' long,
An' yest'day, i-jing, I heer'd a robin redbreast's song;
Jes' let me say in passing' when a robin starts to sing
Thet it's a shore-nuff sign we hain't so fur away from spring.
I calkilate th' grass is sproutin' some beneath th' snow;
Th' sap is sort o'thawin' an' a-tryin' hard tew flow.
Th' crow looks down an' sasses ez he flies past on th' wing,
An' somehow, things begin to sort o' smell tew me like spring.
'Fore long I'll be a-traipsin' on the hill behind the plow—
Inste'd o' settin' fore th' fire like I'm a-doin' now—
A-lis'nin in th' furrow fer the dinner bell tew ring—
A-cussin Jeff and Kate an' kind o' happy caus its spring,
Some folks prefers the winter time an' some prefers th' fall,
While summer time suits others, yet it, somehow don't suit all.
Ez fur ez I'm consarned, ef I could hev my choice, i-jing,
I reckon I would hev th' hull endurin' year jes' spring.

I Will

I will start anew this morning with a higher, fairer creed;
I will cease to stand complaining of my ruthless neighbor's greed;
I will cease to sit repining while my duty's call is clear;
I will waste no moment whining, and my heart shall know no fear.

I will look sometimes about me for the things that merit praise;
I will search for hidden beauties that elude the grumbler's gaze;
I will try to find contentment in the paths that I must tread;
I will cease to have resentment when another moves ahead.

I will not be swayed by envy when my rival's strength is shown;
I will not deny his merit, but I'll strive to prove my own;
I will try to see the beauty spread before me, rain or shine—
I will cease to preach your duty and be more concerned with mine.

S. E. Kiser, in *Christian Endeavor World.*

A Personal Letter

ESTEEMED SUBSCRIBER:

In several numbers of this paper I have been making strong appeals to every subscriber to get his neighbors to subscribe.

Have you seen your neighbor and have you sent his name in?

If you have not, then this PERSONAL letter is especially for YOU.

The 1912 crops must sell for right prices. We don't know which ones will sell too low, but each year one or more does.

This year it may be corn, or oats, or potatoes, or cotton again, or fruit, or live stock, or more than one of them. But we can prepare NOW so that EVERY CROP will sell right beginning with the first bushel, pound or bale and all of it. But we must act NOW.

Farmers can't co-operate in marketing until they have the same price.

The best way to have the same price is for all to read the same paper that carries the price, IN FACT, THERE IS NO OTHER PRACTICAL WAY.

So a great many more must read UP-TO-DATE FARMING, so many more will quit dumping. It will require only a little more control to prevent any large visible supplies. Then the farmers' prices will be paid.

If you wait until the harvests come it will be too late. TODAY is the time. See your neighbors today and get their subscriptions so they can be reading and learning and preparing to become good co-operators. If no member of your family can possibly see them, then pay for their subscriptions yourself. It will be a good investment for YOU to have your neighbors getting the same prices and advice about marketing that you do.

So I appeal to you AGAIN to send your club if you have not sent it already.

I KNOW UP-TO-DATE FARMING ought to go in every farm home and YOU KNOW it ought. But I can't put it there without the help of the present readers. You know your neighbors. I do not.

I don't want several of the 1912 crops to sell too low at the beginning of the marketing season and then after the bulk of them have passed into the hands of speculators be put up to exhorbitant prices as was the case with the 1911 crops. Do you? Refer to the four-column table on page five and read the story of prices as they refer to the 1911 crops.

And here is another example. The prices for a BARREL of potatoes at Aroostook, Maine, for 16 years as printed in the Republic of Aroostook were as follows:

1896, 25c; 1897, 50c; 1898, $1.50; 1899, $1.60; 1900, $1.20; 1901, $1.15; 1902, $2.10; 1903, $1.80; 1904, $2; 1905, 40c; 1906, $1.60; 1907, 90c; 1908, $1.90; 1909, $1.90; 1910, 55c; 1911, $1.10; 1912, $3.50.

Such a range of prices is demoralizing. But it is absolutely unnecessary. UP-TO-DATE is applying the true solution. The first step is to get this paper into the home of every producer of any farm crop.

Send the coupon.

Our Special Offer

20 Cents in Clubs of Five or More

This rate may be applied on new or renewal subscriptions providing the club is five or more. Friends of the paper may subscribe for their friends. Always say if "new" or "old," leaving proper word stand below.

PUBLISHERS UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Enclosed find $..... to pay for this club of .....yearly subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

This club was sent by .....

My Rural Route..... My P. O. ..... My State.....

	Name	Rural Route	Post Office	State
1	.....	.....	.....	New / Old
2	.....	.....	.....	New / Old
3	.....	.....	.....	New / Old
4	.....	.....	.....	New / Old
5	.....	.....	.....	New / Old
6	.....	.....	.....	New / Old
7	.....	.....	.....	New / Old
8	.....	.....	.....	New / Old

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

Agents Wanted

CANVASSING AGENTS get our catalog of 500 household necessities, 100 per cent. profits; we pay freight. Agent Robinson writes: "Cleared $110 last month." Bowbeer Manufacturing Co., 734 Monadnock, Chicago.

Auctioneer School

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, largest in world, Trenton, Mo., Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma, Okla.

Business Opportunities

FOR SALE—15 room hotel and livery barn; town of 200; northern Michigan resort region; doing good business; $2,000 will buy all; poor health reason for selling. Write Box 36, Clarion, Mich.

Farm Lands For Sale

FARMS FOR SALE, in the best all the year around climate in America, good soil; good markets. L. Jackson, 215 Arcade Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

500 IMPROVED FARMS, southwestern Minnesota. Lowest prices, best terms. Write Morehart & Atchison, Mankato, Minn.

FOR SALE—440-acre farm, lays level; very rich soil; fine improvements; ideal southern Illinois home; price $65 an acre; time on part. Write M. F. Thomas, Carmi, Ill.

MINNESOTA and DAKOTA corn, grain, fruit and stock farms. Lowest prices, easy terms. Write for latest price list. Lamm & Hohmann Land Co., Mankato, Minn.

GOOD SOUTHERN FARMS—VIRGINIA FARMS, several nice grain, grass, stock, cotton, tobacco and combination farms for sale. Several large river plantations especially suited for stock-raising. Mild and healthful climate. An abundance of pure drinking water, ample rainfall, church, school, social market and railroad advantages excellent. Make a specialty of large farms. We are selling a large number of farms to people from the west and northwest. Write for catalog. Jeffreys, Hester & Company, Mecklenburg Co., Chase City, Virginia.

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Farms Wanted

FARM WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commission. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Farm Produce Wanted

WANT APPLES, all kinds of vegetables and honey. What have you? W. W. Marmaduke, Washington, Ind.

Ferrets

FERRETS FOR SALE—Write for price list and catalog, it's free. DE KLEINE BROS, Jamestown, Mich.

Field Seeds for Sale

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For Exchange

PETRIFIED WOOD exchanged for anything useful. Describe articles. Sheep, goats, pony, horses for sale. Send stamp. Z. N. Decker, Taylor, Ariz.

For Sale—Tobacco

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. R. No. 5.

For the Home

SAVE MONEY—Make your own liniment. Reliable formula, 50c. Thos. H. White, R. 8, Connersville, Ind.

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500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $30 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, care of Up-to-Date Farming.

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LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L511 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS—Wanted—$90 month; steady work; May examinations everywhere. Common education sufficient. Sample questions and coaching free. Write Franklin Institute, Dept. A-27, Rochester, N. Y.

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RICE, 100 lbs., $4, freight prepaid (east of Rockies). Free samples. Beaumont Rice Exchange, Dept. O, Beaumont, Tex.

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IDEAS WANTED—Mfrs. are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Personal services. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

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CHAMBERLAIN'S STRAIN of great layers. S. C. White Leghorn eggs, $5 per hundred; less, $1.25 per 15. Keystone Poultry Farm, Paxinos, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTES specialty eggs $15 per 100. Brookside Farm, Mrs. E. N. Larkin, Cloverdale, Ind.

Tobacco Cure

BROTHER accidentally discovered root will cure both tobacco and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. R. T. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

A Genuine Rupture Cure Sent On Trial To Prove It

Don't Wear A Truss Any Longer

After Thirty Years' Experience I Have Produced An Appliance for Men, Women and Children That Actually Cures Rupture

Are You Ruptured?

If so, the BROOKS APPLIANCE is made for YOU; You and all other Men, Women and Children who are sufferers from this annoying and dangerous trouble. That truss you have been wearing—one of the many you have tried—chafed and irritated you and was worse than nothing. It had springs and pads and harness and straps and fixings galore and was continually getting out of shape—slipping down or working up and always needing attention. Then, there were salves and washes and ointments to make the case worse and harder to bear. I want to say that you will find none of these annoyances and vexations in the BROOKS APPLIANCE. At least they are reduced to a minimum. This APPLIANCE was made with a view to eliminate, to do away with just such trouble. I would have been foolish to work half a lifetime, thinking out and perfecting a thing that had no advantage or was not better than scores of other inventions upon the market. In my APPLIANCE you will find the old objectionable features LEFT OUT. You will find it easy to wear. You will scarcely realize you are wearing it. There is no binding, drawing and slipping out of place. It does its work effectively and with comfort to the wearer. I want you to read my book, in which I have taken pains to give full particulars about it. Then, there are a few letters printed in it—selected at random from among hundreds written by men and women who have been cured. You can write these folks and see what they say. If I were you I would see to this matter without waiting. You can put off some things without running much risk, but a rupture is a dangerous proposition to neglect. A rupture is not only bad and serious of itself, but it leads to things infinitely worse. Fill out coupon and mail TODAY. Tomorrow will do, but today is better.

Don't Make The Child Wear a Truss Through Life

I Want to Reach the Parents of Every Ruptured Child in the Country.

The Truss is a Flesh Torturing Invention Fit Only as a Relic of Barbarity.

I want them to know about the Automatic Air Cushion Rupture Appliance that I make for children who are afflicted in this way.



The Brooks Appliance Cured His Rupture. Now He Is As Sound And Whole As If He Had Never Been Ruptured.

My appliance can be put on any child with perfect safety to the little one. For growing children there is nothing better to be had—no matter how much you pay—than my Appliance. I want the parents or others who may have children in their care to understand that there should be no delay in getting proper help for ruptured children.

Every day that the rupture is allowed to go on without the right means of correcting it—just so much harder will it be for the child to get rid of it.

No ruptured child can ever be free from the thought of the rupture and it is not fair to any child not to have an equal chance with other children.

No matter what we may wish to think—ruptured children do *not* have an equal chance.

Common trusses do not help.

Thousands of men and women know that from their own experience with such trusses.

But it is not necessary for children to wear harsh, cumbersome, steel trusses any more.

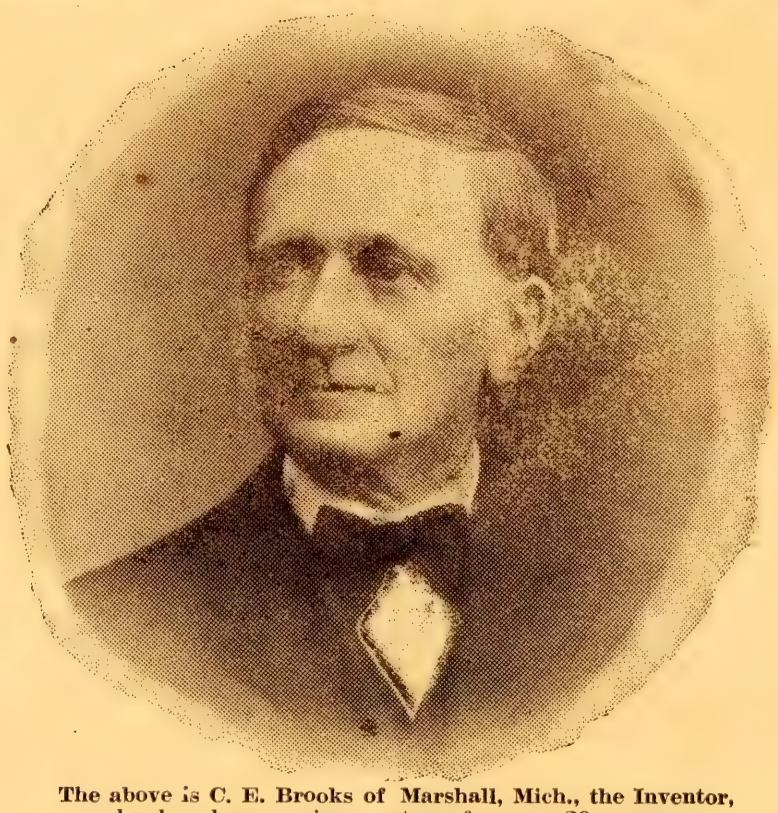
You may have had to wear something like this, but don't make your child do it. Give the child something better.

My Appliance is better and I want to prove it to you.

I will make an Appliance to the child's measure, send it on TRIAL—put it into your hands to see and use and then you can say whether it is what I claim or not.

The Automatic Air Cushion conforms with every movement of the child; there is an even, gentle pressure which gradually binds the broken parts together—as you would bind a broken limb—and then no matter how much the child jumps, runs, rolls over or falls down—the pressure is kept up just the same—always drawing the parts together.

Write me today and get all the information—send the coupon.



The above is C. E. Brooks of Marshall, Mich., the Inventor, who has been curing rupture for over 30 years. If ruptured write him today.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon today and I will send you free my illustrated book on rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you may also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try my appliance or not.

Others Failed But The Appliance Cured

C. E. BROOKS,
Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

Your Appliance did all you claim for the little boy and more, for it cured him sound and well. We let him wear it for about a year in all, although it cured him 3 months after he had begun to wear it. We had tried several other remedies and got no relief and I shall certainly recommend it to friends, for we surely owe it to you. Yours respectfully,

WM. PATTERSON.
No. 717 S. Main St., Akron, O.

Pennsylvania Man Thankful

Mr. C. E. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

Perhaps it will interest you to know that I have been ruptured six years and have always had trouble with it till I got your Appliance. It is very easy to wear, fits neat and snug, and is not in the way at any time, day or night. In fact, at times I did not know I had it on; it just adapted itself to the shape of the body and seemed to be a part of the body, as it clung to the spot, no matter what position I was in.

It would be a veritable God-send to the unfortunates who suffer from rupture if all could procure the Brooks Rupture Appliance and wear it. They would certainly never regret it.

My rupture is now all healed up and nothing ever did it but your Appliance. Whenever the opportunity presents itself I will say a good word for your Appliance, and also the honorable way in which you deal with ruptured people. It is a pleasure to recommend a good thing among your friends or strangers. I am,

Yours very sincerely,
JAMES A. BRITTON.
80 Spring St., Bethlehem, Pa.

Remember

I send my Appliance on trial to prove what I say is true. You are to be the judge. Fill out free coupon below and mail today.

Ten Reasons Why

You Should Send For Brooks' Rupture Appliance

1. It is absolutely the only Appliance of the kind on the market today, and in it are embodied the principles that inventors have sought after for years.
2. The Appliance for retaining the rupture can not be thrown out of position.
3. Being an air cushion of soft rubber it clings closely to the body, yet never blisters or causes irritation.
4. Unlike the ordinary so-called pads, used in other trusses, it is not cumbersome or ungainly.
5. It is small, soft and pliable, and positively cannot be detected through the clothing.
6. The soft, pliable bands holding the Appliance do not give one the unpleasant sensation of wearing a harness.
7. There is nothing about it to get foul, and when it becomes soiled it can be washed without injuring it in the least.
8. There are no metal springs in the Appliance to torture one by cutting and bruising the flesh.
9. All of the material of which the Appliances are made is of the very best that money can buy, making it a durable and safe Appliance to wear.
10. My reputation for honesty and fair dealing is so thoroughly established by an experience of over thirty years of dealing with the public, and my prices are so reasonable, my terms so fair, that there certainly should be no hesitancy in sending free coupon today.

Cured at the Age of 76

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

I began using your Appliance for the cure of rupture (I had a pretty bad case) I think in May, 1905. On November 20, 1905, I quit using it. Since that time I have not needed or used it. I am well of rupture and rank myself among those cured by the Brooks Discovery, which, considering my age, 76 years, I regard as remarkable.

Very sincerely yours,
SAM A. HOOVER.
High Point, N. C.

Child Cured in 4 Months

C. E. Brooks,
Dear Sir:—The baby's rupture is altogether cured, thanks to your appliance and we are so thankful to you. If we could only have known of it sooner our little boy would not have had to suffer near as much as he did. He wore your brace a little over four months and has not worn it now for six weeks. Yours very truly,

ANDREW EGGENBERGER.
21 Jansen St., Dubuque, Iowa.

Recommend From Texas Farmer

C. E. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

I feel it my duty to let you, and also all people afflicted as I was, know what your Appliance has done for me. I have been ruptured for many years and have worn many different trusses, but never got any relief until I got your Appliance. I put it on last November, but had very little faith in it, but must say I am now cured. I have laid it away—have had it off for two weeks and doing all kinds of farm work with ease. While I was wearing it, I had la grippe and coughed a great deal but it held all right. Words can not express my gratitude towards you and your Appliance. Will recommend it to all ruptured people.

Yours sincerely,
J. E. LONG.
Bald Prairie, Texas.

Free Information Coupon

C. E. BROOKS, 35-C State St., Marshall, Mich.

Please send me by mail, in plain wrapper, your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name .....

City .....

R. F. D. .....State .....

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

May 15, 1912 Indianapolis, Indiana

READ In This Issue

The Farmers and High Prices	Page 3
The Ballot in the United States	Page 3
The People and the President	Page 4



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EDITORIAL

The Farmer and High Food Prices

IN SPITE of every argument that can be made and all the facts that have been and can be given, there are many who believe the farmers are responsible for the so-called high cost of living—the high prices charged for foodstuffs. This belief or claim impels the schools to teach or urge nothing but increased production, and it is the argument used by many in authority who seem determined to compel lower prices for farm products. It was the reason given by Mr. Taft for his strenuous effort to bring the entire production of Canada, and practically of the world, into our markets and in direct competition with the farmers of the United States; and it was also the argument put up by Speaker Champ Clark to secure the vote of the Democratic House in favor of the measure. The avowed purpose of it all was to put more stuff on the markets and compel lower prices to the farmers that produced it.

Time and again we have proven that the high prices paid by consumers is not because there is not enough produced, nor is it because the prices paid the farmers are too high. The high prices complained of are made after the stuff leaves the farms.

We are glad the Department of Agriculture has taken this matter up, and shows that not only this country, but the entire world, is now producing more than it ever did before, and that the increase has been almost constant, and has all the time exceeded the increase of population, except in certain practically non-producing regions or countries that have had abnormal increases in population, drawn to them by attractions other than farming, as referred to in an editorial that appeared in a previous issue of this paper.

Taking wheat, therefore, as the world's greatest cereal product, the Department shows that the yearly production between 1890 and 1894 averaged 2,471,000,000 bushels; between 1895 and 1899 it was 2,614,000,000 bushels; between 1900 and 1904, it was 3,008,000,000 bushels; between 1905 and 1909 it was 3,329,000,000 bushels. The increase between the first and second five year periods was nearly 6 per cent.; between the second and third it was 15 per cent.; and between the third and fourth it was 10 per cent. This increased production is the result of two principal causes—increase in the world acreage and a slight average increase in the production per acre. Comparing the average wheat yields an acre during the ten-year period between 1891 and 1900 with the ten-year period between 1901 and 1910, we find there has been in the United Kingdom an increase of 6 per cent., or from 30.1 bushels an acre to 31.9 bushels; the Netherlands increased 19 per cent., or from 27.7 bushels to 33 bushels; New Zealand increased 28 per cent., or from 24.6 bushels to 31.5 bushels; Sweden increased 14 per cent., or from 24.2 bushels to 27.6 bushels; Germany increased 23 per cent., or from 23.6 bushels to 28.1 bushels; Ontario increased 12 per cent., or from 19.4 bushels to 21.8 bushels; France increased 8 per cent., or from 18.1 bushels to 19.1 bushels; Hungary increased 3 per cent., or from 17.3 bushels to 17.8 bushels; Manitoba increased 7 per cent., or from 17 bushels to 18.2 bushels; Japan increased over 2 per cent., or from 17 bushels to 17.4 bushels.; Poland increased 3 per cent., or from 15.5 bushels to 15.9 bushels; Roumania increased 21 per cent., or from 14 bushels to 16.9 bushels; the United States increased 8 per cent., or from 12.9 bushels to 13.9 bushels; India increased 16 per cent., or from 9.7 bushels to 11.3 bushels; Caucasia increased 18 per cent., or from 9.5 bushels to 11.2 bushels; Russia, including Poland and Caucasia, increased 14 per cent., or from 8.3 bushels to 9.5 bushels. Argentina is not given in the above record because during the first ten years of the compared period, that country was scarcely recognized as a wheat producing country and no record was kept of its then meager production.

Our purpose in giving the above record is to show that there is no lack of production, but it presents other very interesting features. The countries having the largest yield an acre are the ones that have the smallest number of acres, where land is high and cultivation is most intensive. These countries also show the greatest increase. This is no proof that the lands are more fertile or that they are better adapted to growing wheat. It rather indicates that the larger countries that have an abundance of land secure their gains in production by increasing the acres devoted to wheat rather than by increasing the yield per acre.

The same report shows similar increases in all the leading farm crops, particularly the food crops. And the same is true of the meat producing animals, of milk and butter producing cows, and of egg producing fowls. In 1905 the world number of meat animals was as follows: Cattle, 403,958,000; sheep, 544,382,000; swine, 137,260,000. In 1910 these totals were: Cattle, 448,796,000; sheep, 605,333,000; swine, 137,846,000. Twenty-six countries outside of the United States, including nearly all of Europe and the important live stock countries of Australia and Argentina, increased their supply of cattle 13 per cent., of sheep, 7 per cent., and of hogs, 11 per cent. Such data indicates, say the authorities of the Department of Agriculture, that the aggregate supply of animal products, as in the case of crop production, has kept pace with population during the past decade; and it is apparent that recent advances in the "cost of living" are not due to scarcity or lessening of agricultural products.

There may be localities and instances in abnormal years like the preceding one, where production may have been short, but that is only temporary, and can not affect the world or even national conditions. Therefore we repeat, if consumers are charged too much for their food supplies it is not the fault of the farmers; and those who are so constantly and so boldly charging these things to a lack of production are committing a folly if not a crime. And he who would open the doors of the world to the farm product markets of this country, at the same time protecting those markets from foreign manufactured commodities, not only strikes a withering blow at the agriculture of the United States, but he undermines the prosperity of the American people.

These incontrovertible facts should stimulate every non-producing consumer to assist the farmers in their efforts to establish a better system of marketing, a system that avoids the toll gates where the profits are absorbed and the prices that make the high cost of living are built up.

The Ballot in the United States

THE dearest and what ought to be the most sacred right of the American citizen is the free and independent ballot guaranteed by the constitution. It is the power of the people of the country to choose their own rulers, and not only that, but to select their commonest servants. This gives the governed a distinctive power over those chosen either to govern or to serve (and in a country like this the highest are but servants), that should secure the people against arbitrary, selfish, corrupt, or class rule, and it should insure them the most efficient service. But to an alarming extent the people themselves have acquired the habit of abusing this sacred right, and of regarding the ballot as a favor to bestow on others rather than as a right given for the protection of themselves; and in too many cases it is evidently made a commercial commodity, a thing to be bought and sold.

This outrageous condition was first thought to be confined to certain classes in city districts, where citizenship was lightly esteemed and the right to govern was little understood, the mere question of living being the dominating one. Such districts were the first open fields for boss rule and the buying and selling of votes, but it must be confessed that the evil has spread until its baneful results are seen even in the most conservative agricultural communities.

In a congressional district in Illinois in the primary election recently held in that state, a candidate was nominated for Congress, whose name figures in the court records of his county in conviction after conviction of the most flagrant violations of law, and crimes of the most contemptible and disgusting character. Little attempt was made to conceal these facts, and the records were extensively published throughout the district; but the candidate had money, and he was nominated. The purchase of votes would seem to be the only explanation.

This brings out the fact of the double elections now required to fill the offices in this country. The political party organizations have acquired such control over the voters as to compel them to hold an election to decide between the party officeseekers and determine who shall be the party candidates, and the taxpayers are charged up with the expense. And it is a fact that these so-called primaries afford the most open field for political corruption. Those who would win votes by corrupt means make the argument that the primary is not an election, that the vote is merely to choose candidates and not to fill offices, hence it is at best only a semi-official action, and if the candidate is willing to pay for "the extra trouble the voter is put to" no right of citizenship can be greatly violated in accepting the pay. It is a notorious fact that wherever primaries are held this argument is made by corrupt party leaders, and so common has such purchase of votes become that even in the most conservative rural districts voters can scarcely be approached in favor of any candidate or proposition without being met with the inquiry: "What is there in it for me?" Our readers need no proofs that such is the case, for they have witnessed it or known of it in their own communities. After the candidates are nominated, no matter by what means, or who they are, the cry of "stick to party" is raised to secure their election.

What hope can there be for good government under such conditions? The candidate who buys his nomination also expects to buy his election, and having thus bought his position he expects to get from it the money he has invested in it, and the "honors" and salary besides. Hence HE is in the market as he put the voters in the market, and the interest that pays the best price will get his services. We need not name instances. Congressional and legislative records are full of them.

Our appeal is for good government, government by all the people for all the people, and that can be secured only by a higher appreciation of the sacred rights of citizenship and an exalted patriotism in the use of the ballot. Our appeal is specially addressed to our best citizens, the great body of our farm population.

The People and the President

THE result of the presidential primaries in Illinois and Pennsylvania, and in other states where the masses of the people have had a chance to express themselves independent of the party machines, show that there is still a sentiment in this country which repudiates "steam roller" tactics, and that will not stand for a partisanship that sinks every other interest except the party interests and the powerful influences that control the parties. These primaries also show that the masses will not endorse the building up of an official machine to perpetuate itself. In short we have never known so emphatic a condemnation of a national administration and the methods it is employing to continue in power.

This is not at all to be wondered at, and the people who voted in those primaries are to be congratulated on their intelligence and independence. The Taft administration has studiously ignored the rights and interests of the masses of the people. In fact, the President seems to think the great monopolistic interests constitute all there is of THE PEOPLE, and when these interests are served the people are served; that the great body of farmers and laborers are no more than raw material to be moulded into forms of greatest benefit to the ruling classes.

But intelligent farmers can not forget the Taft effort to force free trade in farm products while holding high protective tariffs on manufactured goods. They can not forget the President's refusal to admit new states into the Union that had complied with every required condition, but that provided for more positive rule by the masses of the people. The intelligent masses cannot ignore Mr. Taft's opposition to giving the people of Alaska, people that have gone there from the various states of the Union, and are, therefore, American citizens like the rest of us—his opposition to giving them the privileges of territorial government on the ground, as he himself expresses it, because they are "adventurous and unstable," and hence not capable of governing themselves or of enjoying the constitutional rights of American citizenship. The masses of the people also remember that in a campaign speech not long ago, Mr. Taft practically declared the common people were incapable of self-government. The President denies that he meant that, and we give him the full benefit of the denial, but what he said only a few days ago to a representative of Porto Rico who asked that his people be allowed to govern themselves under the American constitution as the people of the states and territories do, seems to confirm the fact that he does not believe the common people are capable of self-government. His reply is reported as follows: "As fast as the habit of self-government is acquired by the people at large and no faster, the fullest possible measure of local and fiscal self-government should be granted." That is, when those people acquire sense enough to govern themselves they may be permitted to do so. But who is to determine when they have reached that point? The administration, of course. And how may people acquire a habit they are not allowed to practice? The long and short of it is that our present rulers do not believe the common people are to be trusted even with their constitutional share in the general government. George III could have thus answered the leaders of the American revolution, and so could any monarch answer his people whenever they ask for increased privileges. That is entirely foreign to the spirit of equality and justice in the United States, and we are glad our people, the common people, have the intelligence and independence to condemn it.

We are not discussing candidates. The candidates for the presidency that are now before the people, seem to have abundant ability to discuss themselves; but we are discussing principles and policies of administration, and that is what we urge farmers and laborers, the masses of the common people, to consider.

National Chamber of Commerce Organized

IN OUR issue of April 15th, we referred to the call by President Taft for a meeting of representatives of the various commercial and industrial interests in all parts of the country to form "some central organization in touch with the associations and chambers of commerce throughout the country."

The meeting was held in Washington on April 22. There were about 1,500 delegates present, according to the report. An organization was effected and it is called the National Chamber of Commerce. The report says:

> The organization is intended to be so close to the government as to be almost semi-official, and the government is expected to look to the chamber for advice on national matters effecting trade. It is hoped to provide, through this new organization, a system of co-operation among commercial organizations throughout the country, such as has long been in effect in Great Britian and Germany, where the relations of the commercial bodies with each other and with the government are very close.
>
> The by-laws provide for methods of disclosing, through a system of referendum, the opinions of commercial bodies on questions of national importance. No matters of a purely local interest will be considered by the new association. The power and influence of the organization will only be placed behind any proposition when a substantial majority of the commercial organizations are for it. Headquarters will be opened in Washington. H. A. Wheeler, president of the Union Trust Company, of Chicago, was elected president.

Our criticism of this movement, as we expressed ourselves when announcing it, was that the greatest industry of the country—agriculture—was ignored in the call. But we will confess that our criticism was more a matter of sentiment than that agriculture needs to suffer, because representatives of the business were not invited to participate in the meeting. Naturally, farmers like to have the same consideration shown them as is shown to other classes, and speaking for the farmers we feel that they were ignored, because they were considered unimportant.

But, as far as all practical and essential things are concerned, farmers have not lost anything and would hardly have gained anything if they would have been represented in the meeting. Because, notwithstanding theirs is the greatest industry, they would not secure any benefits of co-operation or association with other industries and classes, than they were in a position to compel. When they are in a position to demand their rights and secure them, they will be strong enough to stand alone and get them whether from associations or the government.

Sugar Industry Deserves Consideration

FORMER chief of Bureau of Chemistry, Dr. Harvey M. Wiley, is opposed to the free sugar bill now under consideration in congress both "as a farmer engaged in practical agriculture and one who has been interested during my whole active life in the development of the sugar industry."

Dr. Wiley is now a bona fide farmer, on his large Virginia farm. While he held his office in Washington he was the one man more than any other responsible for introducing the sugar beet into the United States, which has resulted in the great beet sugar industry of the present day. So important has the industry become that Dr. Wiley says "its destruction or injury will have a damaging influence on other agricultural activities of the country."

We quote further from him:

> From my point of view the sugar industry has a very extensive relation to agriculture aside from the fields which are planted to cane and to beets. The threat of extinction of this industry also threatens to a great extent other agricultural interests. The production of sugar whether it be from beet or cane, requires the highest style of intensive culture that science has been able to suggest. The principles of feeding the sugar crops, the methods of culture and handling, the attention and skill of the workers are such as to create in every field and factory devoted to sugar culture and production an agricultural experiment station of the highest type.
>
> The production of the sugar cane and the sugar beet exhibits the highest type of applied agricultural science that has yet been created. Old-fashioned slip-shod methods of producing wheat and cotton and corn are still in vogue in over ninety-five per cent. of the country devoted to these industries. The growing of these crops until within a few years could not have been ranked as agriculture but rather as highway robbery of the soil. As a result the average production, per acre, of these crops has fallen to a minimum. It would be impossible for farmers to cultivate sugar cane and sugar beets in this objectionable way. They are driven by the necessities of the case to scientific methods of culture and fertilization.
>
> In the case of sugar beets the crops which are grown in rotation yield very much larger returns than when the old-fashioned system of agriculture prevailed. The culture of sugar producing plants thus becomes a center of influence which teaches it beneficient lessons to all surrounding agriculture. The reflex action of this influence becomes a benefit to American agriculture the value of which it would be difficult to measure in dollars and cents. To paralyze the sugar industry means to withdraw this splendid example and to leave agriculture to struggle perhaps for decades yet to come with the problems which without the aid of sugar culture it has been unable to solve.
>
> The blow which free sugar would deal to the agricultural industries of this country will be only partly felt by those directly engaged in the culture and manufacture of this product. Its staggering and numbing influence would pervade all branches of agriculture and put back the era of development for years to come.
>
> In the past it can not be said that the farmer has been the chief beneficiary of the protective tariff. In fact, I believe he has never had his full share of its benefits. If adjustments are to be made, and I would not say for a moment that such adjustments are not necessary, let as much as possible be saved to the farmer. His efforts to make both ends meet are becoming more arduous each year. He does not accumulate great fortunes and most frequently only a mere competence. His voice is not heard much yet in any organized protest against threatened danger. Even if he be the first to feel the injury which legislation may work he is usually the last to protest.
>
> While there has been a general tendency toward the reduction of duties, this tendency has not reached, in many cases, the extent of the abolition of import duties altogether. This is true of the greater number of changes which have been proposed in the duties on manufactured articles. Why, then, may we ask as farmers, has such an extreme measure been contemplated in respect to sugar?

English Spinners to Buy Direct

BUYERS have caught on to the Equity System in England. As early as last fall a movement was started there to buy cotton for use in the great English mills direct from the planters, and thus save the toll charged by the speculative buyers and various cotton exchanges. For twenty years the spinners have been buying their supplies of cotton through two sets of brokers and have thus been compelled to pay heavy profits to those who did nothing but handle the cotton between planters and the spinners, and in saying this no reference is made to transportation; that is necessary and legitimate; but to the exchanges that buy low to sell high.

The spinners sent a representative to this country to confer with the cotton merchants representing the planters at Memphis, St. Louis, Atlanta, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston and Houston, to make arrangements for direct buying and shipping. Mr. Hart, representing the spinners, declared that the saving of one cent a pound on the price paid for cotton in England, would mean a saving of near $25,000,000 a year, and enable the mills to run at a fair profit instead of at a loss as they now do when paying the high prices charged by the brokers. This does not mean a reduction of the price paid to the planters. The spinners don't ask that. They can even pay the planters more and then make the required saving if they can cut out the brokers' entirely unnecessary profits. We do not know what success the movement has so far met with for as soon as the boards of trade and exchanges learn of such a movement the newspapers quit saying anything about it. But such buying is entirely practical, and could be accomplished with no more difficulty than attends the present system, and it would result in even greater saving than the spinners count on, and still yield better profits to the planters. It seems strange to us that growers and users have not long ago inaugurated a more direct system of selling and buying all farm crops. Our appeals in this direction seem to fall upon deaf ears. And yet the public mind is being greatly awakened.

Law Construction and Farming

WHEN Congress adopted the so-called pure food law there was no thought of dealing with ordinary farm crops sold as feed for stock, or as raw material from which articles of food were to be manufactured. The purpose of the law was to prevent the adulteration of commodities manufactured and sold for human food. But under the law a "bureau" was organized, and those constituting the bureau assumed to interpret or define the meaning of the law. Under their interpretation, as is always the case in recent years, the farmer is the first to suffer with the least chance to escape the effect of the law, though with no intention at all of violating it.

Under the interpretation by the bureau a farmer or buyer who may ship corn from one state to another that may have been heated, or that may become heated in transit, is liable to prosecution under the law unless the grain is specially labeled "Not for feeding purposes." Or even if the grain has been inspected and is accompanied by a certificate of the grade, if the officers of the bureau should afterwards decide the grain was not properly inspected the shipper is liable to prosecution. This practically sets aside all trade rules, customs and practices that have hitherto governed the shipment of grain.

Farmers and local shippers may thus violate the law without the least intention of doing so, and without any knowledge that they have done so, or any means of finding out until the prosecution is begun.

Under the bureau interpretation, the shipment of mixed grain, white and yellow corn for instance, or different kinds of oats or wheat, a thing that is frequently inevitable, and that is fully understood, and can deceive or injure no one, is liable, we are told, to prosecution unless the grain is labeled with the different varieties.

These interpretations of the law, entirely foreign to its purpose, as we verily believe, can not but make grain shipments hazardous, and reduce the prices that shippers will pay, thus cutting down the farmer's income, and making him bear the brunt of an attempt by the lawmakers to compel honesty in the manufacture and sale of food articles.

Farmers Careless in Business

WE PREFER not to discuss the weak points of anybody, but how can weak points be overcome and made strong if nobody calls attention to them? A recent writer admits that farmers are the greatest producers in the world, but argues that they are the least systematic in handling and marketing their products. Not one in ten keeps any account of his expenses or the value of the work he does. Few have any accurate knowledge of the cost of a bushel of grain, of a dozen eggs, of a bushel of apples, a ton of hay, or of the milk and butter their cows produce. Such farmers can not know whether their business is profitable or not. They are in the habit of selling in the first available market. They can not wait for future markets however promising they may be, because they have no facilities for holding their products over. This gives the early buyers the profits that belong to the farmers. It is not the fault of the buyers; it is because the farmers lack business system.

It is equally so of the near household products, the poultry, eggs, butter, etc. These almost always go into storage at low prices and come out at high prices, with wealth amassing profits for the buyers and storers. It is just as easy says the writer, for the farmers to combine forces and have their own storage plants, elevators, etc., as for any other corporation to have them. The soil tillers furnish nine-tenths of the material that makes these institutions profitable. It is their poultry, eggs, cattle, sheep, hogs, grain and other things, that keep the wheels of commerce moving, and lead up to the "Big Business." The creator of the profits ought to have them, and he could if he would.

We appeal for system in selling as well as in producing. When educators learn to teach both sides of farming, and the farmers themselves get courage and system enough to practice and live up to both sides, agriculture will assume very different proportions, farming will be a different business and consumers will find a very different source of supply. Farmers are in favor of all this. All that is needed to bring it about are energetic local leaders. There never was a greater chance for leaders to distinguish themselves and accomplish a great work.

Presidential Inconsistencies

WILLIAM H. TAFT is President of the United States, and, as such, he is entitled to the respect and honors of that great office. But his inconsistencies are just as much open to criticism as are those of any other citizen. In a speech made last February at Orange, N. J., Mr. Taft is reported to have said:

> Men praise Lincoln today and attack the Republican party, altogether forgetful of the fact that in Lincoln's life the man and the party were so closely united in aim and accomplishment that the history of one is the history of the other.

We can not believe Mr. Taft regards the Republican party of today, or any party, for that matter, the same as it was in the days of Lincoln, though it was in the same speech reported that he called it the "party of Lincoln and of Grant." The issues are different, the conditions of the country are different, the party methods are different and the leaders are different. The President himself admits as much when he says in the same speech:

> We have permitted the establishment of corporations and the acquisition of power through the corrupting use of money in politics so as at times to give dangerous control to a few in legislation and government.

Could there be a greater contrast than in the party that has permitted these things and the one that saved the Union and maintained popular government under President Lincoln? The Republican party don't have to be like it was in Lincoln's day, and it couldn't be if it tried. That claim is just as absurd as it is for the Democratic party to claim it is like it was in the days of Jefferson. These claims are made on both sides merely to appeal to an ignorant prejudice. But the President has made an important discovery. He says:

> The Republican party has come to recognize that high tariff duties encourage combinations of capital by suppressing competition, and that there is a much safer system, which limits the duties to the measure of the difference between the cost of production here and the cost of production abroad, than the wholesale system of imposing high rates on some things in order to obtain reduction at the expense of everything else.

Then why did he, as President of the United States, literally force the adoption by our Congress of free trade with Canada in all farm products and commodities produced in this country, and afterwards veto measures adopted by Congress that merely reduced the "high tariff duties that encourage combinations of capital" on other things? Presidents ought to be consistent even in their campaigns for renomination. The masses of the people may be too ignorant to entrust with any part of the management of their government, such as the recall of those whom they elect that afterwards prove unworthy—they may be too ignorant for that in the estimation of those who fear them, but they will "catch on" after awhile.

Exports and Imports

DURING the nine months ending with last September there were exported from this country commodities to the value of $1,428,701,201. This was an increase over the corresponding nine months of the preceding year of $235.367,339. We do not know how much of this great value was of farm products, but it has long been a common saying throughout the country that the farm products sent abroad pay the interest on American bonds held by European capitalists and keeps the balance of foreign trade in our favor. While we exported more than a billion dollars worth of American stuff we imported during the same time nondutiable goods to the amount of $578,132,152. This does not include the dutiable goods, but it still shows a tremendous value in our favor. Since the most of our exports are farm products, this shows, not only that we have a great surplus of production, but it shows also what the farmers are doing for the wealth of the country, and it makes it appear all the more unaccountable for the President of the United States to call a conference of the trading and business interests of the country for the purpose of strengthening their hold upon the business world, not only ignoring the farmers, but positively and officially excluding them from participation therein. Such pronounced disregard of the rights and interests of agriculture was never before manifested in the government of the United States.

Income Versus Credit

THE Southern Commercial Congress, an organization of business men, of course, have started a movement for a study of the European system of rural credit, or of securing credit for those engaged in farming. The plan is to have a commission appointed, comprising two from each each state of the Union, to make a tour of European countries, and learn how European farmers obtain credit from the financial institutions of the old world.

We do not impugn the motives of this Southern Congress. We believe their purpose is to benefit the farmers. The fact is, the rural credit system of the South is much worse than it is in any other portion of our country. It usually involves the crops before they are produced—sometimes before they are planted. But our contention is that farmers need an income worse than they need credit, or, rather, if something could be done to insure them better marketing and more equitable prices, they could more certainly count upon from year to year, steady and remunerative prices, they could then very well take care of any credit they might need. But it is entirely natural for business men, however sincere and honest they may be, to think only of the credit side of farming, because credit is the main dependence of modern business. But with farming it is very different. Farm incomes depend upon the price, and that is made entirely by the buyers whose profits increase as prices diminish. Hence the farmer's income under the present system of marketing is not the result of industry, faithfulness and success in his calling, but it is measured rather by the cupidity of those who control the markets.

Think of the cost of the proposed plan of credit investigation. Two men from each American state, men accustomed to high salaries and high living, visiting the various countries of the old world, and giving time to the investigation and discussion of the plans of rural credit! Less time and less money would revolutionize our marketing system, insure farmers a reasonable income, make credit no longer an important feature in rural life, and greatly reduce the prices now extorted from consumers.

Consumption of Sugar in the United States

THE Department of Agriculture reports that the quantity of sugar retained for consumption in the continental portion of the United States in 1911, amounted to 7,670,000,000 pounds or 82 pounds for every man, woman and child in the country. That is undoubtedly a large estimate, and if it is correct it is an enormous quantity. It is no wonder the sugar trust gets rich. A single cent per pound over-charge would make every person in the United States pay an excess of eighty-two cents, and it would aggregate more than seventy-six million dollars. The per capita consumption in other years were approximately seventy-two pounds in 1901; 61 pounds in 1891; 43 pounds in 1881, and 37 pounds in 1871. This shows a rapid increase in sugar consumption.

Do not understand these figures to mean however, that every man, woman and child in the United States consumes that much sugar in a year, or that they even average that great consumption. The figures include all the sugar used in the country for all purposes whatsoever.

I Do Not Speculate

but if I did, and would have backed up my judgment about prices of grain and live stock with bets, I would have made millions. I prefer to advise the farmers and let them make the money.—Editor.

Try Before Paying

The John E. Robbins Co. of Greensburg, Ind., make an interesting offer to stock raisers to get them to try the new Worm Remedy, SalTone. In several issues of this paper they have been running a coupon which, when clipped and filled out entitles the sender to 60 lbs. of this remedy on a free trial. Look up the ad and send for a trial order.

Smiles

A Different Meaning

Little Boy.—Mamma, what did papa mean when he said to Mr. Boyd, "You've got a nice figure?"

Mamma.—He meant that Mr. Boyd got a good price for some land he sold.

Little Boy.—Has the hired girl been selling some land, too?

Easy Enough

Jimpy had been reading some blood curdling stories, and decided to write one himself, and was reading it to his chum. "Just then the burglar ran out with the safe in his hand."

Chum.—Hold on, he couldn't do that. A safe is too heavy.

Jumpy.—Yes he could; it was a match safe.

Depends Upon the Source

Teacher.—Johnny, tell me something about Mr. Taft's administration.

Johnny.—Must I tell it from the facts or from the newspapers?

Several That Way

"I see your brother takes great delight in showing his strength."

"Yes, that is his great weakness."

A Fair Division

"Why don't you let your little brother have your sled part of the time?"

"I do, mamma. He has it half the time. I ride it down the hill and then I let him bring it back."

Not An Actor

Barber.—I think my last customer was an actor in a theater, and a very poor one at that.

Customer.—What makes you think so?

Barber.—He was so afraid of eggs. I asked him if he wanted to be given an egg shampoo, and he jumped out of the chair and ran into the street.

Customer.—He was not an actor. He had been making speeches for free trade in farm products with a tariff on everything else.

Disappearing

First Doctor.—I learn you don't have much to do nowadays.

Second Doctor.—No, sir; my patients are very ungrateful. As soon as I get them they die and leave me.

Patience and Effort

"Don't you think you could learn to love darling?" asked the heart broken swain.

"I might," replied the blushing girl. "For a long time I just couldn't take pills, but I kept on trying, and I can swallow 'em now."

Like Heaven

Husband (sharply).—It has been less than a year that you said our marriage was made in heaven, and now you order me around like a dog.

Wife (calmly).—Yes, don't you know order is heaven's first law?

In the Glad Summer Time

Poetical Husband.—How the orchard trees are moaning and sighing today!

Practical Wife.—So would you if you were as full of green apples as they are.

The Other Way was Easiest

Bashful Beau.—Please may I kiss your hand, Miss Dolly?

Miss Dolly.—I suppose so, but it would be easier for me to raise my veil than to take off my glove.

Satan Had the Advantage

Angelic Messenger.—Satan, the Lord is going to have you up before the court for interfering with his business on earth.

Satan, with a chuckle.—I don't care if he does, I've got all the lawyers.

Didn't Need to Visit

Mrs. Gad.—The new preacher is not much for visiting, is he?

Mrs. Blab.—No, his wife is a very good cook.

Very Considerate

"Is your husband kind and considerate of you?"

"Indeed he is. He stays out till after midnight for fear he will wake me out of my first sleep."

Fact and Theory

"Papa, what is a theorist?"

"It is a man that thinks he can learn to swim by sitting on the bank and watching a frog."

The Question Box

What is a kiss? It is nothing divided by two, both thinking they get something. How is the easiest way for a wife to [illegible] her husband out? Turn him up and [illegible] some down pillow.

Which is the left side of a pie? The side that is not eaten. Little Dickie says that is a mistake for there wasn't any of it left.

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers

Minimum Prices



We believe the following are fair and equitable minimum prices for the crops men have conditions of demand are such that these prices will be paid before the next crops are produced. Certain it is that if producers will hold their crops and ask these prices they will be paid, because the world of consumers cannot get along without them. The farm price will be the minimum price less freight and a fair commission to the handler.

NOTE.—Some readers do not understand that the F. S. E. names minimum prices, below which crops should not be sold, but does not attempt to name maximum prices. This accounts for the lower than present market prices in some articles. The minimum prices are decided as soon as the crops are harvested and we can say that at that time not one crop could be sold at the price. Since then all but wheat and cotton have gone to the minimum or beyond it.

1911 CROPS

All prices at Chicago unless stated to contrary.

WHEAT—No. 2 red	**$1.25**
WHEAT—No. 1 northern spring at Minneapolis	**1.30**
CORN—No. 2 white	**.75**
OATS—No. 2 white	**.55**
BARLEY—Good malting	**1.00**
BUCKWHEAT—At home market	**.90**
RYE	**1.00**
HAY—Choice timothy, ton	**$22@24**
POTATOES—Choice	**.85**
BEANS, Pea	**2.50**
COTTON—New crop, to grower	**.13**
BROOMCORN—Choice Illinois, ton	**$150@175**
Choice Oklahoma, ton	**125@150**
CATTLE—Good to choice steers at Indianapolis	**$7.50@8.50**
HOGS—Best heavies, 210 lbs. and upward, at Indianapolis	**7.50@8.00**
Common to good lights, 125 to 150 lbs.	**7.00 7.50**

Advice

Hold all crops that are not selling at the minimum prices or above. Market only while the price will be paid. Watch the market and this department and stop as soon as the price declines below the Minimums. Old readers know that it pays to act on our advice. We have been giving advice about prices and marketing for nine years and the mistakes have been the rare exceptions. No matter what you think of the minimum prices and our advice now, you will make more money if you respect them. Help to get this paper in the hands of all your neighbors.

EVERYTHING comes in time to him that can wait," is an old proverb and it is as true today as it ever was. It is a good rule for farmers to work by. It is really the key to getting right prices for farm crops. We can not repeat too often that the world must have ALL of the products of the farms, not only part of them. Therefore, if any part of a crop is held back for a higher price, that price must be paid when the balance of the supply is consumed and the held part is needed. And the sooner the price held for will be paid. And it follows just as truly, that if all of a crop is held for an agreed price, beginning at harvest time, then the whole crop will sell at the price. There can be no question about this because the demand can not possibly do without the supply and the supply has never been more than the demand.

So here you have the great underlying principle of the Farmers Society of Equity co-operative scheme to secure profitable prices, in a nutshell. Read this until you absorb it in your system and then you will understand why we are always calling for a greater circulation for this paper that carries the minimum prices decided on by the Farmers Society of Equity. If enough farmers would have read this paper regularly, beginning last July, every unit of the 1911 crops would have sold at the minimum prices or above. What much of them did sell for is revealed by the table printed on page five of May 1st number. Look at the table of cash prices now and you will see that wheat is approaching the minimum at Chicago and is only one cent under it in the St. Louis market. Wheat and cotton are the only exceptions now in our list of minimum prices and cotton has several months to go on before the new crop is ready to market and less than one cent a pound to gain.

All grains show a large decrease in visible supply. The profits to the speculators, in marketing the visible supply grain is enormous. The producers could have reaped this profit by the exercise of a little good business foresight and the kind of co-operation we always make it possible for them to perform.

Reference to the diagram of highest prices, on this page, shows the great advances made in grain for April, over March. The season for old potatoes is drawing to a close. New potatoes will decline rapidly from this time forward. Southern growers realized handsome profits on potatoes and other early truck and fruit when they marketed right. Beans are the highest of the season, also the same for hay. The problem with the buyers of hay, beans, corn and oats is to get them at any price. As a result there is no price that prevails over the country but each market or locality makes its own price governed by the local demand.

The egg harvest came late this year and predictions were made that the storage supply would be short. However, the receipts in Chicago from April 1, to May 4, this year were more than one hundred thousand cases more than for the same period last year, although about ninety thousand cases less than two years ago. Reports show that the usual amount of eggs are going to store, but at higher prices than usual.

The spring work has been delayed on account of bad weather, but normal to increased acreages will be put in of corn, spring wheat, potatoes and other crops except oats. The winter wheat acreage is



THIS FARMER IS SMOKING UP ON THE FACT THAT HE HELD HIS WHEAT ON OUR ADVICE.

short because of winter killing. The chief damage is east of the Mississippi river, Ohio having suffered the worst, the condition being only 44 per cent on what has not been abandoned.

We have often said that cheap stuff is not wanted very badly by any person, but let the price go up and its desirability seems to increase in a like ratio. Apropos of this we note that the exports of wheat, including flour for the week ending May 2, was 3,543,112 bushels against 1,944,327 bushels a year before, when the price of wheat was about 25 cents a bushel lower.

The balance of the market story is told by the following:

Visible Supply

The visible supplies of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on April 27, 1912, with comparisons are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X means increase.)

	April 27 1912. Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels
WHEAT	46,853,000	—4,886,000
CORN	10,223,000	—4,606,000
OATS	13,531,000	—1,580,000
BARLY	1,567,000	— 403,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 53,672,000 bushels. This is 1,085,000 bushels less than two weeks before, and 34,713,000 bushels more than a year before. The Canadian visible is now 6,819,000 bushels more than the United States' visible.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on May 6, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

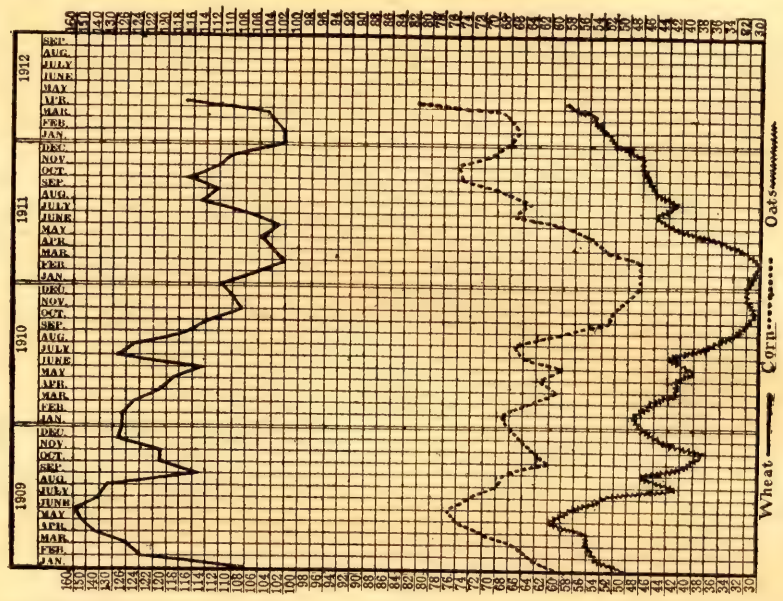
	May 6	2 Wks. before	A Yr. before
WHEAT, No. 2, RED			
Chicago	1.17@1.18½	1.14@1.15½	95¼
St. Louis	1.22@1.24	1.18	93
Kan. City	1.16@1.17	1.11@1.12	91
Cincinnati	1.21@1.23	1.18@1.20	95
New York	1.23	1.21	94⅞

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.18@1.18¾; No. 1 northern, $1.18@1.18¼. Two weeks before, $1.13⅝ and $1.13⅛, respectively.

CORN, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	80½@81	80½@82	53½
St. Louis	82 @82½	83	54
Kansas City	79 @80	79½@80	52½
Cincinnati	81 @82	81 @83	56½
New York	86¾	84	59
OATS, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	57¾@58¼	58½@59	34
St. Louis	57¾	58½@59	33
Kansas City	56 @57	58½	33½
Cincinnati	58 @58½	58 @59	34½
New York	62½	64	39¾

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed May 6, 1912, and two weeks before as follows:



This chart shows the highest monthly cash price for the three leading grains at Chicago, for a period, 1909 to April, 1912, inclusive. It will be continued for years, adding to it each month. Notice how the prices follow each other up and down, displaying a remarkable sympathy for each other. The figures on right and left margins are prices in cents.

WHEAT—May, $1.17⅜; July, $1.14⅜; September, $1.10¼; December, $1.10⅞. Two weeks before, $1.14⅜, $1.10 and 97½c, respectively.

Cotton

New York, May 6.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling uplands, 11.80c; middling gulf, 12.05c. The price is 20c a cwt. lower than two weeks before.

Live Stock

Indianapolis Market, May 6, 1912

CATTLE—Range of day's paying prices for steers	$5.25@7.85
Good to choice steers, 1,300 lbs. and up	7.75@8.65
Common to medium steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs.	7.00@7.75
HOGS—Range of day's paying prices	5.00@7.90
Best heavies, 200 lbs and up	7.75@7.90
Common to good lights, 130 to 160 lbs.	7.00@7.35

The price of cattle is about 50c a cwt. higher than two weeks before. The price of hogs is practically the same as two weeks before.

Chicago Produce Market

April 22, 1912

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets.

We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparison.

POTATOES—Arrivals, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year.
Monday	124	60	61
Tuesday	41	65	37
Wednesday	25	49	12

Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels	Change last year Bushels
X 13,834,000	X 15,117,000	—4,208,000
— 2,536,000	— 8,114,000	—5,050,000
— 1,007,000	X 225,000	—1,763,000
— 156,000	— 2,232,000	— 244,000

Thursday	28	34	15
Friday	17	30	39
Saturday	34	30	40
Total, 6 days	269	268	204

Market again showed a little more firmness and receivers were asking for higher prices. One car was reported sold at $1.05. Demand was not particularly large, but the market derived some strength from the fact that holdings on track have been reduced.

Sales reported were :Wisconsin, sacked 2 cars at 95c, 1 car at 98c, 3 cars at $1.00. Michigan, bulk—1 car at $1.05.

Per bu. bulk or sacked, Minnesota or Wisconsin, Burbanks or Rurals, poor to good	$ .90@ .95
Choice	.96@ .98
Fancy to extra fancy, including Dusty Rurals	1.00@1.05
Bulk, Michigan, Rurals, fair to good	.95@ .98
Choice to fancy	1.00@1.05
Seed Stock, Rose	1.20@1.25
Early Ohios	1.60@1.70

NEW POTATOES—Were a little quiet today. There is never much jobbing business done on the last day of the week.

Barrels, Florida, white, No. 1	$6.25@6.50
No. 2, depending on quality	4.50@5.25
Culls	3.00@3.25
Hampers, Florida, No. 1	2.25@2.50
No. 2	1.75@ ....
Louisiana, some not fully matured, no sales held	1.50@2.00

The prices of old potatoes are about 30 cents a bushel lower than two weeks before; the prices of new potatoes were about 75 cents a barrel and 25 cents a hamper lower than two weeks before.

BEANS—Have been very steady to firm lately. The week closes with pea bean prices showing a small advance. The other kinds are ruling firm. Demand reported as very fair, more especially for pea beans. Lots in the country are firmly held. Deliveries by farmers have fallen off since they have got to be busy in the fields. Stocks here are said to be very moderate, as a rule.

Pea Beans—	
Hand-picked, choice, dry	2.67@....
Prime	2.57@....
Damp, damaged, mouldy, no regular value.	
Mediums nominally about same as pea beans.	
Red kidneys, dry, choice	2.60@2.65
Good, but not uniform	2.45@....
Damp, ordinary	2.25@....
White Kidney	2.75@....
Brown Swedish, long	2.25@....
Round	2.35@2.40
Limas, per 100 lbs.	6.87½@....

The price of pea beans is about 5c higher than two weeks before, brown swedish 15c higher, and other kinds unchanged.

HAY—Receipts, 1,035 tons. Demand good and offerings only fair. Prices firm.

Choice Timothy Hay	$28.50@29.00
No. 1 Timothy	27.00@28.00
No. 2 Timothy	25.00@26.00
No. 3 Timothy	21.00@23.00

The price is $3 to $3.50 higher than two weeks before.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $10.50@11.00 Oat straw at $9.50@10.00. Wheat straw at $8.50@9.00.

The price is 50c to $1.00 a ton higher on all straw than two weeks before.

BROOM CORN—Rules about steady, but quiet, and in fact, trade is slow.

Per ton, Illinois Corn	$120.00@180.00
Oklahoma	90.00@150.00

The price is unchanged from two weeks before.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This Week Cases	Last Week Cases	Last Year Cases
Monday	38,094	30,913	23,788
Tuesday	39,962	35,952	25,253
Wednesday	43,792	38,066	18,838
Thursday	31,762	34,070	19,610
Friday	32,023	30,111	20,695
Saturday	27,934	34,495	19,610
Total	213,567	203,607	127,794

Receipts, April 1, 1912, to May 4, 1912, 825,799 cases.

Receipts, April 1, 1911, to May 6, 1911, 702,088 cases.

Receipts, April 1, 1910, to May 7, 1910, 915,964 cases.

The market is quoted steady at the current quotations. Checks and Dirties lower. Business only of a moderate character, and not altogether satisfactory. The market is inclined to be rather dull. The consumptive demand is taking a part of the receipts; this is holding up, but the receipts are much in excess of immediate consumption and surplus stock is going into storage. Dealers are busy in attending to putting away and caring for supplies on track. Quality of the eggs is good, but buyers in some instances are discriminating in favor of the northern lots.

The following quotations were established by the Butter and Egg Board:

Miscellaneous lots, cases returned—eggs which will not grade—16@17c, depending on quality.

Ordinary Firsts quotable at 16½c.

"Firsts" quotably 17½@18c a dozen.

Checks quotably 12c per dozen.

Dirties quotably 14@14½c per dozen.

Storage packed steady, Firsts 18¾c bid and 19¼ asked.

The price is a fraction of a cent lower than two weeks before.

The Road to Providence

A SERIAL STORY

By MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS

Author of "Miss Selina Lou"

The Road to Providence began in April 15th number. Back numbers will be mailed for two cents each.

"It's the little missionary boy that the Deacon brought Mother Mayberry. I guess the Lord sent him, for he's too big to come outen a cabbage," answered Eliza, and as she spoke she settled the hat an inch farther down over the curls with a motherly gesture. She had failed to grasp with exactness the situation concerning the advent of Martin Luther, but was supplying a version of her own that seemed entirely satisfactory to the youngster's newly acquired friends.

"Spit through teeth," ventured the young stranger, anxious to display an accomplishment that had been bestowed upon him by Billy while the "galluses" were in process of construction a few minutes ago. "Thank ma'am, please," he hastened to add with pathetic loyalty to some injunction that had been impressed upon his young mind before his embarkation upon strange seas.

"Let me see you do it," demanded the Doctor, in instant sympathy with his pride in this newly acquired national accomplishment.

"He hasn't got time to do it now," answered Eliza importantly, as she hitched Teether a notch higher up on her arm. "I've got to take him and the baby in to Mother Mayberry to see if his other top-tooth have come up enough for Maw to rub it through with her thimble." Though she did not designate Teether as the subject of the operation the audience understood that it was he and not Martin Luther so fated.

"Oh, no, no!" exclaimed Miss Wingate in horror, and she reached out and took Teether into protective arms. The day had been a long and weary one for Teether Pike and he dropped his tired little head over on the cool pink muslin shoulder and nestled his aching jaw against the smooth white neck.

"Hold him still just a second as he is," said Doctor Tom quickly, and in an instant he had whipped a case from his pocket, selected an instrument and, inserting his finger between the pink lips, he rendered unnecessary the agony of the maternal thimble. It had been done so quickly that Teether himself only nestled a bit closer with a faint moan, and Miss Wingate looked up at the operator with grateful eyes. She hugged the limp baby closer and started to speak, but was interrupted by an anxious question from Eliza.

"Did you cut it?" she demanded.

"Yes," answered the Doctor non-committally.

"Well, Maw'll be mighty mad at you, for Mother Mayberry asked her last night to let you cut it and she said she'd thimbled the rest of us and she reckoned he could stand it too. If it was me, I'd let you cut me wide open and sew me up again if you wanted to," and Eliza beamed upon the Doctor with an affection that was the acme of idealization. She had forgotten that only a few hours ago she had renounced her loyalty at the memory of the oil, but Miss Wingate smiled in appreciation of this display of further feminine inconsistency.

"Shucks," said Billy, "you'd holler 'fore he could cut onct. I'm going to let him fix my next stump toe and 'Lias Hoover have got two warts he can cut off, if he gives him a piece of catgut string to tie on fish hooks." And Billy looked as if he expected to see the Doctor entirely overwhelmed at the prospect of so much practice so easily obtained.

"Go take Martin Luther to show Mrs. Mayberry, Eliza," said Miss Wingate with a laughing smile over the baby's head at the Doctor and his practice. "I'll come on with the baby." And with Teether still embraced she strolled up the walk with Doctor Mayberry at her side. When they reached the front steps she seated herself on the top one and slowly lowered the drowsy little chap, until his head rested on her breast and her arms held him cradle-wise. She began a low husky humming as she rocked herself to and fro, watching breathlessly the fringed lashes sink over his wearied eyes, until they lay like shadows on the purple circles beneath. She was utterly absorbed in getting Teether into a comatose condition, and had neither eyes nor ears for the Doctor; not that he claimed either.

He sat for some moments watching her and listening breathlessly to the low music that came out through the wonderful throat, as if from some master instrument with strings uncouthly muted. And as he looked, the horrible thought clutched at his own heart. Suppose he should not be able to free her voice for her! Many others had tried—the greatest—and they had all been baffled by the strange stiffness of the chords. He himself to be, in a way, her last resort. A world of music lovers awaited the result. He had been obliged to send two Press bulletins as to her condition within the week—and she sat on the steps in the twilight humming Teether Pike to sleep, shut in by the Harpeth Hills with only him to fight her fight for her. He almost groaned aloud with the pain of it, when into his consciousness came Mother Mayberry's placid voice shooing the Pike children home with promises and admonitions. A line from Doctor Stein's letter flashed into his mind: "And first of all I want your mother to put heart and hope into the girl." The fight was not his alone, thank God, and he knew just how much he could trust to his mother's heart-building. Why not? Over the land men were learning to strengthen the man within before attempting to cure the man without. Hadn't that always been his mother's unconscious policy out on Harpeth Hills? A deep calm fell into his troubled spirit and, as the singer lady and Mother escorted the escort down the walk, he slipped away into his office for an hour before supper with his reports and miscroscope.

A half hour later Mother Mayberry came into his office for the little chat she often took the time for just before the summons to supper. She seated herself by the open window, through which the twilight was cheeping, and he threw down his pen and came and stood leaning against the casement.

"Well," she said with a long breath of contentment, "well, I do feel about ready to get ready to rest. The Pikeses is all in, I heard Bettie Pratt calling in the Turners and Pratts and Hoovers, Buck have come home to supper on time, as I know will relieve Hettie Ann's mind, Squire Tutt just went in the front gate as I come up the walk and I seen Mis' Bostick light the lamp in the Deacon's study from my kitchen window a minute ago. They ain't nothing in the world that makes me so contented as to know that all Providence is a-setting down to meals at the same time and a-feeling together as one family, though in different houses. The good Lord will get all the rendered thanks at the same time and I feel it will please Him—ours is late on account of Elinory deciding at the last minute to beat up some clabber cheese with fresh cream for your supper, like she says they fix it up over in Europe somewhere she lived while she was a-studying to sing. I come on out so she could have a swing to herself and not think anybody was a-hurrying of her. It's a riled woman as generally answers the call of hurry and I never gives it, lessen it's life or death or a chicken-hawk."

"But, Mother," remonstrated the Doctor with a very real distreess in his voice, "ought you to let her—Miss Wingate—do such things—so many things? Are you sure she enjoys it and is not just doing it to help or because she thinks she ought? Or do you—?"

"Well," interrupted Mother decidedly, "it's my opinion they ain't nothing in the world so heavy as empty hands. She have had to lay down a music book and I don't know nothing better to offer than a butter-paddle and a bread-bowl. It's the feeding of folks that counts in a woman's life, whether it be songs or just bread and butter. If Elinory's tunes was as much of a success as her riz biscuits have come to be, I wisht I could have heard her just onct."

"I did, Mother, the first night she sang in America—and it was very wonderful. When I think of the great opera house, the lights and the flowers, the audience mad with joy and the applause and—I—I—wonder how she stands it!"

"Yes," answered Mother, "I reckon wondering how Eve stood things muster took Adam's mind offen himself to a very comforting degree. Courage was the ingredient the good Lord took to start making a woman with and its been a witnessing his spirit in her ever since. I ought-n't to have to tell you that."

"You don't," Doctor Tom hastened to answer as he smiled down on Mother. "I only spoke as I did about Miss Wingate because you see she is—well, what we would call a very great lady and I wouldn't have her think that I did not realize that—"

"Well, *you* can do as you choose," answered Mother placidly as she prepared to take her departure to see to the finishing up of the supper, "but I ain't a-letting no foolish pride hold my heart back from my honey-bird. Love's my bread of life and I offers it free, high or low. Come on and see how you like that cheese fixing she's done made for you."

CHAPTER THREE

THE PEONY-GIRL AND THE BUMPKIN

THERE'S just no doubt about it, if Tom Mayberry weren't my own son and I had occasion to know better I'd think he had teeth in his heels, from the looks of his socks. Every week Cindy darns them a spell and then I take a hand at it. Just look, Elinory, did you ever see a worser hole than this?" As Mother Mayberry spoke she held up for Miss Wingate's interested inspection a fine, dark blue sock. They were sitting on the porch in the late afternoon and the singer lady was again at work on a bit of wardrobe for the doll daughter of her friend Eliza.

"How does he manage such—such awful ones?" asked Miss Wingate with a laugh.

"That you can't never prove by me," answered his mother as she slipped a small gourd into the top of the sock and drew a thread through her needle. "Sometimes I wish the time when I could turn him barefooted from May to November had never gone by. But a-wishing they children back in years is a habit most mothers have got in common, I reckon. When he's away from me I dream him often at all ages, but it's mostly from six to eleven I seem to want him. When he were six, with Doctor Mayberry gone, I took to steadying myself by Tom and at eleven I made up my mind to give him up."

"Give him up?" asked Miss Wingate as she raised her eyes from her work. "I don't think you seem to have given him up to any serious extent," and she smiled as she turned her head in the direction of the office wing, from which came a low whistled tune, jerkily and absorbedly rendered.

"Oh, he don't belong to me no more," answered his mother in a placid tone of voice as she rocked to and fro with her work. "I fought out all that fight when I took my resolve. I just figured something like this, Pa Lovell had been a-doctoring on Harpeth Hills for a life-time and Doctor Mayberry had gave all his young-man life to answering the call, a-carrying the grace of God as his main remedy, so now I felt like the time had come for a Lovell and a Mayberry to go out and be something to the rest of the world, and Tom were the one to carry the flag. I seen that the call were on him since he helped me through a spell of May pips with over two hundred little chickens before he were five years old, and he cut a knot out of the Deacon's roan horse by the direction of a book when he weren't but eleven, and saved its life. That kinder settled it with me and the Deacon both, though we talked it back and forth for two more years. Then Deacon took to teaching of him regular and I set in to save all I could from the thin peeling of potatoes to worser darnings and patches than this. Would you think they could be any worser?" And she smiled up over her glasses at the girl opposite her.

"Tell me about it," demanded the singer lady interestedly, "Where did you send him to school first?"

"Right down here to the City. You see Doctor Mayberry left me this home, fifty acres and a small life insurance, so they was a little something to inch and pinch on. You can't save by trying to peel nothing but the smallest potatoes have got a skin, and I peeled close them days. Tom did his part too and he run the plow deep and straight when he wasn't much taller than the handles. I had done talked with him and asked him would he, and he looked right in my eyes in his dependable way and said yes he would. That finished it and he wasn't but eleven; but I don't want to brag on him to you. If you listen to mothers' talk the world are full of heroes and none-suches." Again Miss Wingate received the smile from over Mother Mayberry's glasses and this time it was tinged with a whimsical pride.

"Please, Mrs. Mayberry, tell me about it; you know I want to hear," begged the girl and she moved her chair nearer to Mother's and picked up the mate of the blue sock off her knee. "How old was he when he went to college?"

"Just sixteen, big and hearty and with enough in his head to get through the examinations. I packed him up, and him and the Deacon started down Providence Road at sun-up in the Deacon's old buggy. He looked both man and baby to me as he turned around to smile back; but I stood it out at the gate until they turned the bend, then I come on back to the house quick like some kind of hurted animal. But, dearie me, I never got a single tear shed, for there were Mis' Peavey with Buck in her arms, shaking him upside down to get out a brass button he hadn't swallowed. By the time we poured him full of hot mustard water and the button fell outen his little apron pocket, I had done got my grip on myself."

"I just can't stand it that you had to let him go," Miss Wingate both laughed and sobbed.

"Yes, but I ain't told you about the commencement, honey-bird. There's that tear *I* didn't get to drop a-splashing outen *your* eyes on the doll's hat! That day was the most grandest thing that ever happened to anybody's mother, anywhere in this world. I didn't think I could go to see him get the diplomy, for with all his saving ways and working hard in the summer, it had been a pull to make buckle and tongue meet and there just wasn't nothing left for me to buy no stylish clothes to wear. I set here a-worrying over it, not that I minded, but it was hard on the boy to have to make his step-off in life and his mother not be there to see. And somehow I felt as if it would hurt Pa Lovell and Doctor Mayberry for me not to be with him. Then with thinking of Pa Lovell a sudden idea popped into my head. There was Seliny Lue Lovell right down to the Bluff, on the road to town, and with Aunt Lovell's fine black silk dress packed away in the trunk, as good as new, and me and Seliny Lue of almost the same figger as her mother. That just settled the question and I got up and washed out my water-waves in a little bluing water to make 'em extra white, dabbed buttermilk on my face to get off some of the tan and called over Mis' Peavey and Mis' Pike to let 'em know. The next morning I started off gay with everybody there to see and sending messages to Tom."

"Wasn't it fortunate you though of the dress and lovely for you to be able to get right by and get it!" exclaimed Miss Wingate, her eyes as bright as Mother Mayberry's and her cheeks pink with excitement as the tale began to unfold its dramatic length.

"Yes, Seliny Lue was glad enough to see me! We laughed and talked half the night, was up early, and she took a time to rig me out. It is a stiff black silk, as anybody would be proud of, cut liberal, with real lace collar and cuffs. Seliny Lue said I looked fine in it. I wisht she could have gone with me, but they wasn't room for both of us inside the dress.' And Mother laughed merrily at the memory of her borrowing escapade.

"Did Doctor Mayberry know you were coming?" asked the singer lady, hurrying on the climax of the recital.

"Not a word! He'd gone off the week before taking it sensible, but I could see hurt mightily about it. I got to the University Hall late, and 'most everybody in the world looked like they was there. I stood at the back and didn't hope to see or hear, just thankful to be near him, but I seen one of them young usher men a-looking hard at me and he came up and asked me if I wasn't Mr. Thomas Mayberry's mother. He had knew me by the favor. I told him yes and he took me up to the very front just as the singing begun. I soon got me and the silk dress settled, with the bokay all Providence had sent Tom on my knee, and looked around me. There next to me was the sweetest young-lady girl I have 'most ever saw, and she smiled at me real friendly. I was just about to speak to her when the music stopped. Elinory, child, did you ever hear one of them young men's life-commencement speeches made?" This time Mother Mayberry peered over the top of her glasses seriously and her needle paused suspended over the fast narrowing hole in the sock.

"Yes, but I don't think I ever listened very carefully," admitted Miss Wingate with a smile.

"Well, I felt that if the Lord had gave it to me to stand up there and say a word of start-off to all them boys setting solemn and listening, it wouldn't have been about no combination of things done by men dead and gone, that didn't seem to prove nothing in particular on nobody. I woulder read 'em a line of scripture and then talked honest dealing by one another, the measuring out of work according to the pay and always a little over, the putting of a shoulder under another man's pressing burden, the respect of women folks, the respect of theyselves and the looking to the Lord to see 'em through it all. That speech made me so mad I 'most forgot it was time for Tom's valediction. Honey-bird, I wisht you coulder seen him and heard him."

"I wish I could," answered Miss Wingate with a flush.

"Dearie me, but he was handsome and he spoke words of sense that the other gray haired man seemed to have forgot! And they was a farewell sadness in it too, what got some of them boys' faces to working, and I felt a big tear roll down and splash right on the lace collar. Then he sat down and they was a to-do of hollering and clapping, but I just sat there too happy to take in the rest of what was did. Sometimes they is a kinder pride swell in a mother's heart that rises right up and talks to her soul in psalm words, and I heard mine that day." Mother's eyes softened and looked far away across the blue hills.

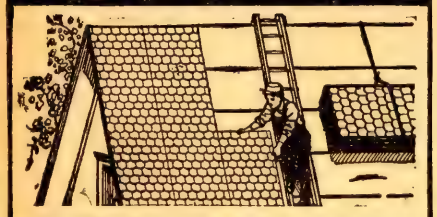
"What did he do when he saw you?" asked Miss Wingate gently.

"Oh, I didn't pay much attention to him when he come up to me, or let on how I felt. That sweet child next to me had done found out I was his mother. I couldn't help telling her. And when she had sent for her father, who was the head Dean man, and about the time Tom came up, he was there shaking hands with me and telling me how proud the whole University was of Tom and about the great scholarship for him to go to New York to study he had got, and that he must go. It didn't take me hardly two seconds to think of mortgage on the house and fifty acres, the cows and all, so I answered right up on time that go he should. While I was a-talking Tom had gave the bokay from Providence to the girl, what he had been knowing all the time at her father's house. And she had her nose buried in one of Mis' Peavey's pink peonys, a blushing as pretty as you please over it at that country bumpkin of mine with all his fine manners. That Miss Alford is one of the most sweet girls you ever have saw. She and me have been friends ever since. She comes out to see me in her ottermobile sometimes. She ain't down to the City now, for I had a picture card from some place out West from her, but when she comes back I'm a-going to ask her to come up and have a stay-a-week-in-the-house party for you; and she can bring her brother. You might like him. The four of you can have some nice junketings together. Won't that be fine?"

(Continued on Page 12.)

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Supplemental Pasture Crops

THE necessity of having an abundance of pasture on most farms is well known. Yet a large percentage of farms experience a shortage except in the most favorable seasons, with an abundance of rainfall. As there are not many years but a more or less protracted drouth occurs the exercise of a little foresight, with the knowledge of what to do, can place most farmers beyond [illegible]n.

Red Clover is the p[illegible]'s dependence for pasture, then [illegible]es clover and timothy, blue grass and mixed pastures. But the point of this article is supplemental pastures when the chief ones are short or fail.

Rape is one of the most satisfactory for hogs and sheep. The Dwarf Essex is the variety commonly grown. Three to five pounds will sow an acre and the cost is only a few cents a pound. It grows rapidly. If not tramped too much or cropped too close, it will continue to renew itself and make pasture all summer. Two pastures should be provided so one can renew itself while the other one is in use.

Cow peas have come to be a great factor in American agriculture. There are many varieties covering as many variations in season and volume of growth. It will be well for the inexperienced person to ask his state experiment station for varieties suited to his locality. The cow pea will grow on almost any type of soil and while they do better on soil of good tilth they will succeed quite well on sandy soil and poor clay soil. In fact, they have a very beneficial effect on poor soil being among the best gatherers of nitrogen from the air. One to two bushels are sown per acre, drilled or broadcast.

Cow peas may be sown in growing corn ahead of the cultivator when going through for the last time. The success with cow peas depends much on the bacterial condition of the soil. If a trial shows failure, then get soil from a field that grew them successfully and 200 pounds or more should be sown over the field and harrowed in. The harrowing should be done immediately as the hot sun and drying will kill the basteria.

Cow peas sown in the spring should be allowed to form the pods and peas before turning on, which will come in late summer and fall.

Soy beans compare very closely to cow peas in value for pasture, except it produces more grain in proportion to stalk. They make a productive grain crop and the dry beans, ground, make a very rich feed, comparing with linseed oilmeal. The cultivation is very similar to cow peas. One-half bushel per acre in drills to one bushel sown broadcast and harrowed in.

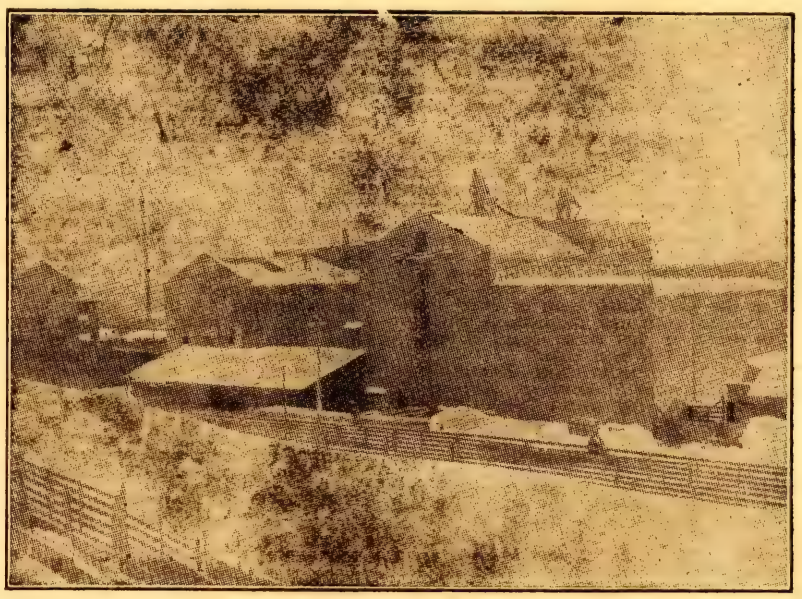
Canadian field peas and oats makes a very dependable combination. One and one-half bushels of each should be sown broadcast per acre, as early as the ground will permit and for succession follow each two weeks.

Heavily seeded oats—about three bushels per acre—is one of the quickest and best early summer pastures. They can be turned into when three or four inches high. On oats pasture stock should have light feedings of grain to balance the rations.

In addition to the above we mention rye, sorghum, millet, pumpkins and root crops as means to fill up the summer feed requirements, for the silo or otherwise stored for winter feed.

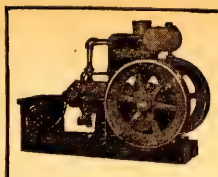
The Meat Business

ONE of the interesting things, and a very important one for our readers to know, that the 1910 census will reveal, is that the great packing houses in Chicago do not do the greater part of the meat business of the country. The business done by them, compared with the total is a minor fraction. And the tendency, particularly in the last few years, has been to the comparatively small operators. With improved methods and machinery the business has become more possible for the small operator, and because of these improvements he is able to utilize the "waste" products almost as completely as the big packer does. A decided advantage that the small packer enjoys is that he can have a country location near the source of supply and lower operating expenses. There are hundreds of sections of the country where the live stock produced would just about equal the demand for meat in the section. Yet practically all of them continue to ship the live stock away and have the dressed meat returned. These sections, which may be one community with a good size city, or one or more counties afford the grandest opportunities for local and county unions of the Farmers Society of Equity to operate packing houses.



SMALL PACKING HOUSE, CAPACITY, 300 HOGS

In the west the small packing plants are multiplying, but we are sorry to say, not by the stock raisers themselves. The small plants are just as much a part of the middle system as the big ones are. But we hope with the examples already set, and the ideal conditions that a strong local union or a county union makes that the farmers themselves will get into the game. After a union is organized the next step to take will be to incorporate it, decide on the amount of money that will be necessary to establish the plant

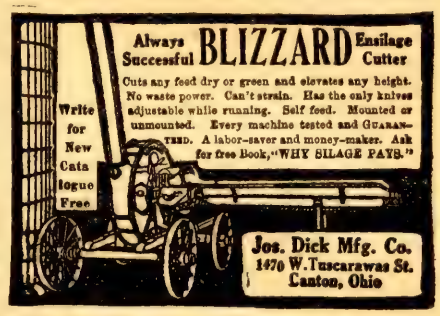


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and operate it and then the members furnish it.

Herewith is illustrated a small packing house. Its capacity is 300 hogs a day besides some cattle, lambs, etc. This illustration and description was taken from the magazine "Cold," published by the Madison Cooper Co., Calcium, N. Y. The magazine says the plant has been in operation about six years. It originated from a retail establishment and gradually developed to the handling of a wholesale business. The successive steps of growth are traced by the various additions of new buildings and installation of equipment. The cooling is done by the Cooper Brine System and the Fan System of air circulation. Further particulars of plant or points on any contemplated move along similar lines can be obtained of the company, as above.

Happiest

"The farmers ought to be the happiest people in the world now that they have the grand, instructive Up-to-Date Farming."
—Pierce.

Rubber roofing made by the Century Mfg. Co., Dept. 200, E. St. Louis, Mo., is guaranteed for 25 years. It is cheap, durable and can be laid by anyone. Catalog free.

Gave Him a Lemon

"Do you keep dates?" asked the kindly old gentleman, as he sauntered up to the girl at the fruit counter in the department store.

"I always do," she replied, "but I don't remember ever making any with you."

PASTURES AND SOILING

TO THE dairyman good pastures or the system of soiling is a necessity. We say good pasture, meaning that milch cows can not give a large flow of milk and travel over extensive areas to gather feed. Sheep will prosper on sparse growth, but dairy cows will not. In the most successful dairying the green feed is either brought to the cows or the pastures are so luxuriant that little effort is required to get enough to satisfy the appetite, when the cow will contentedly lie down and chew her cud. Soiling is the most economical method and when supplemented by the silo to extend the green feed period over the whole year the system easily multiplies several times over the capacity of a given area of ground to maintain cattle over pasturage.

A succession of crops for green feeds and the silo should be provided. Such crops may include rye, wheat, corn, millet, clover, alfalfa, oats, peas, rape, etc. Rye is probably the best that can be sown in the fall for winter and early spring pasture and cutting summer crops should come in succession with a liberal amount in the early fall for the silo. For permanent pastures mixed grasses should be employ. A good mixture will include clover, red and alsike, timothy, blue grass, red top and orchard grass.

BALANCED RATIONS

THERE are three kinds of balances that our readers should study and make themselves familiar with, viz., balanced education, balanced fertilizers and balanced rations.

The first means, knowing as much about marketing crops as about producing them; the second means that you should know what plant food your fields need to produce the maximum crops, then supply fertilizers that will meet the requirements, and the last means feed that meets the requirements of the animal, depending on whether it is to be developed in growth or fattened or made to produce eggs or milk, as the case may be.

Thus a balanced ration for a milch cow is quite different from a balanced ration for a steer that is being fattened. In animal feeds there are three things that must be considered. These are the percentage of protein, carbohydrates and fat the feed contains. Protein includes those compounds containing nitrogen which enters into the composition of muscles, hair, skin, blood, brain, etc. Therefore, growing animals certainly need food rich in protein. Carbohydrates comprise the sugar, starch and fiber of feeds. They are chiefly depended upon to provide the body with heat and energy. Linseed and cottonseed oils are good examples of a feed rich in fat. The fat foods produce fat in the body, also heat and energy. Only that part of the food that is digested and assimilated benefits the animal. An excess of food, either non-digestible or more than can be digested is injurious as it requires energy to get rid of it.

This is an important study and one which should be mastered by every farmer and stockman. To that end they should seek bulletins on the subject from the experiment stations and read the works of reputable authors. A valuable bulletin has just been published by the Montana Experiment Station, Bozeman, Mont. The title is "Dairying in Montana."

Not if She Was There

"Where am I?" asked the sick man, rousing up. "Am I in heaven?"

"No, dear," said his wife, soothingly, "don't you see I am here?"

No Lie

Old Lady.—You misrepresented that parrot I bought from you and I want you to take him back. He don't pay one bit of attention when I talk to him, and won't say a word. You said he could say everything he heard.

Bird Seller.—And so he can, ma'am; but he can't hear anything. He's as deaf as a post. You didn't give me time to explain that. We are truthful and honest, ma'am. The bird can do everything I said he could.

Keep the lawn looking nice. Don't let the weeds take it. A Clipper Lawn Mower will do the trick. Write for prices to Clipper Lawn Mower Co., Box 5, Dixon, Ill.

Use a cool, cheap, handy and inexpensive oil stove this summer. Get full particulars by writing World Mfg. Co., 1320 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.



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This is Baby Louise She Says "Mama" and "Papa" and Closes Her Pretty Eyes and Goes to Sleep

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Her name is Baby Louise, and she can say "Mama" and "Papa." So, you see, she is no little baby. When you were a year or a year and a half old you said "Mama" and Papa," but no plainer or nicer than Baby Louise can say it.

Baby Louise is 1½ feet tall. Her handsome and stylish dress is lace-trimmed. She has a great big hat, stockings and low shoes. She is all ready to play with when you get her.

Her face is very pretty with a dimple in her chin. She goes to sleep and closes her eyes when you lay her down. When she is awake she can talk and say "Papa" and "Mama" just like you could when you were little. Baby Louise is the prettiest, sweetest and daintiest dolly you ever saw.

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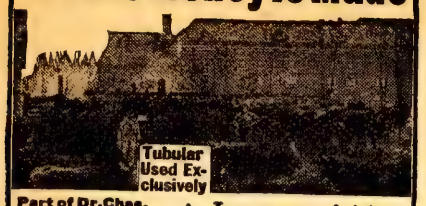
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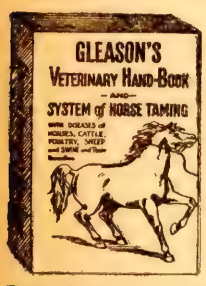
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Valley Farmer, Dept. HB-19, Topeka, Kan.

A Cattle Feeding Experience

WE HAVE been feeding silage ten years, but the last bunch of cattle we fed illustrates the value of a silo better than any one experiment we ever made.

Father bought of a speculator, scalper as it were, 17 heifers, culls left over from the Monday's Chicago market on a lump sale, and as usual in such a case, got the cattle too high. When we weighed them they cost us 4 cents a pound, when they should have cost from 3 to 3½ cents a pound, but to make the best of a bad bargain we put them on a full feed of silage, and fed them sixty days and sold them on the Indianapolis market at $4.65 a hundred, which made us a little money. We fed them a little shelled corn along during the time which I charge in the following statement which shows for itself:

Cost of cattle laid down here—17 heifers—9,500 lbs.	$380.00
Twelve tons silage fed—30 lbs. per day	
Sixty-four bushels corn at 60c—2c for hauling	37.12
Total cost without silage which grew on one acre	$417.12
Cattle weighed 11,500 at $4.65	$534.75
Less commission and proportional freight	15.50
	$519.25
Less cost of cattle and corn	417.12
Received for 12 tons of silage	$102.13

This 12 tons of silage grew on one acre and was put into the silo at a cost of $8.40, leaving a net value of one acre of corn crop $93.73, as compared with the corn that we sold on the market from the strip adjoining as follows; 65 bushels an acre at 60 cents, $39, with an expense of 5 cents a bushel for husking and drawing to market, leaving $39—$2.25=$36.75 the net value of the acre adjoining as compared with $93.73. I count the trouble of feeding them as balanced by the manure, if these cattle had been bought right at 3½ cents a pound, we would have had $47.50 more to show for one acre of corn put up as silage, or $141.23.

With this fact before us we will try to get the entire corn crop into silos as soon as possible to arrange for it. We also appreciated the silo during the drouth of 1908, which was especially severe here in this section. We had ensilage to feed our brood cows until the 1st of June and filled the silo the last of September and commenced feeding it immediately as the pastures were burned up, and our cattle went into winter in good shape.

We feed it to everything, cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry, and have good results. We are feeding a lot of fifteen cows, with young calves, silage 40 pounds a day, and what clover and alfalfa hay they will eat, and they are in better shape than when they started in the winter. It is surprising how little hay they eat.

As a conditioner of show cattle we think it has no equal. We opened our silo the first of December, and have fed 40 sheep, 50 head of cattle, 10 head of horses, poultry ever since, and think we have enough on hand to feed until May 1st. I have fed my breeding stallions silage, and they are shedding coats March 1st. In fact, to do without the silo and farm economically on $125.00 per acre land, would be feeding at a loss instead.

Silage is harvested at a time when the weather is good and a maximum amount of labor can be obtained for the regulation price, and we are sure anyone who builds a silo will never regret it.

I found the estimated cost of feeding our cattle here at this farm the year before we put up the silo, and the year after, which bears out the statement I have always made that we could burn the silo and rebuild every year and be money ahead.



Year Before

Seventy-five head short horns--from Dec. 1 to May 10, consumed 2,500 bu. corn at 40c	$1,000.00
Hay, 100 tons, at 12	1,200.00
	$2,200.00

Year After We Built Silo

Cost of 10 acres corn silage, 65 bu. acre, 40c bu.	$ 260.00
Cost of putting up same	84.00
Hay, 20 tons at $12	240.00
1,000 bu. corn at 40c	400.00
	$ 984.00
Balance in favor of Silo,	$1,216.00

That looks too good to be true, but when feed is high that is when it pays, regardless of being able to feed frosted corn to an advantage—M. Douglas, in "Silo Profits."

The Development of Pigs

THAT we are going to say now would better be said in the fall than in the spring, but as spring shows the effects then is when attention is called to the subject. Almost all farmers prefer to have spring pigs, but it is true that sows are more apt to have "bad luck" with spring pigs than those that come in any other season. Pigs of the same litter often seem to have developed unevenly, and they are liable to be undersized and weak, and many die. This is not the fault of the spring season, but of the feed the sow has had during the winter. During that season, especially in the north, domestic animals can get little feed except what is given them, and it is not often that any winter feed is given hogs but corn. Corn is rich in fattening qualities, but it has but little protein, the flesh and muscle

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300 VARIETIES ONLY 10c

Sow for This Year's Flowering Up to June 20th

This is without question the Grandest Collection of Beautiful Flowers put up. They will produce a perfect cloud of bloom and fragrance from early summer until the snows of winter. New beauties and wonders will open up every day. It will be a continued surprise to see the odd and curious—as well as the old favorites, constantly appear. You can have bushels of blossoms for boquets, vases, and to give away.

Splendid Combinations

Each package contains seed of the following—and hundreds of others.

All Shades and All Colors

Astors, All colors,	Prize Poppies
Pinks, 10 varieties,	Ageratum
Forget-me-not	Sweet Migonette
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Sweet Peas, 10 v.	Centaurea
Cockscombs	Ricinus, 12 feet
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Four O'Clock	Chrysanthemums
Salvias	Job's Tears
Sweet Alyssum	Portulacas, 10 va.
Godetias	Love-in-a-mist
Rose of Heaven	Clarkias
Nasturtiums	Mourning Bride
Everlastings, 10	Joseph's Coat
Sweet William	Marigolds
Calliopsis	Larkspurs
Weather Plant	True Ice Plant
Stocks	Zinnias, 10 colors

Flowers are God's Jewels for Earth's Ornament

Flowers are one of Nature's sweetest gifts to man. They are "little missionaries teaching us beauty, purity and innocence." Flowers cheer the heart and make the home life pleasant; nothing for the money spent can give as much sincere pleasure and delight. No one should fail to plant these interesting flowers. Many are rare Novelties. You can not get them elsewhere.

Read the Following Testimonials of These Famous Flowers

Your mixed flower seeds I received last year beat anything I ever saw. Have raised flowers for TWENTY FIVE YEARS and never before had such a fine collection. The best of all they were so hardy—many blooming until snow came. I could go in the garden after all others were frozen to death and pick a nice bouquet of flowers from yours.

John P. Sundquist, Nelson Co., N. D.

Over 500,000 of these Collections have been sold, and they receive unbounded praise. In separate packets the varieties would cost more than $5.

My Introductory Offer—Only 10c a Package

To encourage every one to grow these interesting flowers, I make the price for the entire Collection—Extra large Packet, containing 300 varieties—(over 3,000 seeds)—only 10 cents. 3 for 25 cents.

Address your envelope plainly as below.

ARTHUR C. COOK, 320 Pearl St., Camden, N. J.

building element of feed. A sow or any other animal that is to bring young, must have this flesh-building element, or the young can not grow and develop properly. Corn does not contain enough of it. During any season but winter the sow may gather in the pastures of wherever she may run, protein feeds enough to balance with her corn ration; but in winter she can not. She should, therefore, be given, in addition to her corn diet, a daily feed of shorts, crushed wheat, or even wheat bran in a fresh-made slop. Hogs will pick over clover hay, or unthrashed pea hay, and get much of this protein matter from it. There are also many manufactured feeds designed to supply the protein; but brood sows should not be brought through the winter on corn alone.

MORE DAIRYING

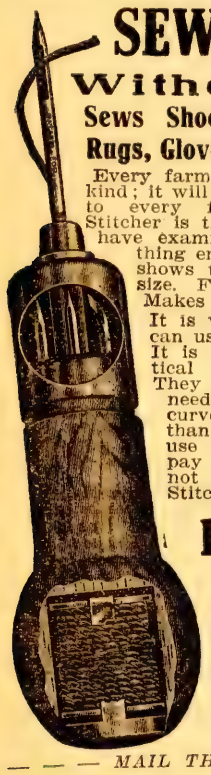
WE HAVE often argued that there is room for more dairying in this country. About $4,000,000 worth of cheese is imported into the United States from foreign countries every year. It takes that much to supply what our own people fail to produce. We export no cheese, but we export annually about $50,000,000 worth of corn. Suppose that corn or a portion of it were fed to cows, and cheese and other dairy products made to fully supply our demand, would not the change be advantageous to the people of the United States? Wouldn't it pay? It evidently pays Europeans to buy that corn, ship it across the ocean, and feed at least a portion of it to their dairy cattle, and then send their surplus cheese back here to be bought and consumed by us.

Suppose in keeping more dairy stock we should raise less corn. Pasturing land is not so exhausting as cultivation. It is claimed by scientists that grain production is fifteen times as exhausting of soil fertility as is the production of the crops used mostly for feed. Is it any wonder that European lands are growing richer all the time while American lands are growing poorer? More stock, more dairy, and less exportation of grain, is a good rule for American farmers.

SEWING AWL

Without Cost

Sews Shoes, Harness, Belts, Rugs, Gloves, Grain Bags, Etc.



Every farm needs a tool of this kind; it will be worth many dollars to every farmer. The Speedy Stitcher is the best awl made. We have examined them all. Everything enclosed. The illustration shows the awl about one-half size. Full size 6½ inches long. Makes a lock stitch.

It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with three needles; 2 straight and one curved. Supplies cost less than for any other awl; use any thread. You may pay a dollar for an awl not so good as the Speedy Stitcher.

Free Offer

We will give this awl free with a two-year subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING at 75 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

— — — *MAIL THE COUPON* — — —

Pub. UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis.

Dear Sirs: Enclosed please find 75c. Send me your paper regularly for 2 years, and one of the famous Speedy Stitcher Lock Stitch Sewing Awls free and prepaid.

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BABCOCK MILK TEST TWENTY-ONE YEARS OLD

TWENTY-ONE years ago last July Dr. S. M. Babcock, of the University of Wisconsin gave his now famous butter fat test to the world. The coming age of the Babcock test has been recognized by the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin in a bulletin written by Dean H. L. Russell in which he gives the history and growth of the use of the Babcock test throughout the world. This test has also made possible the rapid development of instruction in dairying.

Pictures of the original testing machine, now in the dairy school of the university, which was started in 1890, and of the latest improved form of testers are shown in the bulletin.

Suggestions on Feeding Corn Ensilage

Corn ensilage is a food which may be termed "grass-like." For this reason it can be used very much as pasture in the feeding of domestic animals. The analysis of good corn silage however, will show that it is richer than a great many of the pasture grasses and therefore will go farther in feeding.

As soon as the silo is filled the feeding operation may start and though it be in the heating process, it will be just as good food and will be relished by the animals quite as much as old silage. It is generally conceded, however, that silage which is several months old is better than newer silage. Some feeders prefer silage that is six months old to a year old. However, it may be safely said that silage can be fed from the time the blower pipe is taken out of the silo until the feeder desires to open his silo and this may be after it has stood for several years.

Silage is strong in carbohydrates, the principal food requirement for all animals but needs protein to balance it. Alfalfa hay is perhaps the cheapest and best for this purpose. Throughout the alfalfa belt it should form a part of the ration where silage is used. This is not necessary but simply makes it possible for the feeder to gain a greater economy in his operations and at the same time give the animal a wholesome, balanced ration.

Corn silage may be fed out of doors in bunks, in the stall, or in fact any place where animals can eat it without waste. In very severe weather it is best to feed silage inside, as some will freeze and this will be hard for the stock to masticate, although the feeder need not be alarmed over feeding frozen ensilage. It will not injure the animals, but frozen food is not easy for them to consume.

In feeding milch cows it is a very good plan to give the hay in racks outside or some place where the animals will not waste it, and feed the ensilage in the barn after milking. It may be given twice a day in rations from ten to fifteen pounds at a feeding or twenty to thirty pounds a day. Some large animals will take as high as forty to fifty pounds of silage a day and make good use of it. In feeding fattening stock or steers, silage may be fed twice a day in smaller rations ranging from six to twelve pounds. Sheep will consume from two to four pounds daily and horses from four to twelve pounds when not working. It is not advisable to feed work horses large quantities of silage no more than to give them large quantities of new grass.

Feed the ensilage so that the animals will eat it up clean as it spoils when exposed to the air for several days.

"We may shut our eyes but we can not help knowing
That skies are clear and grass is growing,
That maize has sprouted and streams are flowing."—Lowell.

Now They Dust

Probably there is no one subject that has been more widely discussed than the subject of spraying. The method of application has advanced from quite crude implements to those of most improved machinery of various types, and still progresses.

For some years past the method of applying material in dry form has proved to be far superior on certain crops than when applied in liquid. Especially is this so for the destruction of the potato bug, as well as for preventing blight. The applications are made very successfully and rapidly with the Beetle Potato Duster, four-row horse-power, which in some sections is superceding the water sprayers.

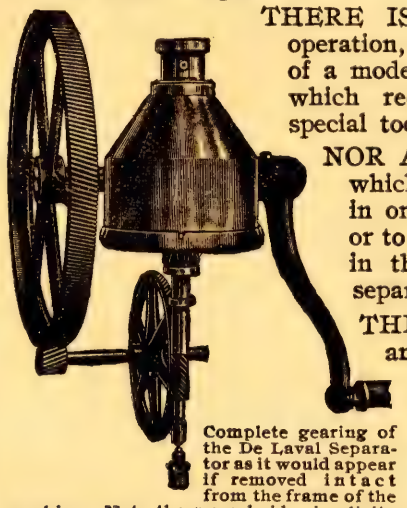
As an illustration of the amount of labor saved, a ten acre plot can be thoroughly dusted in three hours, with one man and horse. All parts of the foliage may be reached and better results obtained. From your own experience with the water method you can make your own comparisons and readily figure the saving. In one small section there are hundreds in use.

Those interested will certainly do well to investigate for themselves. Usually 50 gallons of water are used for three acres of potatoes. By the dry method three to five pounds of paris green is all that is required for the same size plot. Thus a man can start out with thirty or forty pounds of dry poison for a whole day's work, and save the carrying of about ten barrels of water, the only use of which is to convey the poison.

DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATORS

Their Great Simplicity

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS EXCEL ALL OTHER separators not only in thoroughness of separation, sanitary cleanliness, ease of running and durability—but as well in their great simplicity.



Complete gearing of the De Laval Separator as it would appear if removed intact from the frame of the machine. Note the remarkable simplicity of construction.

THERE IS NOTHING ABOUT THE operation, cleaning, adjustment or repair of a modern De Laval Cream Separator which requires expert knowledge or special tools.

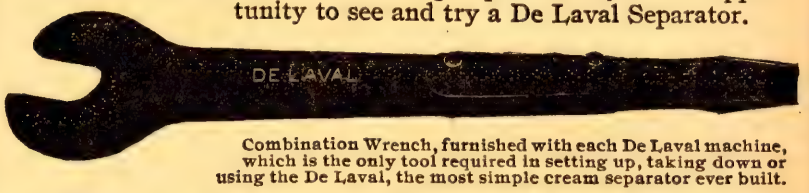
NOR ARE THERE ANY PARTS which require frequent adjustment in order to maintain good running or to conform to varying conditions in the every-day use of a cream separator.

THERE IS NO NEED TO FIT and adjust parts to get them together right. They are so carefully and accurately made that they cannot help go together right. All bearings and bushings are easy to replace. There are no complicated springs, keys, ball bearings or other fittings, that only an expert can properly adjust.

IN FACT, SO SIMPLE IS THE CONSTRUCTION OF A De Laval machine that a person who has never touched a separator before can, if need be, take a modern De Laval machine completely apart within a few minutes and then put it together again as quickly. This is something which cannot be done outside a shop with any other separator.

THERE IS NOTHING ABOUT THE MACHINE THAT cannot be taken apart, removed or replaced by any one who can use a wrench or screw driver. In fact, the only tool which is needed in the use and operation of a De Laval Cream Separator is the combination wrench and screw driver illustrated below.

THE ONLY WAY TO PROPERLY UNDERSTAND AND appreciate De Laval superiority to other separators, is to look over, and better still to try, a 1912 De Laval machine. Every De Laval agent is glad to afford prospective buyers the opportunity to see and try a De Laval Separator.



Combination Wrench, furnished with each De Laval machine, which is the only tool required in setting up, taking down or using the De Laval, the most simple cream separator ever built.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE



Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.

FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

ONE-PLY .... Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
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THREE-PLY . Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

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Whether dairy is large or small,
obtain our handsome free catalog. Address
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Free To Girls!
LOCKET AND CHAIN FREE
This beautiful Ladies' Neck Chain and Locket is gold plated, burnished in finish with a long cable link chain having a spring catch. The locket is Roman finish with plenty of room for initials or monogram. It is a genuine hinged locket with two glass-covered dust proof compartments. We are going to give away thousands of these beautiful lockets, and we want you to have one. Send no money. A postal will do. A beautiful sparkling, brilliant gem ring to those who are prompt, so write at once if you want this Locket, Chain and Ring. LOCKET & CHAIN CO.,
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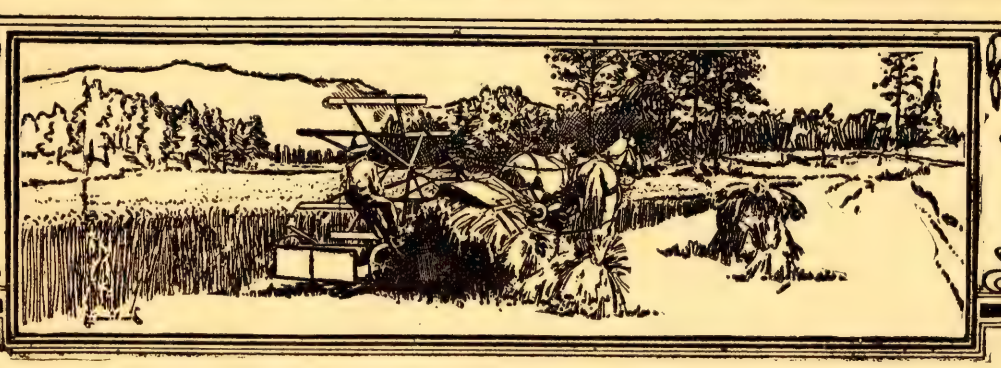
DAIRYING VS. GRAIN FARMING

GRAIN growing is the simplest type of agriculture and to market the grain as such is the quickest way and a sure way to make a run-out farm. Eighty per cent. of the fertilizing constituents of the feed given to dairy cows is recovered in the excrement and becomes available for the land again. This is a fact that should never be lost sight of by the farmer. In the sale of a ton of grain from $6 to $12 worth of plant food, drawn from the soil of the farm, is sold away, while in the sale of a ton of butter only about fifty cents worth of fertility is sold away, the balance, if carefully saved, can be put back on the land. Fertility is like money in the bank. It may be drawn up and the drafts will be cashed as long as the account is good. But, like the bank account, if it is always drawn upon and no new deposits made your drafts will eventually go to protest.

Live stock growing and dairying maintains and increases the fertility of the soil. Another advantage is that much cheap, coarse, bulky foods may be converted into finished, high-priced, concentrated commodities. This is especially important when the surplus products must seek a distant market. It costs nearly as much freight to market a ton of grain that brings perhaps $30.00 at the final market as to market a ton of butter that brings $400 to $700. And the ton of butter represents, in concentrated form, a good many tons of grain, hay and other coarse feed.

In live stock farming the labor problem is also simplified, because help, if needed at all, can be used the year around. The grain farmer, on the other hand, can use the extra help to advantage only part of the time when it is difficult to get and not of a good quality.

Yes, Tommie,
it pays to read Up-to-Date Farming and follow its advice about marketing.



A Glance Backward

OUR experience with harvesting machines began eighty-one years ago, away back in 1831. In that year the first practical reaper was invented. Probably not one thousand of the millions of farmers who read this have any distinct recollection of agricultural conditions in this country at that time. Wheat fields were small, because there was no way of harvesting large crops. Ninety-seven men out of every hundred worked in the fields and tilled the soil to secure a scanty subsistence. They could raise just about enough wheat to feed the workers. There was none to export; there was none to store.

Into the midst of these conditions came the inventor of the reaper. He was a farmer who had worked through the sixteen-hour-a-day harvest time, swinging a cradle, gathering sheaves, and building shocks. He knew farm work. He knew its cost in time and labor. He figured out a way to save that time and labor. He built a practical reaper, which made it possible to grow more wheat and harvest it in season; a machine which would increase the value of farm lands, release an army of men from drudgery and put them to work in other gainful occupations. This machine, the same in principle but vastly improved in form and capacity, is marketed today under the following names:

when the first strenuous fight was over. He lived to see his dreams come true in great seas of billowy grain that demanded machines for their harvesting, in the enrichment of the tillers of the soil, in the passing of harvest drudgery.

The harvesting machine has become the farmers' standby at the critical time when the reward of his season's work is in sight. It has made good in every way.

I H C binders, improved by every device that the ingenuity of practical farmers and trained mechanics could suggest, meet successfully every harvest-time condition. They reap and bind all the grain; short and tall, long, tangled, and down, yet they are so simple that they may be placed safely in the hands of unskilled help. In case of accident, duplicate repair parts that will fit, can always be obtained quickly. The organization behind I H C machines lets nothing stand in the way of service to farmers who use our line of machines. The harvest must be garnered without interruption or delay.

We have been in this business since the first practical reaper was built. The standard of the past is our standard of the present—only the best machines, durable, dependable, meeting every harvest or hay field condition. You take no risk when you buy harvesting and haying machines and tools bearing the I H C trade-mark.

Champion
Deering

McCormick
Milwaukee

Osborne
Plano

The inventor had supreme faith in the future of farming in this country. The strength of his belief is shown by the record of the ten years following the invention of his reaper—ten years devoted to a desperate struggle with custom, habit, and prejudice, before he found a farmer who would buy one of his machines; ten years of discouraging, disheartening effort that would have broken the spirit of a man with less faith in himself and his machine. That his faith was well based and his foresight clear was quickly proved

In binder twine also our standard is the highest. We have seven brands, Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Deering, Milwaukee, Plano, International, all made in Sisal, Standard, Manila, and Pure Manila grades.

See the I H C local dealer for catalogues and full information. To secure the benefit of our years of experience, purchase an I H C binder and your twine from our local agent. If we can assist you to decide, please write us.

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago **U S A**

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquires specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U S A

The Road to Providence

(Continued from Page 7)

"Y-e-s," answered the singer lady slowly, "but I'm afraid I'm not able now to interest anybody, and my voice when I speak —I—I— Will it be soon?" Her question had a trace of positive anxiety in it and her joy was most evidently forced.

"Oh, not till June rose time! And your voice now sounds like a angel's with a bad cold. I'll tell Tom about it, he'll be so pleased. Her father was such a friend to him and as proud of him now as can be."

"Did Doctor Mayberry stay in the City—after his graduation?" asked Miss Wingate, a trace of anxiety in her voice.

"That he didn't! He come on home with me that night, got into his overalls and begun to plow for winter wheat by sun-up the next morning. We made a good crop that year and the mortgage wasn't but a few hundred dollars, what we soon paid. We've been going up ever since. Tom reminds me of a kite, and I must make out to play tail for him until I can pick him out a wife."

"Have you thought of anybody in particular?" asked the lovely lady without raising her eyes from her work. She had commenced operations on the blue sock unnoticed by Mother, who was taken up in the unfolding of her tale.

"Not yet," answered she cheerfully. "I mustn't hurry. Marrying ain't no one-day summer junket, but a year round march and the woman to raise the hymn tune. I take it that after a mother have builded up a man, she oughter see to it that he's capped off fine with a wife, and then she can forget all about him. I've got my eyes open about Tom and I'm going to begin to hunt around soon."

"I wonder just what kind of a wife you —you will select for him," murmured Miss Wingate with her eyes still on the sock, which she was industriously sewing up into a tight knot on the left side of the heel.

"Well, a man oughter marry mostly for good looks and gumption; the looks to keep him from knowing when the gumption is being used on him. Tom's so say-nothing and shy with women folks that he won't be no hard proposition for nobody. But with that way of his'n I'm afraid of his being spoiled some. I have to be real stern with myself to keep from being foolish over him."

"But you want his wife to—to love him, don't you?" asked Miss Wingate, as she raised very large and frankly questioning eyes to Mother Mayberry, who was snipping loose threads from her completed task.

"Oh she'll do that and no trouble! But a man oughter be allowed to sense his wife have got plenty of love and affection preserved, only he don't know where she keeps the jar at. As I say, I don't want Tom Mayberry spoiled. What did I do with that other sock?" And Mother began to hunt in her darning bag, in her lap and on the floor.

"Here it is," answered Miss Wingate as she blushed guiltily. "I— darned it." And she handed her handiwork over to Mother Mayberry with terpidation in voice and expression.

"Well, now," said Mother, as she inspected the tight little wad on the blue heel. "It was right down kind of you to turn to and help me like this, but, honey-bird, Tom Mayberry would walk like a hop toad after he'd done got it on. You have drawn it bad. I don't know no better time to learn you how to darn your husband's socks than right now on this one of Tom's You see you must begin with long cross stitches in the— Now what's all this a-coming!" And Mother Mayberry rose, looked down the Road and hurried to the sidewalk with the darning bag under her arm and her thimble still on her finger.

Up the middle of the Road came in a body, the entire juvenile population of Providence at a breakneck speed and farther down the street they were followed by Deacon Bostock, coming as fast as his feeble old legs would bring him. Eliza Pike headed the party with Teether hitched high up on her arm and Martin Luther clinging to her short blue calico skirt. They all drew up in a semi-circle in front of Mother Mayberry and Miss Wingate and looked at Eliza expectantly. On all occasions of excitement Eliza was both self-constituted and unanimously appointed spokesman. On this occasion she began in the dramatic part of the news without any sort of preamble.

"It's a circus," she said breathlessly, a-moving over from Bolivar to Springfield and nelephants and camels and roar-lions and tigers and Mis' Pratt and Deacon and Mr. Hoover and everybody is a-going over to watch it pass—and we can't—we can't!" Her voice broke into a wail, which was echoed by a sob and a howl from across the street just inside the Pike gate, where Bud and Susie pressed their forlorn little bodies against the palings and looked out on the world with the despair of the incarcerated in their eyes.

"Oh, Maw has gone across the Nob to Aunt Elviry's and left Susie May and Bud being punished. They can't go outen the gate and I ain't a-going to no circus with my little brother and sister being punished, and I won't let Billy and Ez go either." By this time the whole group was in different stages of grief, for the viewing of a circus without the company of Eliza Pike had the flavor of dead sea fruit in all their small mouths. From the heart in Eliza's small bosom radiated the force that vivified the lives of the whole small-fry congregation, and a circus not seen through her eyes would be but a dreary vision.

"Now ain't that too bad!" said Mother Mayberry with compassion and irritation striving in her voice. "What did they do and just what did she say?"

"Susie hurted Aunt Prissy's feelings, by

taking the last biscuit when they wasn't one left for her, and Maw said she would have to stay in the yard until she learned to be kind and respectful to Paw's sister. She didn't mean to be bad." And Eliza presented the case of her small sister with hopelessness in every tone.

"Well, Susie," said Mother Mayberry, "don't you feel kind to her yet?" There was a note of hope in Mother's voice that silenced all the wails, and they all fixed large and expectant eyes upon this friend who never failed them. By this time the Deacon had joined the group and his gentle old eyes were also fixed on Mother Mayberry's face, with the same confident hope that the children's expressed.

"I've done been kind to her," sniffed the culprit. "I let her cut all my finger-nails and wash my ears and never said a word. She have been working on me all afternoon and it hurt."

"Susie," said Mother Mayberry, "you can go over to the cross roads and see that circus with the Deacon. They can't no little girl do better than that, and your Maw just told you to stay until you learned that lesson. You are let out! Now, what did you do, Bud?"

"I slid on the lean-to and tored all the back end of my britches out. She couldn't stop to mend 'em and she said I could just stay front ways to folks until she come home, and they shouldn't nobody mend 'em for me." Bud choked with grief and mortification and edged back as little Bettie Prat started in his direction on an investigating tour.

"Well course, Bud," said Mother with judicial eye, "you can't take them britches off." She paused and looked at him thoughtfully.

"I ain't a-going a step without him," reiterated the loyal Eliza, and the rest of the children's faces fell.

"Too bad," murmured the Deacon, and Miss Wingate could see that his distress at the plight of young Bud was as genuine as that of any of the rest.

"But," began Mother Mayberry slowly, having in the last second weighed the matter and made a decision, "your mother ain't said you couldn't wrap you up in one of my kitchen aprons. That wouldn't be the same as changing the britches. She didn't know about this circus and if she was here you all know she wouldn der done as I asked her to do about Bud, so he ain't a-disobeying her and I ain't neither. Run get the apron hanging behind the door, Susie, and I'll fix him."

"Sister Mayberry," said the Deacon with a delighted smile in his kind eyes, but a twinkle in their corners, "your decision involves the interpretation of both the letter and the spirit of the law. I am glad it, in this case, rested with you."

"Well," answered Mother Mayberry, as she took the apron from Susie and started across the Road on her rescue mission, "a woman have got to cut her conscience kinder bias in the dealing with children. If they're stuffed full of food and kindness they will mostly forget to be bad, and oughtent to be made to remember they *can* be by being punished too long. Now, sonny, I'll get you fixed up so stylish with these pins and this apron that the circus will want to carry you off. Start in, Deacon, he's a-coming."

"I've got to get the baby's bonnet," said Eliza as the whole party started away in a trail after the Deacon, who led Martin Luther by one hand and little Bettie by the other. Over by the store they could see Mrs. Pratt waiting to marshal the forces on down the Road and Mr. Hoover stood ready as outstanding escort. He had brought news of the pasing of the circus train and she had promptly consented to taking the children and the Deacon over for a view.

"Please, Eliza, please don't take the baby! Leave him with me," said Miss Wingate and as she spoke she stretched out her arms to Teether. Teether was looking worn with the excitement of the day and his sympathetic friend felt the journey would be too much for him. He smiled and fell over on her shoulder with a sigh of contentment.

"Don't you think he oughter see them nelephants and things?" asked Eliza doubtfully, her loyalty to Teether warring with the relief of having him out of her thin little arms for the journey.

"He won't mind. Let me keep him here on the front porch until you come back. Now run along and have a good time," and Miss Wingate started up the front walk, as Eliza darted away to join the others.

"I do declare," said Mother Mayberry, as she watched the expedition wend its way down the white Road in the direction of the Bolivar pike, "the way the Deacon do love the children is plumb beautiful, and sad some too. I don't know what he would do without 'em or they without him. Seeing 'em together reminds me of that scraggy, old snowball bush in full bloom, leaning down to the little Stars of Bethlehem reaching up to it. What that good man have been to me only my Heavenly Father can know and Tom Mayberry suspicion. I tell you what I think I'll do; I'll take one of them little pans of rolls what Cindy have baked for supper, with a jar of peach preserves, and go down and set with Mis' Bostock while the Deacon are gone. We can run the pan of rolls in to get hot for him when he comes home and I know he likes the preserves. I want to stop in to see Mis' Tutt too and give her a little advice about that taking so much bluemass. I don't see how anybody with a bad liver can have any religion at all, much less a second blessing. I know the Squire have his faults, but others has failings too. And, too, I'll have to stop in and pacify Miss Prissy about turning the children loose, before I go down the Road."

"Miss Prissy always seems to be getting the children into trouble. I wonder why," said the singer lady with a shade of resentment in her voice. The little Pikes had established themselves firmly in the heart of this new friend, and she found herself in an attitude of critical partisanship.

"I reckon Miss Prissy is what you call a kinder crank," answered Mother Mayberry as she paused at the foot of the steps. "A married woman have got to be the hub of a family-wheel, but a old maid can be the outside crank that turns the whole contraption backwards if she has a mind to. I wish Miss Prissy had a little more understanding of the children, 'cause the rub all comes on Mis' Pike, and she's fair wore out with it. But I must be a-going so as to be the sooner a-coming. I wisht you would tell Tom Mayberry to go and let you help him put the hens and little chickens to bed. Feed 'em two quarts of millet seed, and you both know how to do it right if you have a mind to. I'm going to compliment you by a-trusting you this once, and don't let me wish I hadn't! I'll be back in the course of time."

And so it happened that as Doctor Mayberry was in the act of swinging his microscope over a particularly absorbing new plate, a very lovely vision framed itself in his office door against the background of Harpeth Hill, which was compesed of the slim singer girl with the baby nodding over her shoulder. The unexpectedness of the visit sent the color up under his tan and brought him to his feet with a delighted smile.

"I don't know how you are going to feel about it, but I bring the news of an honor which we are to share. Do you suppose, *do you*, that we can put the chickens to bed for Mrs. Mayberry? She says we are to try, and if we don't do it the right way she is never going to compliment us with her confidence again. Help, please! I'm weighted down by the responsibility." And as she spoke Miss Wingate's eyes shone across Teether's bobbing head with delighted merriment.

"Well, let's try," answered the Doctor with the air of being ready to do or dare, an attitude which a vision such as his eyes rested upon is apt to incite in any man thus challenged. "Will you take command? I'm many times proved incompetent on such occasions, and I feel sure Mother trusted to your generalship." And together they went through the garden and over into the chicken yard.

"Now," said Miss Wingate, "I think the thing to do is not to let them know we are afraid of them. Let's just take their going under the coops as a matter of course, and then, perhaps, they will go without any remonstrance.

"Sort of a mental influence dodge," answered the Doctor enthusiastically. "Let's try it on Spangles first. I somehow feel that she will be more impressionable than Old Dominick. You influence while I spread the millet seed in front of her coop." And he bent down in front of the half barrel and carefully laid a tempting evening meal, with his eyes on Fuss-and-Feathers. Spangles hesitated, stood on one foot, clucked in an affected tone of voice to her huddling babies and coquettishly turned her head from one side to the other as if enthusing over his artistic service before accepting his hospitality. Then, just as she was poising one dainty foot ready for the first step in advance, and had sounded a forward note to the cheepers around her, Old Dominick calmly stalked forward, stepped right across the Doctor's coaxing hand held out to Spangles, and, settling herself in the coop, began, with her voracious band of little plebians, to devour the grain with stolid appreciation.

Miss Wingate laughed merrily, Teether Pike gurgled and the Doctor looked up with baffled astonishment.

"That was your fault," he accused; "you influenced Dominick while I was expending my force in beguiling Spangles. Now, you try to get her in the next coop yourself. I shan't help you further than to spread the grain in front of all the coops." And in accordance with his threat the Doctor disposed of the rest of the food and stood with the empty pan in his hand. And, like the well-trained flock of biddies they were, all the rest of the hen mothers clucked and cajoled their fluffy little families into their accustomed shelters and began to dispose of their suppers with contented clucks and cheeps. Only Mrs. Spangles stood afar and eyed the only vacant coop with disdain.

"I don't know what to do," murmured Miss Wingate pleadingly. But the Doctor stood firm, and regarded her with maliciously delighted eyes. Teether bobbed his head over her shoulder and giggled with ungrateful delight. The poor little chicks peeped sleepily, but still Spangles held her ground. The truth of the matter was that Dominick had really taken the coop usually occupied by her ladyship, and with worldly determination, the scion of all the Wyandottes was holding out against the exchange.

With a glance out of the side of her eyes from under her lowered lashes in the direction of Doctor Mayberry in his stern at-

(To be continued)



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—*Pres. Robbins*

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SalTone puts every organ in such perfect condition that every animal gets full nutriment value from every mouthful it eats. And when animals do this, they fatten more quickly on fully one-fifth less feed.

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Enclosed is money order for trial supply of SalTone. I must say it certainly is the "article" for worms in stock of all kinds. Please send me another bucket at once.—H. L. BUCHANAN, Brazil, Ind.

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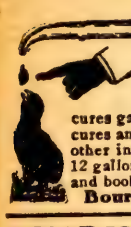
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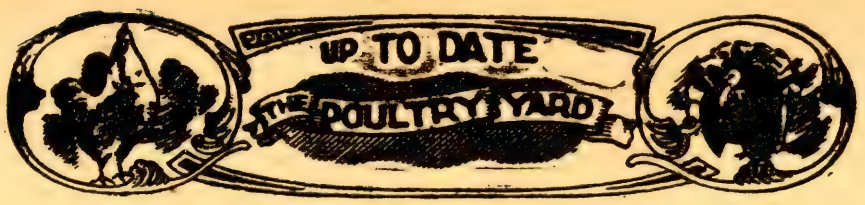
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LEARN SOMETHING FROM THE HEN

THOSE who are always sighing for something to do and finally do nothing because no great thing comes in their way, may well take a walk out in the poultry yard, and learn a lesson from the hen, says a writer in one of our exchanges. She calmly concentrates her efforts on the business in hand, and don't stop to wonder what great thing she might do if she only had a chance. Her work day by day don't seem to amount to much, but she sticks to business, and keeps everlastingly at it. She is onto her job, and don't stop even to argue politics. In her modest, unassuming way, says the writer, the American hen last year piled up a business that makes the Washington monument look like a pimple on the back of one's hand. The poultry produce marketed in the United States aggregated $600,000,000, which is more than the entire gold output of the county for the last ten years. And when we consider the vast amount of eggs and poultry consumed by the owners, the accomplishment of the hen runs up into the billions—modestly laying not so much as an egg day!

Seasonable Poultry Talk

Mrs. J. B. Howe

At this season of the year more complaint is heard from poultry raisers about *gapes*, than, perhaps any other one thing. As a usual thing, the chicks start out fine and seem to be making a fine growth until they are, say about six weeks old, and are commencing to feather up, then the trouble begins. A chick is discovered standing by himself and struggling to get his breath.

He can not eat to amount to anything, for that dreadful, chocking sensation seizes him whenever he lowers his head.

Now, if ever, is the time to take him in hand, for a little chick like a young baby grows rapidly worse or better. There is no standing still. If left to himself he either chokes to death or loses strength rapidly, through fasting and the irritating influence of the malady.

The trouble is caused by a collection of small worms which have fastened themselves in the chick's windpipe, and are fast assuming such size and proportion that they will soon shut off the air entirely and then the chick dies from suffocation.

A number of remedies have been given from time to time, all of which are practically ineffectual. By far the best remedy is *prevention.*

However, when one sees the chick gasping for breath, it is not humane to not make an endeavor to relieve it.

About the best instrument to use is a wing feather from a grown fowl.

Pluck the bib off both sides, leaving only a soft tuft at the end.

This should be dipped in turpentine and gently inserted in the chick's windpipe deep enough to reach the bottom of the windpipe where the worms have attached themselves.

A little practice is necessary to do the work successfully. It can be better done with two people helping, one to hold open the chick's mouth, and draw the tongue out of the way; the other to insert the feather in the opening of the windpipe, which can plainly be seen, as the chick opens it, at each breath. Sometimes one or more of the worms may be plainly seen, on the end of the feather. When fully grown it is about an eighth of an inch in length. One worm might not do a great amount of harm, except by way of irritation, but several hung in a cluster, when fully grown, manage to shut off the air and choke the chick to death.

Even if one does not actually dislodge the worms, the turpentine coming in contact with them causes them to loosen their hold, and they are then sneezed up by the chick.

Many so-called gape cures and preventives are on the market, most, if not all of which, are utterly worthless.

Gapes are found only when chicks are raised on infected ground. By that, we mean ground where chickens, or fowls of some kind have been kept, or reared, until the soil has become befouled with their droppings.

Some seasons they are worse than at other seasons. Set your chicken coops in the spring where no chickens have been kept for at least three years, and you will have no gapes. Ground that has shown infection by producing gapes and other chick ailments should be cultivated with a growing crop, preceded by deep plowing or spading. In this way it is purified and renovated, and made fit to again keep chicks in a healthful state upon.

Chickens that have gapes sneeze them up and they, or the eggs of the worm are swallowed by other chicks, and in this way the disease spreads and the infection continues.

It is claimed that if chickens are kept entirely away from infected ground for a period of three years the infection will die out.

When chicks are droopy from any cause whatever, at feathering up time, which, by the way, is a great strain upon the young fowls, a tonic in the drinking water once a day is a great help.

The Douglas mixture is useful at such time. It is cheap, cleansing, purifying to the blood, and effective.

It is made thus:

Dissolve one pound coperas in one gallon of water and add two ounces sulphuric acid. For chicks use one tablespoonful to one-half pail of water.

At moulting time it is excellent to add a little of it to the drinking water of the older fowls also. One great thing in favor of raising ducks, especially the Indian Runners, is that they never have gapes nor cholera.

They grow so rapidly they are soon out of the way of all troubles of any kind. It is no exaggeration to say that if given the right kind of feed and care, they will grow to maturity in one-half the time it requires to grow chickens.

For this reason they may be set late and yet reach fine maturity before winter.

If You Could

lay down a dollar and pick up two, you would devote all your time to doubling your money, wouldn't you. Well, the subscriber to Up-to-Date Farming can do better than that.

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GARDEN and ORCHARD

THE LIFE HISTORY OF THE CODLING MOTH

THE greatest enemy of the fruit grower is the codling moth. To combat it, spraying is absolutely necessary. This means that the orchardist should be equipped with the necessary spraying materials and machinery and a spray calendar. The latter can be secured from some of our advertisers, or from manufacturers of insecticides or foree pumps, or from the various State Experiment Stations or the Department of Agriculture at Washington. All of these you should have, but a help will be to know the life history of the pest. The following was written by A. L. Melander for the State College of Washington:

In the course of its life the codling moth passed through a series of changes; the egg, worm or larva, pupa, and adult moth. Each female moth produces about forty eggs. Early in the season the eggs are placed singly near the apples; later many of the eggs are laid on the fruit itself. It requires from eight to eighteen days for the eggs to hatch, depending upon the temperature. During the summer most eggs hatch in ten days.

As soon as the worm emerges from the egg-shell, it seeks about for a shelter. This is provided by the calyx or blossom end of the apple, into which the worms crawl. Thereupon the worm proceeds to burrow into the apple, feeding as it goes. After remaining in the apple until grown, the time ranging on the average from two weeks to four weeks, the worm emerges and seeks another and different hiding place. Instinct prompts it to descend, and normally its course is down the trunk of the tree. However, if the branches hang low, the worm lowers itself by a silken thread spun from the mouth, when, after finding a place for concealment, it cocoons. Cocoons are spun in the ground, under loose bark, among rubbish, etc. Bands of burlap tied around the trunk are often used to trap the worms when they are descending, but such bands will not secure half the worms.

As soon as the cocoon is prepared the worm pupates within it, that is, it changes to the brownish, glossy, legless resting state. About two weeks later it is transformed to the moth or miller.

In most sections there are two complete broods of the codling moth each year, and at least in warm, long seasons, there is probably a partial third brood. The last worms of the year do not pupate after constructing their cocoons, but pass the winter in the larva condition. Their cocoons are more closely woven than the pupation cocoons. In the spring these hibernating larvae vacate their old cocoons, construct new ones, pupate, and finally emerge as the first moths of the year.

UNITED STATES AND BULB PRODUCTION

AMERICAN flower gardens and yards would seem dull without such flowers as the hyacinth, tulip, narcissus and crocus. These all come from imported bulbs. In 1908 the Department of Agriculture decided to establish on the Pacific coast a garden for the production of Holland bulbs. Ten acres of land were leased for that purpose, and the necessary buildings were erected, and other requirements provided.

The first year $70,000 worth of imported bulbs were planted, and from that time the work has gone on and increased. Last year 869,000 bulbs were planted. These bulbs reproduce themselves very satisfactorily and production is rapidly increasing. It is believed that bulbs of good quality can be produced in this country, as good or better than those imported from Holland.

The American recklessness of cost, however, and American greed, makes it doubtful if home-grown bulbs can be bought any cheaper than imported ones. It seems that it costs more to distribute Pacific coast grown bulbs over the country than bulbs imported from Holland. If this is true, what have the people gained by this costly experiment?

But the department authorities tell us that "these experiments are solely for the purpose of showing prospective bulb growers what can be done in growing these bulbs in the United States." Result—Combined capitalistic bulb growing; high tariff on imported bulbs; high prices for home-grown bulbs, and the people "stung" again, as the boys say.

VIRTUE OF THE APPLE

The following, taken from the New York Tribune, is interesting as describing the medicinal virtues of the apple:

"Do you know what you are eating?" said the doctor to the girl. "An apple, of course," she replied. "You are eating," said the doctor, "albumen, sugar, gum, malic acid, gallis acid, fiber, water and phosphorous."

"I hope those things are good. They sound alarming," she said in surprise. "Nothing could be better. You ate, I observed, rather too much meat at dinner. The malic acid of apples neutralizes the excess of chalky matter caused by too much meat, and thereby helps to keep you young. Apples are good for your complexion. The acids drive out the noxious matter which cause skin eruptions. They are good for your brain, which those same noxious matters, if retained, render sluggish. Moreover, the acids of the apples diminish the acidity of the stomach that comes with some forms of indigestion. The phosphorous, of which apples contain a larger percentage than any other fruit or vegetable, renews the essential nervous matter of the brain and spinal column. Oh, the ancients were not wrong when they esteemed the apple the food of the gods—the magic renewer of youth to which the gods resorted when they felt themselves growing old and feeble. I think I'll have an apple," concluded the doctor.

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JOHN P. GASSON

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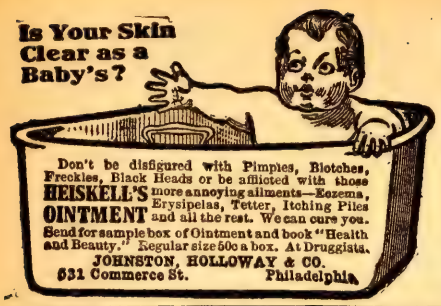
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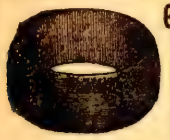
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Box 27, SPENCER, INDIANA.



RATIONS AND A NATION

THERE is almost universal complaint that the schools are not accomplishing what they once did. This complaint is not only of the country schools, but of the city schools and also of the higher institutions of learning. Some of the leading magazines are taking the subject up, and are appealing to their patrons to express themselves and try to find a cause and a remedy. One or two are even offering premiums for the best articles that may be written on the subject. There seems to be no dispute as to the existence of the fact. The thing sought is why it is so, and how can the schools be brought back to increased efficiency. The defect seems to manifest itself most in the mental state of the young people when they leave the schools. They may have a knowledge, more or less accurate or profound, of the subjects specially taught in the text books, but there seems to be lack of mental development, and little or no ambition to rise above what exists and accomplish things that had not previously been accomplished. They apparently come out of school satisfied, and are content to go through life on the same plane.

The live stock men and dairy people are teaching a good lesson along these lines. They are discussing the question of feeds and dwelling particularly on the matter of rations. They want to know what rations are best for development and growth, what are best to produce fat, the best for milk production, etc., winding up with a balanced ration; and good results come of this study.

Pardon us when we say the school room is only a feed lot. The illustration is a homely one, and at first thought seems almost repulsive, but it is not inappropriate. The school is the place for growth and development of the most precious part of all creation, the young people of the community, those upon whom must soon rest not only the welfare of society and government, but of civilization. This growth and development is dependent upon food, and whether it is perfect or imperfect depends largely upon the kind of food and its adaptability to the purpose sought. In the feed lot animal development is required, the growth of the body or the laying on of fat. In the school room the growth and devolopment of the human mind is the purpose, but that is as much dependent upon the ration given as is the other. There is just as great a variety of mental food as there is of physical food, and it is just as important to know and give the mental food best adapted to produce the required result as it is to thus know and serve the food for the body.

Some of the most important "rations" are sadly neglected in our schools today—neglected because the teachers themselves were never fed upon them, and do not have them to bestow. We may mention aspi-ration and inspi-ration. These are but scantily fed by the books, and they are absorbed rather than consumed. The magnetic influence of the teacher is the principal agent for serving these "rations," and if the teacher has none of them the pupil can not be expected to have them unless, as in rare cases, they may be absorbed from the outside. The teacher without ambition, without inspiration, without aspirations, and lacking in ambition, no matter how efficient he or she may be otherwise, must necessarily send out pupils who are content with what they have been fed upon, and aspire to nothing beyond what they see. Add to these "rations," however, a world-wide controlling "nation"—determi-nation, and the schools will promptly lose their inefficiency and great men and women will be their product, whether the textbooks be well taught or not.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

A Few Home Thonghts

As a rule, pork is the meat principally used in the country. Try this once for breakfast: Cut the pork in slices and soak it over night in water or milk, and dip or roll in flour before frying. The eaters will be surprised at the difference.

Cornmeal mush is a good article of diet, but it is not used so much as it was some years ago. We remember when mush and milk was the usual supper on the farm. But it is seldom cooked enough. Do not begin to stir in the meal until the water is boiling, then stir in slowly and quit as soon as the bubbles begin to explode. Then let it cook slowly until it is as thick as is desired.

If a cake sticks to the pan after it is baked, and cannot be taken out without breaking it, set the pan for a moment on a cloth wet in cold water. In a very little time the cake may be removed without breaking the crust.

In baking a chicken or other fowl it is said to use milk instead of water in the pan adds richness and delicacy. About a quart of fresh milk will be required.

Ink stains may be removed by rubbing them well with the moistened sulphur end of a match.

Having been out in mud and wet with good but light shoes, clean off all the mud, wipe them dry and thickly coat them with vaseline or warm lard, rubbing the grease well in, then set away to dry. When thoroughly dried they will be almost as good as new.

To take onion odor from a knife, run the blade through hot ashes. The odor will be instantly removed.

If celery is permitted to lie in cold water an hour or so before serving, it will be as crisp as if just taken from the garden.

Painted work can be cleaned with turpentine, but it should be wiped dry with some soft cloth that will leave no lint on the surface.

In Another Line Now

James had been a seeker of religion for some time, but had not been at church lately. The preacher met him and after the usual friendly greeting, asked:

"Well, James, are you still trying to be good?"

"No, sir; I had to give it up, for I have decided to be a lawyer."

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Sweet Peas, 10 Va.	Centaurea.	Everlastings, 10 Va.	Cockscombs.
Ricinus, 12 feet.	Sweet William.	Candytuft.	Gilias, Mixed.
Calliopsis.	Four O'clock.	Chrysanthemums.	Weather Plant.
Salvias.	Job's Tears.	Stocks,	Mourning Bride.
Larkspurs.	Portulacas, 10 Var.	Joseph's Coat.	True Ice Plant.
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CADETS of EQUITY

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of Our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is printed in the paper becomes a CADET of Equity, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—30 cents—will be made a PIONEER of Equity and sent a collection of twenty (20) beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address, CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

TWO thousand Cadets of Equity! That was the enrollment number of Leslie Harner, Glenwood, Iowa, and seventy-five more have been enrolled since then. We are proud of these letters, and all of our readers speak highly of them. But see what a list of them we have to leave out! These letters are just as good as those we print, and all of them express a wish to correspond with the Cadets, and we trust they will be treated the same as if their letters had been printed in full.

DEAR CADETS: I live in Pottawattomie county, 12 miles east of Council Bluffs, Ia., on a farm of 240 acres, with my parents. I rent part of the farm on shares. I am 26 years old and the only one at home at present, I being the youngest of a family of three sisters and four brothers. We raise corn, oats, alfalfa, etc. Our soil is very fertile, and land is worth from $100 to $150 an acre. We have 8 horses, 25 cattle, and an equal number of hogs. We have had a very cold winter and lots of snow. I have a camera, and enjoy taking pictures when I have time. I made a trip south in February, through Oklahoma and Arkansas. I enjoyed it very much, as there is fine scenery in Arkansas, and the climate is nice there. Land is cheap, but I did not invest in it. It is not so fertile as ours. I would like to hear from the Cadets and farmer girls. I will answer all I have time for.—Harry Kierscht, Dumfries, Ia.

DEAR CADETS: I have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for a long time, and I certainly enjoy reading it. I am a farmer's son, 17 years old, and live on a farm of 140 acres in Saline county. I would like to receive cards or letters from the Cadets, and will answer all I receive.—Clifford Rhine, Eldorado, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am a school teacher, and I like teaching better than any work I have ever done. A teacher can have a lasting influence for good over his pupils. Cadets, are you all trying to get an education? Both the farmer and his wife ought to have at least a common school education. Don't waste any of your precious time. When not helping father or mother, be reading some good paper or book. But don't read trashy novels. That class of literature has ruined many a person. Always look on the bright and sunny side of life. Trouble and worry is harder on the mind than anything else. It brings wrinkles even in the morning of life. When possible speak a kind and encouraging word to those in trouble. Be happy and try to make your friends happy. I am 21, and would like to receive cards or letters from the Cadets.—I. Lee Gray, Sylvatus, Va.

DEAR CADETS: I am an Indiana girl 18 years of age. I live on a farm, and enjoy farm life very much. I am also a reader of UP-TO-DATE, and think it the most valuable of farm papers. I enjoy reading the interesting letters from the Cadets. I would like to receive letters or cards from them, and will answer all I receive.—Olive Miller, Kempton, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, 24 years old. We own a farm of 80 acres, and have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for about three years. We think it a fine paper, and I enjoy reading the Cadet letters very much. I will answer all letters or cards I receive.—Janie Garret, Downing, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I will soon be 17 years old, and I live on a farm of 330 acres. We have good land here. I like farm life fine, and have been a farmer girl all the time. I can do most any kind of farm work—can plow, chop cotton, and many other farm tasks. We have 5 horses and mules, 23 cattle, 8 goats, about 30 hogs, and 250 chickens or more. We also have a mill and thresher that we run with a gasoline engine. Papa does custom work. He can thresh any kind of grain from millet to peanuts on vines, and cowpeas on vines. Our mill will grind flour or meal, and will chop corn on the cob for hogs and horses. Papa grinds our cotton seed in the mill, and screens them in a screen separator he made, and feeds the hulls to the cows, but uses the meal for a fertilizer. We also have a cream separator. Papa takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and we think it is a good paper. We received our telescope and like it fine. It is March 25, and we have oats, wheat, rye and barley planted, and it is up. We have a nice garden, too. If we can only get rain when we need it. We are getting too much now. Will ask for a card and letter party, will answer all I can.—Susie Via, Palestine, Tex.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer and live on a 360-acre farm. We raise corn, cotton, potatoes, cane, peanuts, and some truck for market. I raised last year on one acre of land $42 worth of beans and on the same land I raised 800 pounds of seed cotton, making a total valuation of the products of that acre $73.85, with cotton seed at 25 cents a bushel. I am going to plant beans and corn on that acre this year. I am a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I think it a good paper. The advice it gives is all good; and I like the Cadet page fine, as it encourages us to learn. I would like to receive letters or cards from all the Cadets.—John Sidney Clayton, Lauderdale, Miss.

I am going to make a few gleanings from letters that are crowded out:

Health is something I don't get to enjoy. I have been in bed most all the time for two years. I would appreciate any friendly token from the Cadets, such as books, sofa pillows, quilt pieces or embroidery work. I can sit up and use my hands.—Mrs. Elva Petty, 22 years old, Fordsville, Ky.

We have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for several years, and I think Mr. Everitt is doing a great work that more of the farmers ought to show their appreciation of by lending a strong hand to the great Equity movement, which I think is the farmer's salvation, and who are more worthy than the sons of the soil?—Rose E. Jones, Seaman, Ohio, age 20.

We have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING six years and think it is grand. I have made several clubs for the paper, and received the Wonder Telescope as a premium last fall. It is indeed a wonder. If people would read the paper more I think there would be some better farmers than there are. I am 17, and would like to exchange cards with the Cadets.—Bertha Golden, Dodge, Ky.

I have received my first UP-TO-DATE, and am indeed interested in it. I can recommend it to every farmer, for I am a farmer myself. Will be glad to exchange cards or letters with the Cadets.—John Propp, Marion, Kas.

The first UP-TO-DATE that came I did not notice much, but I now like it as well as any paper I ever read. I am 22 years old. In May, 1909, my oldest brother died, and in August, 1910, a brother younger than myself was taken. I often sigh for my dear brothers, but God knows best. I will answer all cards I receive from any one.—Maud Morgan, Rutledge, Tenn.

We have taken UP-TO-DATE almost as long as I can remember, and I enjoy reading it very much. Our ranch has about 850 acres. The country is rough and the hills are in ranches. Farming is only carried on in the valleys. I am 17, and would like to correspond with some of the Cadets.—Gates Streigler, Sisterdale, Tex.

I live on a small farm near Mt. Vernon, once the home of George Washington. I am 18, and would like to exchange cards with the Cadets.—Lucy Mero, Accotink, Va.

Land is pretty high here, from $150 to $225 an acre. I am studying to be a teacher, and expect to teach next winter. I read several teachers' magazines, but I like UP-TO-DATE FARMING *better than any* of them. I am 20 years old, and would like to exchange cards or letters with the Cadets.—Sherman Hodson, Amboy, Ind.

We have been taking UP-TO-DATE three or four years, and I think no home is complete without it. I am 21, and would like to exchange cards or letters with all the Cadets.—Blanche Whitford, Kenebec, S. D.

I live on a farm among the hills of West Virginia. I am 24 years old, but I have no health at all; but I try to make the best of life I can. I enjoy listening to the birds' sweet music. I once sent in a club of ten for UP-TO-DATE, and received 50 beautiful cards. I would like to receive cards from the Cadets and the readers of UP-TO-DATE.—Louisa Kendrick, Martha W. Va.

My father has been a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE FARMING for six years, and I have read the Cadet page as long as we have taken the paper. I am 23 years of age, and have two sisters and nine brothers. Who can beat that? I would be pleased to hear from the Cadets.—Grace Patton, Walnut Hill, Ill.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING has brightened our home for about a year, and I have become so interested in the Cadet page and the entire paper, that I have decided to write. I am 20 years old and would love to get cards or letters from the Cadets, the girls especially.—Ernest Tuck, Timberlake, N. C.

I am sending my brother's renewal, and could not miss the opportunity of writing to the Cadets. I am 17 years old, and mama and I have quilted 18 quilts and one comforter, and pieced 6 quilts since the last of November. I also can weave, and have some rugs in the loom now. I will try to answer all cards and letters from the Cadets.—Nancy Scott, Floyd's Knobs, Ind.

We have any amount of good land here at from $5 to $10 an acre, and this is an ideal country for hog and cattle raising; green grass for 9 to 10 months in the year, with open range and most in the woods to fatten hogs in winter and grass to keep them growing in summer on one ear of corn a day. But our farmers have depended too much on nature. Land that was thought worn out 8 or 10 years ago is now producing 35 to 40 bushels of corn an acre. I like the editorials in UP-TO-DATE, and the Equity plan of marketing. Am 37, and will answer all letters or cards from the readers of UP-TO-DATE.—Elijah M. Thornton, Hickory Valley, La.

Let me congratulate you on the success of your paper. I know it is a success because all the Cadet writers say it is, and tell the good it has done them in their homes. I am not a farmer, but I can readily understand the benefit to be derived from UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It has departments for the young and old, and I can vouch that it is, as you say the only paper of all farm papers that teaches marketing. I wish to say to those who have failed to receive answers from me, that for a long time my cousin has been sick of consumption in my home, and died April 6. Then my aunt, overcome by the struggle and worry, was sick, so I had to drop correspondence for awhile, and some who wrote were moving, so I have not now their address.—Anna J. Barton, Mt. Tabor, N. J.

Here I come with my renewal, for I can't get along without UP-TO-DATE. *I have been* planting flower seeds this week. I am 17, and would like to hear from the Cadets.—Bertha Mann, Peebles, O.

Papa has been taking UP-TO-DATE since it was started. He was a newspaper man and received the first issue that was printed. He thinks no farm paper is equal to it, and I enjoy reading it very much. I will be 12 May 24, and I notice that Catherine L. Wolf will be 20 on the day when I am 12. If she will write me I will tell her of a lady by the name of Wolf that we knew, and that lived to be over 100 years old.—Verlena M. Stanley, Lapel, Ind.

Come all you Cadets who want to hear
A story of a Georgia mountaineer.
I received my first UP-TO-DATE last night
So I got my pencil and began to write.
I'm a farmer's son, aged just sixten
Not very good looking, but awfully mean;
So I'll try to do better from this day on,
Tho' I can't help being ugly, but can stay at home.
Now all you Cadets that want to write,
Get out your pencil and paper tonight.
Then look to the bottom and find my name,
And write me a letter and I'll answer the same.

—George Miller, Eastonollee, Ga.

Letters Crowded Out

Grace Bennett, Curtis, Neb.	17
Sadie L. Barrick, Newville, Pa.	20
E. E. Downing, Moscow, Idaho	21
C. D. Dixon, Moscow, Idaho	21
Lue Brim, Sargent, Neb.	21
Mike Huss, Sargent, Neb.	20
Mary Holmes, Locust Cottage, Ark.	20
J. D. Scott, Covington, Tenn.	14
Nellie Morgan, Bristow, Okla.	16
Edna R. Barrick, Newville, Pa.	16
Earl Carpenter, Chunky, Miss.	18
Rosie Butler, Denver, Tenn.	16
W. L. Butler, Denver, Tenn.	18
Floyd E. Wilmot, New Hartford, N. Y.	19
Lesta Dilley, Kirby, Ohio	15
W. Jay Baker, Perrinton, Mich	
Mary Cade, Lyons, Ind.	13
Florence R. Sterrett, Jackson Center, Pa.	14
Sarah Treadway, Delvinta, Ky.	15
Floyd Sanderson, Coldwater, Mich.	16
J. B. West, Guyman, Okla.	19
Frank W. Kridner, Brookshire, Tex.	21
Claudie E. Balick, Granite Falls, N. C.	13
Bernice Meyers, Palmer, Neb.	18
Iva Meyers, Palmer, Neb.	16
W. B. Gladman, Silver Springs, Md.	
Hal B. Tedrow, Fairfield, Iowa	18
Hazel Carson, Seymour, Ind.	19
Daisy Hamilton, Sadieville, Ky.	10
Lydian A. Brehm, Hamilton, O.	19
Hulbert Dixon, Green City, Mo.	18
Leslie Harmer, Glenwood, Iowa	19
Floy Happy, Camden, Mo.	10
Durand Hamilton, Sadieville, Ky.	15
Virgie Williams, Ruby, W. Va.	19
Emil Rosebuck, Deshler, O.	16
Roy B. Faulk, Ebenezer, La.	17
Cora M. Hepler, Hawthorn, Pa.	18
Naomi B. Newman, Hutchinson, Pa.	16
Alvina Gauthier, Provemont, Mich	15
Gladys Baker, Eddyville, Neb.	11
Emery A. Blake, Goodland, Ind.	15
Lucille Linn, Lore City, O.	12
Bousall Linn, Lore City, O.	17
Floyd Girton, Logan, Okla.	17
Nellie E. Conroy, Belvidere, Neb.	17
Katie R. Pinn, Hebron, Neb.	15
Dollie Potts, Montclair, Colo.	
Laura Levenhogan, Montclair, Colo.	
John B. Harper, Dexter City, O.	
Roy Davis, Cedar Bluff, Miss	21
V. Zaplenske, Norwood Parw, Ill.	16
L. B. Crisman, Armour, S. Da.	18
Burris Darsey, Henderson, Tex.	17
Hazel McCuen, Butler, Ohio	15
Verbie Woodson, Hickory Grove, Ky.	16
Addie Walker, Hiskell, Tenn.	12
Pearl G. Milleson, Paw Paw, W. Va.	18
Tillman Nichols, Stephenville, Tex.	16
Minnie Lawrence, Kingsville, O.	16
Maude Wilber, Mason City, Iowa.	14
Ben Marsh, Parkersburg, W. Va.	18
George Fullington, Imboden, Ark.	16
Mollie Lee Curry, Grady, Ala.	17
Lela Meadows, Bristow, Okla.	14
A. Walter Gehr, Greencastle, Pa.	18
Launa R. Jennings, Star, Va.	18
Alice Hanes, Brethern, Mich.	17
Frances Wilkinson, Amboy, Minn.	
Elsie Morgan, Childress, Tex.	13
Frederick A. Hockstettler, Bremen, Ind.	17
Xavier Rigney, 1423 E. Hassold street, Portland, Ore.	17
Sadie Cameron, Rogers, Minn.	14
G. Wickenhaver, Somerville, N. J.	17
Henry M. Grover, Peno Grand, Cal.	17
Ethel Highsmith, Raybon, Ga.	
Willis Martin, Winfield, Kas.	16
Emma Mathews, Bernie, Mo.	
Lelia Vivian Clark, Roann, Ind.	13
Fay Vestal, Dexter, Tex.	19
Roberta I. Lewis, Jefferson, Md.	18
Willard Dail, Leinarts, Tenn.	14
Iota L. Summers, Silver City, Iowa.	17
Wm. J. Campbell, Hoopeston, Ill.	18
Rossie Bennett, Medaryville, Ind.	16
Arthur Sektror, Bagley, Mich.	17
Laura Reynolds, Proctorville, Ohio	17
Bertha Murphy, Fulton, Kas.	18
Lois Clawson, Clay City, Ill.	15
Verdie M. Isenhower, Sheldon, Mo.	8
Peter L. Goettle, Donnybrook, N. Da.	26
Edith Zeelyk, Danforth, Ill.	21
Emma Schupp, Otterville, Mo.	15
Willie Lee Watts, Kite, La.	17
Mary Hines, Pollock, Mo.	18
H. D. Highsmith, Lulaton, Ga.	38
Ed. Sundquist, Prineville, Ore.	
Iva Carman, Locust Hill, Ky.	12
Hattie Carman, Locust Hill, Ky.	17
Warren Wright, La Grand, Ore.	16
Frances Vanhoy, Bloomington, N. C.	18
Robert H. Neill, Ottawa, Ohio.	20

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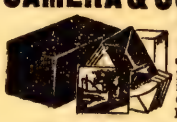


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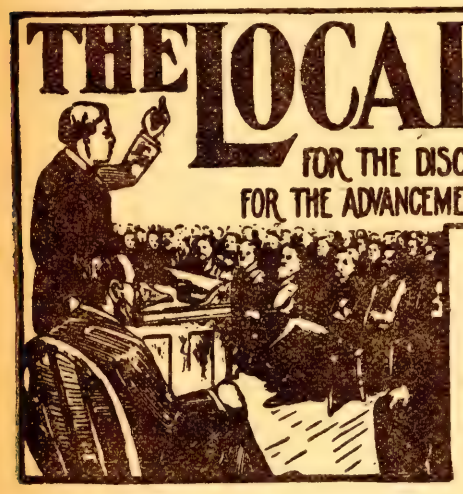


Beautiful Gold Adjustable Signet Bracelet, guaranteed 5 years, also new stylish Signet Ring, for selling 8 pkgs. of our souvenir post cards. Order 8 pkgs.; when sold send us money collected and we positively send you Bracelet and Ring free. Write for cards today. Address S. M. Wright, Dept. 141, Topeka, Kansas

FANCY WORK AND EMBROIDERY FREE

We are going to give free to every lady our beautiful fancy-work and embroidery designs without one cent of cost. Newest and best designs illustrated in our new catalog, just off the press. Send 2c stamp and we will send it with our plan for getting any design FREE. Smith Pub. Co., 422 Main St., Skowhegan, Me

Farmers Society of Equity Department



THE FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY

is a farmers' organization, incorporated, headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. Its first and greatest object is *"To obtain Profitable Prices for all the Products of the Farm, Orchard and Garden.*

The Membership

consists of farmers and is limited to farmers and co-workers with farmers. The wives of members and their minor sons and daughters may become *special members* on the majority vote of all *regular* and *special* members of the union. They may be charged a fee, or not, as the union may decide. If a fee is charged it shall be placed in the local union treasury.

The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the Society. In it must be shaped the plans and work that will revolutionize American agriculture and usher in the time when the tiller of the soil shall no longer be a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for others, but when he shall be a more important and more independent member of society. Through the local union, assisted by headquarters and representatives on all the great markets of the country, all the *business* of the members—selling and buying—can be done.

How to Organize a Local Union

Whenever a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING reaches that condition of mind that he believes the farmers of his community should do more of their own business of selling and buying, instead of paying an enormous price to have it done by middlemen, he should send for instructions for organizing a local union. Any person who stands well in his community can organize.

The Membership Fee

is $2.00, which pays all the expense for the first year. The annual dues after the first year is $1.50. Part of the fee and dues is retained in the local union treasury; the apportionment will be fully explained in the instructions.

A local union is wanted at every town, city and shipping point where not already established. Send for instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., to facilitate sending we append a coupon here. If no local union at your town send the coupon.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
Indianapolis, Ind.
Gentlemen: Please send instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., for organizing a local union at .....

.....

My
Name .....

My
Address .....

.....

Are you a member of the F. S. E. now?....
If $1 accompanies this it will pay for a membership-at-large and secure books, information, etc., that are furnished only to members and which are indispensible both in marketing and organizing.

No longer forward nor behind
I look in hope or fear;
But grateful take the good I find,
The best of now and here.—Whittier.

The national union receives many letters like this:

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY.
Gentlemen: The farmers in this vicinity have come to the conclusion that they must get together and do something. I have been telling them what farmers in some other parts of the country have done through the Farmers Society of Equity. They want me to secure from headquarters the constitution and by-laws of the Society and instructions for organizing and how we can sell and buy according to the Society's plans.—Walter P. Lilley, Lewisburg, Pa., May 2, 1912.

—o—

And like this:

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
Gentlemen: I want to secure the Directory of the Society and its assistance in marketing my crops. I have good prospects for large peach and apple crops. My peaches will be ready to market in four or five weeks. I have about 4,000 peach, about 2,000 plum and about 8,000 apple trees. I believe the Farmers Society of Equity plan and system are the only practical ones for the farmers to work out their salvation in marketing. I believe we can organize this county now.—J. T. Chambers, Stephensville, Tex., Apr. 30, 1912.

And like this letter:

Publishers UP-TO-DATE FARMING.
Gentlemen: We are members of the —— here. I received a copy of your paper and note your market reports and plans of the Farmers Society of Equity for marketing. I showed the paper to some of our members and they gave me their subscriptions and I send them with this. Send me your plans for marketing and the terms.—Alva McDowell, West Salem, Ill.

We will repeat what we have said before: We are as certain as we ever were of anything, that there is not a single agricultural community in the whole country where the need of a better marketing system is not felt, and where a local union of the farmers can not be organized now.

—o—

We said in the preceding issue that it was the aim of the Farmers Society of Equity to establish a local union in each city and town or important marketing or shipping point.

—o—

We intend to address the following remarks to each individual reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING—YOU.

—o—

So forget that there is any person but you. We speak to YOU, personally, now.

—o—

It is a fact that the longer YOU look into the matter the clearer it becomes to you that in marketing YOU have not had a fair deal, like other people get who sell stuff.

—o—

YOU have known for years that when wheat was selling at $1 a bushel in central markets there were many country points where 75 cents to 80 cents a bushel was all that could be obtained; when hay was bringing $20 to $25, the country price was $15 to $17; when peaches were bringing the producer $1 to $1.25 a crate, the consumer was paying $3.50 to $4.50; when your eggs sold at 10 to 15 cents a dozen they were bought by the consumers a few months later at 40 to 50 cents a dozen, or potatoes that you sold at 40 to 50 cents a bushel after passing through the various toll gates reached the consumer at 40 cents a peck.

—o—

YOU have had such experiences, or they have come under your observation. Also you probably have had experiences of getting your produce on glutted markets, or having such reports, with the result that the returns barely paid for the packages, let alone anything for your investment, labor and the profit that every person who toils is entitled to. "The laborer is worthy of his hire." Even now, this early in the season, we read in market reports of some markets glutted with strawberries, lettuce, cucumbers, onions, etc., while there are dearths on others.

—o—

We say, these have been your experiences for years. YOU accepted them and continued to experience them year after year because YOU were helpless. YOU were unable to help yourself because there was only one marketing system, and it was run to protect the people who owned it. All the losses through bad judgment or from other causes, were charged up to YOU, but you had nothing to say about the system. You furnished the chips to play the game, the other people dealt the cards, kept all the trumps and rarely lost, while you rarely won. The more chips (crops) you furnished, the less likely you were to win.

—o—

Under the old system, owned and managed, or, rather, manipulated by the boards of trade and produce and cotton exchanges, the only part YOU played was to work as hard as you could to produce the stuff. Then YOU turned it over to middlemen to do the easy part—the marketing. YOUR part of the work was done in the field under the scorching sun, or the soaking rain, by the sweat of your brow. But their part was done in comfortable offices, cooled by electric fans, and what they would pay YOU, and the terms they would handle YOUR stuff for, were often decided around banquet tables, while you were toiling in the fields.

—o—

YOU know this is true. YOU know that you produced all the stuff and then were not consulted about the price at which its ownership would be surrendered. But you surrendered it on terms that have made it possible to build up commercial centers in this country that are the wonders of the earth.

—o—

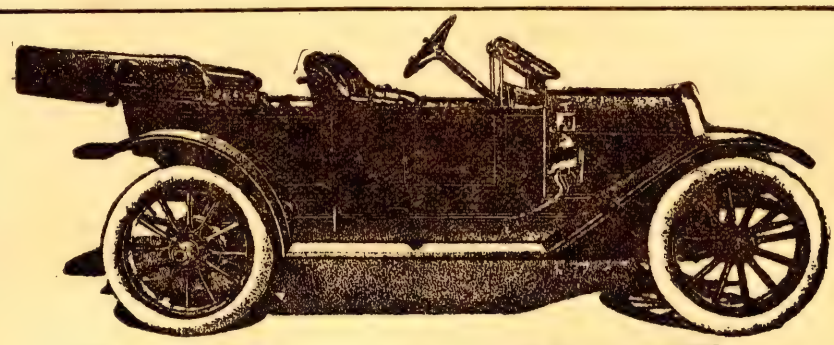
Who did the work that produced the stuff that made it possible to build the great mills, the great elevators, the great warehouses and cold storage houses, the great wholesale houses, the great bakeries, the more than one million retail establishments where farm produce is handled, the great stock yards and the great packing houses? Go to any commercial center and note the evidences of the vast industry of HANDLING farm produce and the vast wealth that has been ammassed from the tolls taken as YOUR and your brother farmers' produce passed along the road to the consumers' kitchens. Then, as you go back home, contrast the modest farm homes, and many of them actually poverty appearing, the places where the stuff was created, with the wealth in the places where it is handled and manipulated, and speculated and gambled in.

—o—

We are not crying against the wealth of the cities. But if there is in the things created on the farm enough wealth to make all of this display in the cities, and millionaires of many of the people who handle the crops, then why have not the first owners taken enough out of them to make rural America more prosperous and more attractive as a place to live?

—o—

We say YOU were helpless because you had no BUSINESS SYSTEM of your own. YOU did all the work and let others do the business. Among about seven million farms was distributed about two-fifths of the money the consumers paid, while about one million handlers kept the other three-fifths. Do you understand now why this disproportion of wealth?



You Know the Man That Builds This Great Car—

Harry B. Staver, president of the Staver Carriage Company, is one of the best known big men of business in the middle West. Thousands of farmers exchange handshakes and call him "Harry."

And the product of his big factory is even better known. For 33 years this establishment has been turning out the very finest carriages made in America. The name "STAVER" has come to mean *highest quality*, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

6 models 35 H. P. and 40 H. P. **STAVER** $1650 to $2250

CHICAGO

This 33-year-old STAVER reputation is worth *millions*. Do you suppose that we would *dare* to put the STAVER name on an automobile unless we *knew* that it was worthy of carrying it?

It's more than a question of business honesty—more than keeping faith with out friends—*it's a matter of life and death with us.*

A car that could not take a place *ahead* of other cars would damage our reputation beyond repair. We did not dare to make the STAVER just a *good* car—*it had to be the best.* It took us five solid years in experimenting and testing before we were *sure*. We had to spend money without limit—but it was worth while. We *know* that the *STAVER* is perfect.

A postal or letter will bring you a copy of the "Transcontinental Route Book" containing the thrilling story of the blazing of the Transcontinental Roadway by the STAVER—also the new Staver catalog and full information about car buying.

STAVER CHICAGO **Staver Carriage Co.** STAVER CHICAGO

Dept. 4245

76th & Wallace Sts. Chicago, Ill. (84)

But a change is coming. The Farmers Society of Equity has established a new system of marketing. It is the farmers' own. Thousands of farmers are using it with the result that they avoid most of the old toll gates and put the money heretofore taken by such middlemen in their own pockets. This system has been in operation about two years. It has entered over one hundred of the great markets of the country and is developing rapidly. Every productive farm industry is being aroused and the indications are that it will not be very long until it will completely take the place of the system owned by the speculative and exploiting middle class.

—o—

Any producer of any crop anywhere can use the Farmers Society of Equity System advantageously and get more money. But a group of farmers, in a local union, can use it with multiplied benefit, while a county organized with several strong local unions and a county union, can still further increase the benefits.

—o—

So, as fast as the workings of the F. S. E. and its system are heard of the inquiries come, as above. And it is a good sign that such inquiries are multiplying. It is also a good sign that producers are recognizing in the F. S. E., the farmers "only salvation in marketing," because a multiplying of organizations would result in competition in marketing, glutted markets and all of the evils of competition as without any organization.

—o—

In the past YOU used the system owned and controlled by middlemen—people who were not farmers, but exploiters of the farmers. Now YOU can become a member of the Farmers Society of Equity and thousands of other farmers, members, producing the same crops, will back you up in prices and co-operate with you in marketing. Few farmers produce enough to sell in carload lots. Therefore, we always advise a local union when the combined products of the members can be marketed in carload lots, direct to the final market, in care of the Society's own representatives. In this way you get around nearly all the old toll gates and the extra money increases your profits.

—o—

And, as the local union multiplies benefits over the individual, so the county union will still further increase the benefits. A county union makes the crops of a county a UNIT. Thus, while few individual farmers can market in carload lots, by forming a local union they can get such advantages. Then by being connected up with a county union, the crop units will represent many carloads and the business will be proportionately desirable and will command the highest prices.

—o—

And similarly, farmers can do their buying. Few individual farmers buy in carload lots. But in a local union nearly everything can be bought that way, and with a county union buying can be done in several carload units.

—o—

Once a subscriber to this paper you should promptly become a member-at-large, then organize a local union and then see that the county is organized and a county union established. In all of this headquarters will co-operate with you.



98 cents Post Paid

Guaranteed 5 Years

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our great catalogue of Elgin Watches we will send this elegant watch to any address by mail post paid for **ONLY 98 CENTS.** Regular gentlemen's size, open face, full nickel silver plated plain polished case, Arabic dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this adv. to us with your name & address & 98c, and watch will be sent by return mail postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 98c today. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

HAVE A "SQUARE MEAL" WITH US

Eat heartily! Fill up! Eat anything you please—all you want. Take one of our Herb Tablets tonight and your favorite food won't hurt you. Constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, need not exist. Why not live 100 years? Get a perfect digestion—defy old age! Our pure Herb Tablets will renew you, rejuvenate! Send 15c for three weeks trial treatment. Agents wanted; write for a copy "Wealth-Health-Beauty." It's FREE.

R. E. McDaniel, 740 S. Western-av., Chicago

PILES can be cured without cutting or the use of cosmetics. I will prove it. Send for FREE booklet today.

Dr. J. S. RINEHART, Kokomo, Indiana

Don't Wear a Truss

FREE



STUART'S PLAS-TR-PADS are different from the truss, being medicine applicators made self-adhesive purposely to hold the parts securely in place. No straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pubic bone. The most obstinate cases cured. Thousands have successfully treated themselves at home without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Awarded Gold Medal. Process of recovery is natural, so no further use for truss. We prove what we say by sending you Trial of Plapao absolutely FREE. Write TODAY.

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Address—PLAPAO LABORATORIES, Block 59 St. Louis, Mo.

FREE



BOYS! We Give You This WATCH, FOB and RING

THIS watch is not a cheap toy, but a beautiful, high-grade, regular 16 size, man's watch—a new, light, thin, open face model, with handsome gun metal case; guaranteed American movement; stem wind and stem set; gold plated winding stem; minute and second hands, just like all high-priced watches. Each watch thoroughly tested at factory and warranted a perfect timekeeper. Your own initial engraved on the back in beautiful gold lettering. We also give you a beautiful Swastika fob and elegant Gold Signet Ring, warranted for five years, if we hear from you quickly.

Just Send Your Name—No Money

DON'T send us one cent—just your name and address. We then send you, all charges paid, eight of our high-grade 12x16 Enameled Art Pictures to distribute among your friends, in connection with our special offer. Then we will send you this elegant Watch, Fob and Ring, absolutely free. Only one watch given in a neighborhood, so don't delay. We send money back to you if you are not more than delighted. Address at once, BOYS' WATCH CLUB, Dept. 11, TOPEKA, KAN.



No-Rim-Cut Tires—10% Oversize

Our Profit 8½ Per Cent

The Truth About Cost of Tires

Tires can be made to fit any price which users want to pay. The only just comparison is the cost per mile.

Cheap tires may cost far more per mile than tires at twice the price.

Tires may also be too costly—too fine in composition to endure.

The object of the expert is the lowest cost per mile. That has been our object for some 13 years.

How We Know

We make our comparisons on a tire testing machine, where four tires at a time are worn out under all sorts of road conditions. Meters record the mileage.

There we have compared some 200 fabrics, and some forty formulas for treads.

There we have tested every method and process. There we have compared rival tires with our own.

Thus we have proved that Up-River Para—the costliest rubber—is cheapest on the mileage basis.

Thus we have proved that long-fibre Sea Island cotton—the costliest material—is cheapest in the end for fabrics.

We have proved that wrapped tread tires—the costliest construction—are cheaper than moulded tires—for the user.

So we employ these things. And we use everything else which these years of test have proved most economical—in the cost per mile.

Saving 23 Per Cent

Then came the question of rim-cut tires. We examined thousands of ruined tires, of every make. And we found that 23 per cent of the clincher type were rim-cut.

So we brought out a patent new-type tire—a hookless tire—which makes rim-cutting impossible.

At first this type was expensive. It added one-fifth to our price. But our multiplied output quickly reduced it, until it now costs users no more than standard old-type tires.

This tire—called No-Rim-Cut—has ended rim-cutting forever.

Saving 25 Per Cent

Next came the question of blow-outs—caused by adding extras to the car—by overloading tires.

To avoid this we made No-Rim-Cut tires 10 per cent over the rated size. That means 10 per cent more air—10 per cent added carrying capacity. And that, with the average car, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

With these oversize tires, of the costliest construction—these tires that can't rim-cut—we met the price of standard old-type tires.

The result is this:

Last Year's Profit 8.57 Per Cent

Our profit last year on No-Rim-Cut tires was 8.57 per cent.

With the largest output—with the most modern equipment—our selling price has averaged about 8½ per cent over cost.

That in a risky business, with fluctuating materials, on a tire that's guaranteed.

The point is this:

Tires can't be made more economically than in this mammoth, modern plant.

Men can't stay in this business, with the risks it involves, on a smaller margin of profit.

In No-Rim-Cut tires you get as much for your money as any maker ever can give. And you know what you get.

If you consider that fair, it's another reason for insisting on these premier tires.

GOODYEAR

No-Rim-Cut Tires

With or Without Non-Skid Treads

Our 1912 Tire Book—based on 13 years of tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities **We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits**

Main Canadian Office, Toronto, Ont. **Canadian Factory, Bowmanville, Ont.**

(605)

Doesn't This Apply to Your Place

Farmers Society of Equity:

Gentlemen: I have been a reader of Up-to-Date Farming only since last winter and have sent for the books of the Farmers Society of Equity on organization and co-operation. The plans seem very just and feasable in all their details.

This comes to the surface: An organizing net has to be thrown out in each community to gather in the most susceptible. The plan must be laid bare to such, and become understood and put in operation by them. This done, it will be only a question of a short time to convert and bring into the organization the majority of all the farmers.

To do this requires organizers. A farmer may read the paper and literature year after year. Now and then he may meet a neighbor along the wayside and tell him of the plan. He approves and wishes it were done, but without an aggressive organizer to draw him in, he will stand still. All such should be brought into the fold at once.

It is the greatest curse to our industry that we have no marketing SYSTEM of our own. Here are myself and my neighbors. We will raise onions and potatoes this year to sell, but we have not the least idea what we are going to get for them; whether they will net us a profit, or a loss; whether we should sell in the fall or hold till spring, and whether we will get what they are worth when we do sell. We know ABSOLUTELY NOTHING except to dig and work, win or lose. May God hasten the day when we producers have a marketing system of our own like other people have.

It looks to me as though some one has to get to work in this community at once and wake the farmers out of their slumbers. It will take some time at the best to make the people realize the miserable marketing conditions that surround agriculture and to cause them to climb into the band wagon. If agreeable to you you may send me instructions.—A. T. Anderson, Conrath, Wis.

Lyman, Idaho, is the center of a district that produces about 275,000 bushels of wheat. On May 2, a strong local was organized at Lyman and others will be organized through the district. The purpose is to bring all this bulk of wheat and other crops, under one control. Then, instead of there being about two hundred individual units, there will be only one.

—o—

Don't you see now why there should be a local union at every market town and city or important shipping station?

—o—

Charles Sumner said:

Give me the money that has been spent in war and I will clothe every man, woman and child in the attire that kings and queens would be proud of. I will build a schoolhouse in every valley over the whole earth. I will crown every hillside with a place to worship consecrated to the gospel of peace.

—o—

And we say: Give us the money that has been wasted any year in marketing crops by the old system and we will transform rural America. We will dot the country with beautiful, modern homes filled with contented, happy, prosperous families. We will build a farmers' headquarters at every market town and city or shipping station. We will solve the problem of the boy leaving the farm and the other one of the city family going back to the farm. We will also make living in the cities the cheapest it was ever known to be. We will establish equity in business throughout the country when there will be more cause for joy and thanksgiving than human hearts ever had before.

—o—

For the fulfillment of these things we are working and we ask YOUR co-operation, dear reader. If you have not written a letter like those quoted above, do it today. You can use the coupon in the first column of this department to advantage.

—o—

We want YOU to co-operate with us to organize a local union at your place.

LOCAL UNIONS—TAKE NOTICE

Headquarters has prepared a draft of a Constitution and By-Laws for local unions. We recommend that organized locals send for the draft, and with it as a basis prepare and adopt a Constitution and By-Laws to govern it. Also it will be sent to any interested person who wants to organize his community.

We quote from it the following Preamble and Resolutions:

WHEREAS, The true test of farming is in the money made; and,

WHEREAS, Farmers often produce crops successfully only to meet defeat in marketing because of glutted market or manipulations by speculators and gamblers in the necessities of life; and,

WHEREAS, Every other class of people with whom we do business is organized to name the price our produce shall sell for and the prices we shall pay for supplies; and,

WHEREAS, We believe that farmers should be protected in their labor and its products, that we should have an equitable price on a level with what others charge for what we must buy, that those who create valuable property are the ones who should determine the price at which the ownership shall be surrendered, that it is neither fair nor just for us to depend on speculative greed for the prices we receive for our product and we do not believe such a condition is good for any people whether producer of consumer; and,

WHEREAS, Through organization and co-operation other classes have been able to make and continue these conditions for farmers; and,

WHEREAS, Any unorganized class of people is powerless when doing business with the organized; therefore,

BE IT RESOLVER, That we meet other organizations with an organization of our own, so that we may co-operate together in this community in producing and marketing, in selling and buying, and with producers of like crops elsewhere all over the country, to the end that we will remedy the evils and gain the rights, privileges and benefits above outlined; that we may secure equity and fair dealing in all our business relations with other people, and such other benefits as the Farmers Society of Equity affords.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That we, the farmers of the community surrounding the town of ..... do organize ourselves into a local union of the Farmers Society of Equity to be called ..... Local Union No. ..... and that we do adopt the following Constitution and By-Laws to govern this union.

NOTICE TO FRIENDS

In this paper is a displayed item headed, "Every Country Community Will Soon be a Co-operative Community in Selling and Buying." It is addressed particularly to those subscribers who have read this paper long enough to understand its mission and understanding it, do approve of it. Such readers will then agree with us that the only way the mission of UP-TO-DATE FARMING can be accomplished is to give it a very great circulation. We have demonstrated that one of the best ways to do this is to appeal to our friends—our subscribers. They have responded to our appeals in the past with reasonable generosity. But the necessity for increased circulation becomes greater as the season advances and the time approaches nearer when the 1912 crops will be ready to market. We refer now to the Northern crops, as many Southern crops are already going on the market and we regret to see some markets glutted and prices on some crops already demoralized.

This can all be prevented through the system being established by the Farmers Society of Equity and taught by this paper. Now we read that "the buyers are holding off expecting the prices to drop." And the producers, without a marketing system of their own, become panic stricken when buyers hold off and dump their crops at

Every Country Community Will Soon Be a Co-operative Community in Selling and Buying

NOTHING is more certain. We predict that in less than half a decade the whole system of distribution, selling and buying of the necessaries of life and supplies for farms and families, will be revolutized. Co-operation is in the air, as it never was before. The dreams of the farmer and his daily life are changed. He is alive to his opportunities as he never was before. He sees possibilities on the money side of farming that he never saw before. And in this great revolution one cause stands out boldly ahead and above all the others. It is the education being accomplished by UP TO DATE FARMING

Every reader of this paper knows that it is doing the necessary pioneer work and is also setting the forces to work that are transforming rural America. Wherever a single family takes this paper, there the seed of a superior agriculture for that community has been sown; where a dozen families in a community read the paper the nucleus of an organization has been formed, and where practically all the families in a community read it that community will soon enjoy to the fullest the advantages of selling and buying co-operatively.

. .The battles for farmers' industrial freedom, through organization and co-operation, is being fought under the leadership of this paper. Reading this paper is the very thing that will prepare farmers for the RIGHT KIND OF ORGANIZATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Therefore, if any of your neighbors are not subscribers, see them at once and get their subscriptions. If you have not time to go, send some member of the family. If you can't do that, send their names in and pay the money yourself.

If you want better business conditions, including more stable prices and profitable prices for each crop that you produce, in your neighborhood, put UP-TO-DATE FARMING in every one of your neighbor's homes.

The following are entitled to special mention for clubs, since our last report:

ALABAMA—Lillis Stone, S. N. Farrington.
ARKANSAS—J. J. Thompson, Len Spencer, R. H. McDermit, A. K. Biggs, H. S. Williams.
CALIFORNIA—Jas. Rousselot.
COLORADO—H. W. Crabill, Fred I. Garland, R. L. Nichols, T. C. Bristol.
FLORIDA—L. D. Wiley, Buddie Harris.
IDAHO—S. J. Defuese.
ILLINOIS—Nick Schameberg, Frank J. Markert, W. H. Leoward, H. D. Miller, C. D. Ginger, H. N. Frantz.
INDIANA—Millard F. Cummins, Jesse Liechty, Mrs. Flint.
IOWA—Mrs. Elia Scott, O. T. Yates, Wm. M. Robertson.
KANSAS—James Boyle, Z. Peffley, A. J. Rider, George Oleynick, Thos. M. Hardacre.
KENTUCKY—J. E. Hightower, W. W. Mitchell & Co., Viannia E. Huff, F. G. Godfrey, Maud M. Linder, R. C. Stephenson Wren Jones, J. C. Siler, G. E. Lewis.
LOUISIANA—R. M. Fowler, J. C. Williams.
MARYLAND—Harvey Lane.
MICHIGAN—Bessie Glidden, Willard Andrews, Chas. A. Mell, Charley Holman, Seymour Walters, H. L. Cobb, E. D. Fairchild, G. B. Hutchinson R. M. Merrill, Ed. Steinhoff, A. H. Ackerman, Carl Schrinff, Abraham Erickson, Simeon Busehlen.
MINNESOTA—Henry Canwels, Mrs. M. D. McConnell, Math Schreiner.
MISSISSIPPI—C. C. Castles.
MISSOURI—L. N. McFarland, Z. A. Macomber, Henry Bettles, O. L. Manka, Geo. W. Heiskell.
MONTANA—Carl A. Lemszaand, R. C. Albertson, John H. Smith.
NEW MEXICO—J. B. Holman, J. S.
NEW JERSEY—J. A. Wagenknight.
NEW YORK—Mable Cummings, Hill Jones, Allie J. Smith, Sarah E. Ackley.
NORTH CAROLINA—J. A. Glenn, Adam M. Olsten, J. H. Thomas.
NORTH DAKOTA—O. H. Olson, Elias Gasher, Arthur Fryslie, Ed. Rusten, E. A. Brown, Ray H. Coonen.
OHIO—J. B. Johnston, Thurman Yates Binkard Killian, Gailard Hawk, E. R. Brewster, Jno F. Utsinger, H. C. Fields, Clyde Williams.
OKLAHOMA—Geo. W. Jensen, Mrs. Wm. R. Baldwin, J. A. McVey, J. T. Murphy. Lee Walker, Bush H. Barrington, J. H Irwin.
OREGON—L. Ferdinand Floss. C. R Keller
PENNSYLVANIA—John C. Lilly, J. Ezra Shoemaker, Chas. Iddings, Isaac Barrick, Chas. F. V. Vaehr, Lawrence Hardman, E. E. Mars, Mrs. J. H. Engle, C. E. Barrick, W. D. Ratcliff.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Peter T. Nelson, A. C. Speers.
TENNESSEE—Joe Harrimon, J. W. McKee, John W. Rice, Daniel Hampton, Mrs T. H. Fonville, Wm. Galloway.
TEXAS—Burris Dorsey, W. E. Ball, E. A. Alvord.
VIRGINIA—Oscar E. Witt, J. S. Dunkins.
WASHINGTON—M. F. Elmer, T. B. Kendall, Frank Tilton, O. Alexander.
WEST VIRGINIA—W. D. Phillips, Geo. W. Boggess, B. E. Jones, G. R. McDaniel.
WYOMING—W. J. Manger.

The Regular Subscription Price is 35 cents a Year, Three Years for 75 cents, Five Years for $1.00

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This special rate may be applied only on new subscriptions, provided the club is four or more. Friends of the paper may subscribe for their friends. Always say if "new" or "old," leaving proper word stand below. SEND IN BLOCKS OF 8 FOR $1.00. Send renewals at 35 cents for one year, 75 cents for three years, or $1 for five years.

PUBLISHERS UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Enclosed find $..... to pay for this club of .....yearly subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

This club was sent by .....

My Rural Route..... My P. O. ..... My State .....

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THIS GENEROUS TREATMENT AND 36 PAGE ILLUSTRATED BOOK FREE



Dr. F. W. Jiroch, of Chicago, who is regarded by many as perhaps the best specialist of modern times in his chosen field, makes you this liberal offer.

If You Are Sick Let Me Help You

Just mark with a cross X in the coupon below any of the different symptoms you have and send it to me, and I will send you the **Treatment Free** so you may make a personal test of just what my special medicine will do.

This Treatment Will Be Delivered By MAIL, POSTAGE PAID, Right to Your Own Door Without One Cent of Expense to You

This offer is made to any person who sincerely wants to be cured of Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Rheumatism, Stomach, Liver and Bowel Disorders, Heart Trouble, Nervous Weakness, Catarrh and all other diseases arising from impure blood, Uric Acid conditions, etc.

SEND NO MONEY Simply put a cross X mark before the symptoms that you have, cut out the coupon, sign your name in full and complete address, and I will do the rest.

The Object of This Advertisement

is to reach the sick, weak and suffering; those who have failed with other treatments, those who have given up in despair, those in remote places who are not supplied with modern, up-to-date and successful methods of curing diseases.

I Want to Prove to Those People at My Own Expense That I Have the Real Remedies

I have perhaps the most successful method yet devised for the permanent cure of diseases of which I have made a specialty. I do not ask you to accept my word for this. I am a Specialist and I do not have one remedy that cures everything; no patent medicines; no "dope." My special treatments are made up of my own private prescriptions perfected after years of successful practice. My great success is due to knowing what remedies cure and treating my patients honestly. I count my cures by the hundred where a doctor in ordinary practice counts but one.

To Prove My Claims I'll Send a Treatment Free to Test

I want you to try at my expense, **not yours.** All I want to know is what you want to be cured of. I have made it convenient for you to tell me this by simply putting a cross X mark before the symptoms you have on the attached coupon or write me a letter in your own words about anything of a private nature (man or woman) that you want me to know. I realize that I must help you and get your good will if I expect you to recommend me to others. And you must believe that my remedies are genuine, and that I do cure, otherwise I could not afford this expense of advertising.

The Vast Majority of Patients I Treat Are Those Who Have Failed With Other Treatments

You may feel discouraged on account of past failures; patent medicines may have proven worthless; your home doctor may have exhausted himself—even pronounced your case incurable—but this does not prove that I cannot help you and that I may cure you. The worst cases come to me. My treatment may be a surprise to you. Set aside your doubts; try once more. **Try at my expense.** You have nothing to lose.

Accept My Liberal Offer!

It Places You Under No Obligation Whatever to Me

I repeat—you are under no obligation to accept this free offer. No contracts; no express charges. I will pay the postage myself and deliver the treatment right to your own door without one cent of expense to you. Do not delay; do not argue. Just say to yourself "If Dr. Jiroch has so much confidence in his ability and his treatment to go to all this expense I am going to let him try." Put a cross X mark before the symptoms you have; sign your name and address to the attached coupon, cut it out and mail it to me today. It will obligate you to nothing. Just let me try to help you. Address

Dr. F. W. JIROCH, Dept. 1243 533-535 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Cut Out and Mail This Coupon Today

I wish to avail myself of your offer to get a proof treatment free so I can test it in my own case, I have placed a cross X mark before the ailments for which I desire treatment.

Name.....

State plainly, Mr., Mrs. or Miss.

Town.....

State.....

Street or R. F. D. or Box.....

Have you ever written me?.....*What is your age?*.....

What is your disease?

.....

.....

- If you are losing flesh.
- If you take cold easily.
- If your appetite is poor.
- If you have rheumatism.
- If you have sick headache.
- If you have pain in the back.
- If you are subject to malaria.
- If you spit up mucus or slime.
- If you are subject to biliousness.
- If you are troubled with catarrh.
- If your sleep does not refresh you.
- If you feel weak and all run down.
- If you have palpitation of the heart.
- If you have heartburn and indigestion.
- If you have weak lungs or cough much.
- If you have any rectal trouble or piles.
- If you belch up wind from the stomach.
- If your hands and feet get cold easily.
- If you spit up sour or undigested food.
- If you have foul breath and coated tongue.
- If your bowels are irregular or constipated.
- If you have specks floating before the eyes.
- If you have dizziness or swimming of the head.
- If you have itching or burning of your skin.
- If you have hot and cold flashes over the body.
- If you have boils and pimples on the face and on the neck.
- If you feel bloated, distressed or sleepy after eating.
- If you are depressed in spirits and easily discouraged.
- If you have pains in the back, through loins, hips and joints.
- If you get weak, nervous and trembling after slight exertion.
- If you have twitching of the muscles, limbs, face and eyelids.
- If you have too frequent desire to pass water, or if there is dribbling or painful urination.

It is distinctly understood that I will never ask you to pay for the proof treatment, letter of advice, diagnosis, or for answering your special questions. I will also send you my Medical Book containing valuable suggestions, simple home rules, etc., all free—Absolutely Free—Write at once. Address,

Dr. F. W. Jiroch
Dept. 1243
533-535 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago Ill.

FILL OUT This Application and Send it TODAY.

any price they can get. It's an old trick that never fails to work. The mission of this paper and the Farmers Society of Equity is to extend the PRODUCERS' OWN SYSTEM that will compel the demand to seek the supply and pay the price or ——STARVE.

So we appeal to YOU, Dear Subscriber to help boost the circulation still higher. This appeal is not for the benefit of the publisher or the editors, but for your benefit and every farmer's benefit. Notwithstanding that we were obliged to advance the regular subscription price a little—from 25 cents to 35 cents a year—we continue the club rate of only 12½ cents. See the article. You can send four subscribers for one year for 50 cents, or eight subscribers for $1. But you must not take subscriptions at this price. A rule of the post office department requires the subscriber or a friend to pay at least half the regular price. The 12½-cent rate is only for club raisers and is the least amount to send to the publisher.

We wish you would send your club right away.

Farmers produce about $6,000,000,000 worth of produce to sell. They have been turning it over to middlemen who operate the marketing system and charge about $7,000,000,000 for passing it down to the consumer. In other words a farmer does the hard work of producing and gets $6.00, while the middleman does the easy BUSINESS of marketing and takes $7.00.

Binder Twine

Direct from mill. Quality guaranteed. Farmer agents wanted.

AUGUST POST, Moulton, Iowa

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 6c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first few words will be set in capital letters without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than through this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we can not investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Agents Wanted

BOYS AND GIRLS wanted, for drummers, to sell my goods by a new method. Send for free outfit. Leo Williamson, 709 H St., S. W., Washington, D. C.

Auctioneer School

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, largest in world, Trenton, Mo., Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma, Okla.

Farm Lands For Sale

BUY A FARM in Central, Southern, or Western Michigan. Catalog free. Isaac Kouw & Co., Holland, Mich.

CENTRAL MINNESOTA—Ottertail county improved farms; pure water, good soil, hardwood and prairie; fine schools and churches; easy terms and not least, always a good title. Write C. D. Baker, Fergus Falls, Minnesota, for farm list. Prices will surprise you.

FARMS FOR SALE, in the best all the year around climate in America, good soil; good markets. L. Jackson, 215 Arcade Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

500 IMPROVED FARMS, southwestern Minnesota. Lowest prices, best terms. Write Morehart & Atchison, Mankato, Minn.

FOR SALE—One hundred and sixty-four acre farm. Inquire at once. J. H. Ahren, 1205 H. St., Salida, Colo.

MINNESOTA and DAKOTA corn, grain, fruit and stock farms. Lowest prices, easy terms. Write for latest price list. Lamm & Hohmann Land Co., Mankato, Minn.

OREGON and Southern Washington. Write before investing or coming west, so you can learn the facts about the Oregon country, its attractive climate and its agricultural and other opportunities. Official information gathered and vouched for by over 150 commercial organizations and by Oregon State Immigration Commissioner will be sent free on request; all inquiries answered in painstaking detail. For full information write to room 675, Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Ore.

60 ACRES; southern farm for sale at a bargain. Rich soil, level and ideal location for a home. J. B. Fentony, Indianapolis, Ind.

323 ACRES ONLY twenty dollars an acre; 32 miles from Indianapolis, near Edinburg; 30 acres finest creek bottom; 180 acres tillable; 12 acres fruit; 2 good six-room houses with barns; good roads, schools and churches. Quick action necessary. The Kinnear Co., 501 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

WHY PAY RENT? Own a farm. Any size. Willamette Valley, Oregon. Mild climate, no frost, pure water, rich soil, rainfall same as Mississippi Valley. Excellent for fruit, dairy or grain. $2.00 per acre cash. Balance ten years, 6 per cent. Forest Hill Investment Co., Box E, Lebanon, Ore.

Farms for Exchange

BOOK 1,000 FARMS, everywhere for exchange. Get our plan for exchanging. Graham Bros. Eldorado, Kas.

Farms Wanted

FARM WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commission. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

Ferrets

FERRETS FOR SALE—Write for price list and catalog, it's free. DE KLEINE BROS, Jamestown, Mich.

For Sale—Tobacco

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. R. No. 5.

Golden Seal

GOLDEN SEAL $15,000 per acre; start your garden now. Write for prices. W. N. Long, Florence, Ky.

Help Wanted—Male

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, care of Up-to-Date Farming.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-839. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L511 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

YOU ARE WANTED for government position; $80 month; thousands of appointments coming; send postal for list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. B27, Rochester, N. Y.

Poultry and Supplies

CHAMBERLAIN'S STRAIN of S. C. W. Leghorns; will sell 200 of my breeders at $1 each. Keystone Poultry Farm, Paxinos, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Specialty: eggs, 15, $1.00. Brookside Farm, Mrs. E. N. Larkin, Cloverdale, Ind.

Rice for Sale

RICE, 100 lbs., $4, freight prepaid (east of Rockies). Free samples. Beaumont Rice Exchange, Dept. O, Beaumont, Tex.

Patent Attorneys

IDEAS WANTED—Mfrs. are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Personal services. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

Miscellaneous

WATCH THE FAIR GROW—Subscribe to International Fair Illustrated; greatest pictorial monthly ever published. $2.50 per year. I. F. P. C., Inc., 441 Pacific Bldg., San Francisco. Sales agents wanted throughout the world.

EGG PRODUCERS' CONVENTION

THE egg producers' convention suggested to be held at Indianapolis, May 24, has been postponed indefinitely.

The reasons for the postponement are several, although every person heard from commended the idea and was anxious that the meeting be held. But as has been the great bane with every effort to help the agricultural classes, too many want to depend on others to do the work and, of course, let them share in the benefits.

The chief reason advanced was: "I am so busy that I can not spare the time to go." In view of the fact that fully two-thirds of the people who sent in the coupons gave this as an excuse we concluded that they better go on a little longer producing for Mr. Long and his crowd. Then some said the storage season would be practically over and the chief object of the convention could not be realized this year. We agree that an earlier date would have been more seasonable, but we don't agree that co-operative marketing would not be beneficial any time.

So, as the matter was suggested by this paper and notwithstanding a large number of readers expressed themselves as greatly interested and unqualifiedly in favor of the movement, we call it off because there has not been the general inclination to attend the meeting as there was when the egg buyers met.

"He who would be free himself must strike the blow."

Organizers

THE Farmers Society of Equity wants an organizer in each community. A local union must be organized at each market town and city or shipping station. We have an exceptionally good proposition for the right person. The right person is any man who stands well among his neighbors and wants a better marketing system established, as well as the ability to buy everything at wholesale prices.

Hundreds of organizers who succeed locally will be given a larger field. If you want to employ part, or all of your time profitably, write for our terms. But more than the pay for the work will be the benefits gained through co-operative selling and buying by every farmer.

A post card or letter will bring full particulars by return mail. Don't delay. Every field should be occupied.

Farmers Society of Equity
Indianapolis, Ind.

$3.50 Recipe Free for Weak Kidneys

Relieves Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling Etc.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a *quick recovery*, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you $3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K1867, Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

To Women Who Dread Motherhood

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free

No woman need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and we will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye Medical Institute, 100 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and we will send you postpaid, the wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.



TRY IT!

If satisfied, buy it—the

DUPLEX SYRINGE

Send 2c stamp for our sealed book "CLEVER ADVICE TO LADIES"

DUPLEX CO., 735 Majestic, Indianapolis, Ind.

TAPE-WORM EXPELLED WITH HEAD. FREE BOOKLET. BYRON FIELD & CO. 120 So. STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.



Folding BATH TUB

Costs little, no plumbing, little water. Weight 15 pounds, folds into small roll. Full length baths, far better than tin tubs. Lasts for years. Write for special agents offer and description. Robinson Bath Cabinet Co., 2075 Adams Street, Toledo, O.

REPEATING PISTOL



Shoots 50 Shots with One Loading

Ammunition is Harmless Paper Caps

Boys, It's FREE

This is the most popular boy's pistol ever invented. Shoots 50 times with one loading. Works like a regular pistol. Shoots as fast as you can pull the trigger. Shoots a roll of paper caps. Can be reloaded in half a minute.

FOURTH OF JULY

Be prepared for a glorious Fourth! Nothing more exciting for the boys than a repeating pistol.

SAFE FOR THE SMALL BOY

The ammunition is locked in an iron magazine. The smallest boy can operate and fire this pistol with ease and perfect safety.

FREE TO BOYS

Write quick, boys, if you want one of these pistols free and we will send rolls for 2,500 shots with each one. Our plan is simple and you can get one of these dandy pistols for your very own, "sure as shootin'!"

Send your name in today.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Dept. A, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

STOMACH SUFFERERS

Avoid Dangerous Operations.

Free $1.00 Bottle

Let Me Send You a of My Wonderful STOMACH REMEDY

I will guarantee it to cure the most chronic cases and I want every one suffering from Stomach, Liver or Intestinal Troubles to send at once for a **FREE BOTTLE.**

Don't allow your stomach troubles to become so bad that an operation is necessary. Don't permit an operation until you have at least tried this FREE Bottle.



It is a positive and permanent remedy for Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Trouble, Gastritis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Pressure of Gas Around the Heart, Sour Stomach, Distress After Eating, Nervousness, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Constipation, Congested and Torpid Liver, Yellow Jaundice, and Gall Stones to send at once for a FREE BOTTLE.

The above ailments are mainly caused by the clogging of the intestinal tract with *mucoid* and *catarrhal accretion,* backing up poisonous fluids into the stomach, and otherwise deranging the digestive system. I want every sufferer of any of these diseases to test this wonderful treatment. *You are not asked to take this treatment for a week or two* before you feel its great benefits—*only one dose is usually required.* I say emphatically it is a positive, permanent remedy and I will prove it to you if you will allow me to, and I again repeat I will send the complete $1.00 treatment to you absolutely FREE so you can try it in your own home at my expense.

The most eminent specialists declare that 75 per cent of the people who suffer from Stomach Trouble are suffering from *Gall Stones.* I firmly believe that this remedy is the only one in the world that will cure this disease. Sufferers of Stomach and Liver troubles and *Gall Stones* should not hesitate a moment, but send for this FREE treatment at once.

I have watched sick people for years and have reached out my hands to thousands in the great depth of the Valley of Dispair and brought them into the light of life and happiness. I want you, and each one suffering to know the full joys of living with every part of your system in beautiful accord and in absolute perfect harmony. This is possible if you will take this wonderful remedy. A FREE BOTTLE WILL positively prove it.

Don't Lose Hope

Why suffer with stomach trouble? Why give up hope—and despair of ever being cured? If other treatments have failed and you feel disheartened, don't allow it to discourage you from sending for this FREE bottle. Don't say to yourself that it will not help you, before you have tried it, as it costs you nothing to take this wonderful remedy and judge for yourself its marvelous powers. You will, like the thousands of others who have been cured, bless the hour and offer fervent thanks for this wonderful remedy that has brought back your health.

Why suffer with those horrid griping pains that cut like a knife? They rob you of all the sweets of happiness. Each morning means another day of torture and agony; each meal is looked forward to with pain. No matter what you eat, you suffer. Life is one continual round of "Don't eat this and don't eat that." You can't sit down to a table, spread with necessities of life and know that you are going to enjoy them; that they are going to be turned into rich, red blood and strength which will give you vitality, health and happiness.

Almost every one who takes it declares that they have not felt so well in years since they have taken the first bottle, and this benefit is an entirely natural one, as the remedy contains no opiate, stimulant or any poisonous or injurious ingredients whatever. They are able to eat anything they want—even forget they have such a thing as a stomach. No more of the gnawing, aching dull sensations, no more paroxysms of pain, belching of gases, and other symptoms of indigestion that stomach trouble produces.

Don't suffer all this pain; don't dose yourself with every medicine and try every treatment, when Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy, which has cured and made thousands and thousands of sufferers happy is offered to you. Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy is absolutely pure and harmless. It is guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drug Act—Serial No. 25792. This medicine has been successfully taken by children of nine years of age, and by old people of eighty-eight years and will not harm you in any way.

Below we show an exact Photograph—actual size of Poisonous Catarrhal Mucoid and Bile Accretions removed by my remedy. They are the causes of about 99 per cent of all Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments.





Read These Letters

WHAT A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN HAS TO SAY OF MY WONDERFUL STOMACH REMEDY.

Sept. 12, 1911.

Mr. Geo. H. Mayr, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—My wife received your letter and treatment a few days ago. She took the medicine as per directions Saturday with wonderful results, as she passed a large quantity of gall stones of various sizes. I will send you a money order herewith for balance of treatment. Have recommended you to several that I know need your treatment. I have practiced medicine for 20 years and have used Olive Oil treatments for a long time for my wife, and I can assure you that your combination greatly surprised me. You shall hear from me again soon.

Yours gratefully,
Ernest Vincent, M. D.

What a Trained Nurse Has to Say

Aug. 24, 1911

Mr. Geo. H. Mayr, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—To begin with I am a trained nurse and I had two patients that the doctors seemed unable to reach with their medicines and were trying to persuade the patient to submit to the knife. A friend who has tried your wonderful medicine proposed that I recommend it to my patient, so I did. They agreed to try the medicine if I would try the sample on myself. To please my patients was why I sent for the sample. I know that your medicine is wonderful because it has cured Mrs. Clark Fitzsimmons of Orofino, Idaho, and Mrs. Charley Frear of the same place. I am very glad that I was able to recommend your medicine to them.

Linnette Havel, Trained Nurse.
Box 284, Orofino, Idaho.

Cured After Five Years' Sickness

Mr. George H. Mayr, Chicago, Ill.

I am pleased to inform you that I ordered a full treatment the latter part of March. It cured me after a 5-years spell of sickness I ordered a free bottle for a neighbor. Now I must tell you it is through me you are getting so many orders from Willard and Yelton postoffices. I sojourned through Eastern Colorado and sang your your praises and left your address wherever I went. I have not written you at an early date as I have just waited to see if I stayed cured before I let you know. Your remedy is surely a wonder. The Doctors told me I had appendicitis and would soon die if I were not operated on. I was lying in bed about all the time with misery most of the time for five years. I took treatment during March, have been busy ever since. It is the only medicine that hit the sore spot.—L. C. Morehead, Willard, Okla.

Doctor Said Cancer of the Stomach

July 22, 1911.

Mr. Geo. H. Mayr, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I write you this morning that I took my last drop of medicine yesterday morning and am now free from gall stones. It has made a new man of me. Sleep well, eat what I want and feel fine. No soreness left but I have some large boils. I think it drove them out. The Doctors said I had cancer of the stomach, and nothing would do but to be operated on, but they were mistaken. I have spent lots of money before and only got temporary relief, but I assure you I feel all right now. Passed about 400 gall stones.

Yours truly Wm. Campbell.
Denver, Missouri.

More Benefit Than From a $100 Treatment

May 31, 1910.

Mr. Geo. H. Mayr, Chicago, Ill.

I received the treatment you sent and can truthfully say I got more benefit from it than from a hundred dollar treatment I took last winter.

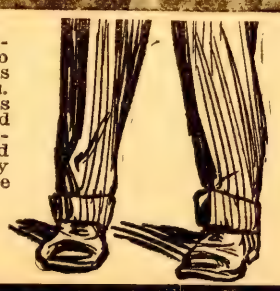
Very respectfully,
Miss F. A. Harness,
1020 Pacific Ave., Bremerton, Wash.

A Few Names of People who have taken My Wonderful Stomach Remedy—and who state they have been CURED of various Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments and Gall Stones.

Phil Strain, Bloomington, Ill.
Alma Loving, Russellville, Miss.
Mrs. Thomas Mulvihill, Detroit, Mich.
Mattie Kirkham, Fountain Head, Tenn.
W. G. Riddell, Burlington, Ky., Rd. No. 9.
Mrs. E. P. Cady, Auburn, N. Y.
H. D. Chappell, Agt. Amer. Exp. Co., Scotland, Archer Co., Tex.
W. H. Kingsley, Beulah, Miss.
J. W. Blackburn, Fryatt, Ark.
Henry Oakes, New River, Tenn.
Henry Thomas, Mahrud, Miss.
Mr. M. A. McCann, Norwalk, O.
Ralph Johnson, McComb, Miss.
C. L. Ward, Sawtelle, Cal.
Mrs. Callie Wells, 1123 Harrison St., Guthrie, Okla.
S. R. Allen, Buckeye, W. Va.
Chas. L. Morse, 8 Pearl St., Middleboro, Mass.
W. P. Cole, Medina, Tenn.
Fred Zwicke, Grand Rapids, Wis.
Estelle McAllister, Ludlow, S. D.
B. A. Dooley, 92 Union St., Clinton, Mass.
Mrs. E. C. Daugherty, Conway, Pa., Beaver Co.
Sarah E. Johnson, 117 Bell St., Mt. Vernon, Ill.
Mrs. D. Burgduff, 75 Walnut St., Auburn, N. Y.

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My Greatest Success

By R. E. Olds, Designer

Trainloads of Reo the Fifth

In the past 25 years, a dozen models of mine have become the season's sensation.

Again and again I have seen the factory swamped, and men paying a bonus to get my latest creation.

But Reo the Fifth has broken all records. I never saw a demand which compares with this.

Five cities at this writing have trainload orders with us —orders for forty carloads each —to go in a single shipment.

But the demand is just beginning. Very few men have yet discovered this car.

Soon there will be 10,000 cars in the hands of 10,000 owners. Ten thousand men will be telling others how Reo the Fifth performs.

Then will develop the real demand for this final car of mine.

Not a Passing Sensation

Other season sensations have come and gone. New cars and better came out to displace them.

Those days are over now. Reo the Fifth comes close to the limit in motor car engineering. It embodies the final results of my 25 years of experience. In every detail it marks the best I know.

There is no probability that we shall ever see a materially better car. The years can bring only minor changes.

It Deserves It

This car deserves popularity. That is my satisfaction.

The men who buy it get the utmost of which I am capable. There will be no regrets—none to say I misled him. And none will ever see a car which gives more for the money.

The steel in this car is all analyzed. Every vital part is put to radical test.

Parts are ground over and over, to get utter exactness. Inspection is carried to extremes.

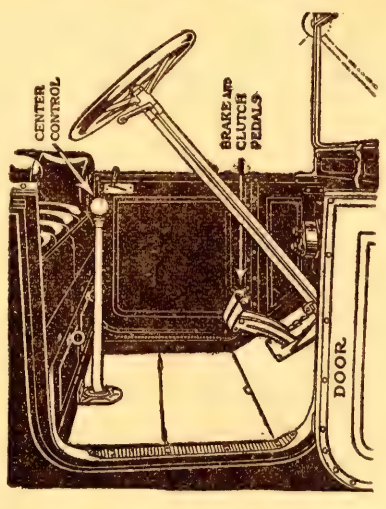
There are big margins of safety. The bearings are Timken and Hyatt — roller bearings, in place of the usual ball bearings.

The tonneau is roomy, the wheels are large, the car is over-tired. The carburetor is doubly heated.

The body is finished in 17 coats. The upholstering is deep, the lamps are enameled. Even the engine is nickel trimmed.

Every part of the car shows the final touch—the avoidance of petty economies. I am proud of it. Not an iota has been omitted which could add to the worth of this car.

Center Control— No Side Levers



Then here, for the first time, we get rid of all side levers. All the gear shifting is done with this center cane handle—done by the right hand. It is done by moving this lever less than three inches in each of four directions.

Both brakes are operated by foot pedals, one of which also operates the clutch. So the entrance in front, on either side, is clear.

This arrangement permits of the left side drive. The driver sits, as he should sit, close to the passing cars — on the up side of the road. Heretofore this was possible in electric cars only.

Thus we have solved the last important problems in designing.

Price Still $1,055

The price of this car remains at $1,055, though subject to instant advance. This price is too low for a car like this. It leaves no adequate margin.

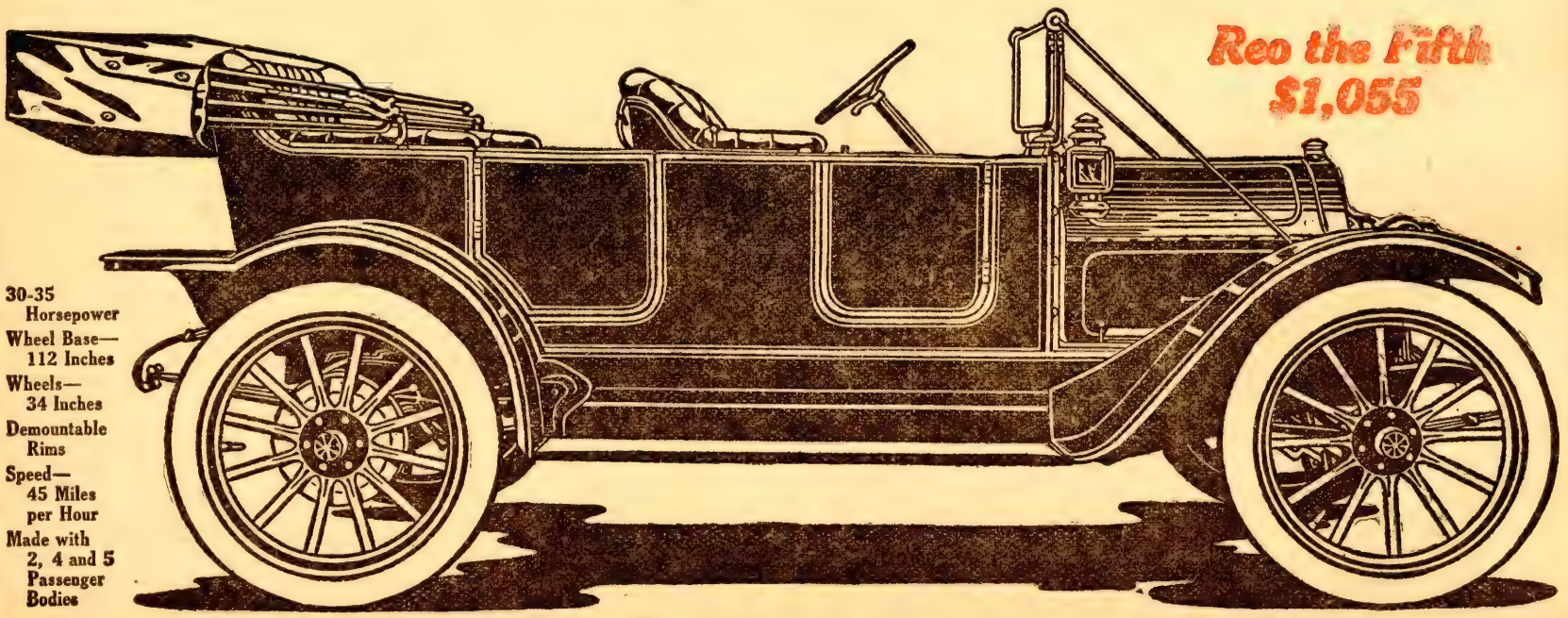
But we shall continue this price, in all probability, until materials on hand are exhausted.

1,000 Dealers

Reo the Fifth is shown by dealers in a thousand towns. We will direct you to the nearest when you send for our catalog. Please write for it now. It shows the various bodies. Address

R. M. Owen & Co. General Sales Agents for Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.

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Wheels— 34 Inches
Demountable Rims
Speed— 45 Miles per Hour
Made with 2, 4 and 5 Passenger Bodies

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, gas tank and speedometer—all for $100 extra. Self-starter, if wanted, $20 extra.

(81)

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

June 1, 1912 Indianapolis, Indiana

READ In This Issue

How Can It Help Farmers Page 2
More Government Prosecutions Page 3



A Lesson for Farmers

A Fabel of the Mules and Wolves

Acknowledgement for this idea is given to the American Co-Operative Journal.

Once upon a time, not many years ago, the wolves came to a pasture field in which a number of mules were grazing. Being hungry and wise they began to circle the field, whereupon the mules began to back away from the outside towards the center of the field and naturally they backed into each other and then began to kick. They fought tremendously hard, with the simple result that they killed each other and the wolves had a glorious feast.

In an adjoining pasture, a wise old mule looked on. A few days later the wolves came to this pasture field and began the same system, expecting the same result. But this wise old mule, remembering the disaster of a few days before, ran to the mule next at hand, explained the situation, said, "Come, brother, let us put our heads together." And so the two of them went to the third and the three of them to the next, and they corralled all the mules in the pasture and brought them to the center of the field with their heads together. The wolves continued their course, but when they came near enough to be dangerous, the mules began to kick and having their heads together, the simple result was that they destroyed their enemies and saved themselves.

Farmers may find the moral in this without comment on our part.



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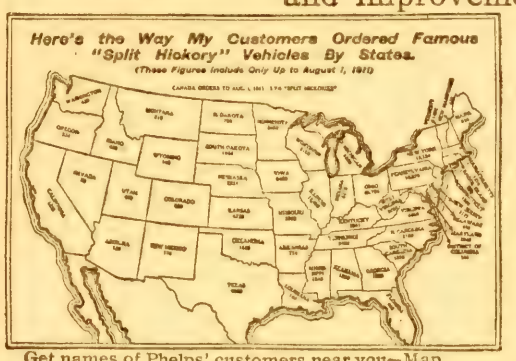
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EDITORIAL

How Can it Help Farmers

PROBABLY never before in the history of the country was as great an effort made to convert the masses of the people to believe in an unsound doctrine as the present campaign by the boards of trade and exchanges to make the farmers believe that such boards and exchanges are necessary, and that without them there would be no markets or the prices would not be as good. Following is an example of the dope being handed out in the campaign:

Future trading acts as a balance wheel. It prevents wide fluctuations.—Frank I. King, in The National Grain Reporter.

With future trading, business in grain and cotton may be done on so slight a margin that farmers and planters receive benefit, meaning millions of dollars added to value of each harvest. Without this protection the business would be so risky it would have questionable standing with conservative banking. The only other method by which it could be conducted with any safety would be by buying from farmers at prices so far below primary market prices that producers would suffer materially.—Minneapolis Record.

Now we quote from the Chicago Grain Market report of May 16th as follows:

Wild scenes in pit as prices crumble. In 15 minutes' time advance of a week is swept away. Minutes counted for days this afternoon on the Board of Trade. In a single quarter of an hour values that had required a fortnight to pile up were swept away in a whirl of stop-loss selling. The end of the session left traders in a daze with wheat prices 2c to 4 3-4 cents lower than the day before and with the breakdown extending to all other grains and to provisions as well.

Pray, Mr. King and the Minneapolis Record, an organ of the Minneapolis Board of Trade, explain how the throwing of futures on the market in this kind of trading acts as a "balance wheel," and show us how it "prevents wide fluctuations."

Since the decline in prices we have received many letters from farmers asking for advice about selling. One subscriber at Bay City, Mich., has 2000 bushels of fine wheat. He wants to know whether the price will go up again. Will the Minneapolis Record man please tell us how buying futures and then throwing them overboard to stop losses, means millions of dollars added to the value of every harvest? The editor of the Minneapolis Record knows, if he knows anything, that the trick of throwing vast quantities of ghost grain, futures, on the market is worked every season over and over again to break prices and stampede the farmers so they will dump their real grain. It is exactly the thing that cheats farmers out of hundreds of millions of dollars every year. It almost discourages us to see how easily farmers are duped, and how meekly they allow the wool to be pulled over their eyes.

And Mr. Editor of the M. R., if future trading, with such results as on the 16th of May are necessary, or desirable for "Conservative banking," then give the country some other brand of banking.

But let us see what a prominent miller has to say about the methods of the boards of trade and grain gamblers. The following is from a recent address by Mr. A. L. Goetzman, Sec. of the Millers National Federation:

"Five or six men control the wheat market of the United States and you and I pay tribute to them every time we eat a mouthful of breadstuff. Because those men, whom you can count on the fingers of one hand, do control and manipulate the Chicago wheat market, flour is costing $1 a barrel more than it should cost—that is, 25 cents more on the 50-pound sack. I am not at liberty to say what action the Millers' National Federation is likely to take upon the matter, but I can say that the millers of the country feel very deeply about the matter and believe that the time has come to put a stop to the exploitation of the public through the manipulation of the grain market.

"The public does not realize the extent to which it is being exploited by this cabal of traders." The worst of it is, this outrage is perpetrated strictly within the bounds of the law. There is nothing to prevent these men from buying up and holding the wheat until they get ready to sell. Neither is there any way to keep them from asking any price they desire for it.

"I have hesitated to authorize any such statement in any interview I have thus far given, but we might as well tell the truth about the situation. Market manipulation is levying tribute upon the public and the great crops which are in prospect in the Southwest are not likely to help matters much so far as the price of flour is concerned.

"Fake crop reports are part of the stock in trade of these manipulations. Men who are in touch with the situation, as we are, know that the country is being flooded now with reports that are absolutely false. The Southwest is being given a black eye through these reports to fill the pockets of the manipulators."

"Supply and demand no longer controls the price of wheat. The price goes up or down as suits the interests of the manipulators."

The idea of farmers permitting this to continue even another season is very repulsive to those who have studied the matter and know how easily it can be changed. Why, every issue of this paper explains fully how it can be changed and must be changed, and shows how the subscribers of this paper, themselves, can see that it is changed in a short time and for all time.

Get busy in a thousand communities at once. Don't sleep the days of grace away and don't stand with mouth gaping at the stupendous problem, but act. A thousand individual efforts at once makes a tremendous united effort and united effort is what is needed.

Times have changed, it is time for you to change your business method. It won't do to travel the road your father trod.

The American Courts

NO ONE can regret more than we do that the courts of this country are losing the confidence of the people, but however regretted, the fact remains, Judges, not all, but many of them, have in their decisions and rulings, given undeniable proof that they are only men, and that in entirely too many cases, the one sided practices and recklessness of the truth that characterized them as lawyers have followed them to the bench. Delays of justice in the lower courts, obstructive methods and prolonged and delayed hearings, so clearly in the interest of one side or the other, are so familiar to our readers that they cannot but have noted them and felt that "influences" were at work with the judges.

These glaring evidences of prejudice or pandering to influential interests are not confined to the elective judges in the county and state courts. They seem to be even more prominent in some of the Federal courts. We do not say all of them, because we can not believe that all judges are corrupt or corruptable. But some of them seem to be so in spite of our regrets or preferences otherwise. The discussion of the judicial recall has given this question unusual prominence, and it was recently discussed in Congress. It was openly declared in the Senate that concentrated wealth and the monopolistic interests preferred that all cases against them be tried in the federal courts because, as is alleged, the federal judges were more subserviant to the "influences." "Federal judges are under suspicion of being in league with big business," said Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, "and it is because railroad attorneys and presidents take them fishing." "Let me take the judges fishing," continued the senator, "and I will not care for the laws." He contended that all, or almost all the "cruel, outrageous decisions against labor and the masses of the people have been rendered by federal judges that are far removed from the recall or the powers of the voters." This is not to be wondered at since the federal judges are not chosen by the people, but get their positions by appointment through well-known political methods.

It is unfortunate that the courts should thus degenerate, and that the people should lose confidence in them. Deciding cases in the enforcement of the law, in the protection of the good from the bad, and in the prevention of crime by the just punishment of criminals, is the most sacred function of government, but it must be conceded also that the performance of those duties is sacred only as right and justice direct. To hold that judges once inducted into office, no matter at whose behest or by what influence, are above and beyond all other powers is to adopt the monarchal theory that "the king can do no wrong." If the judge can do no wrong there is at least one line of offices in the republic whose incumbents should be subject to a rigid moral, incorruptible and intellectual examination. If it is admitted that judges are human and capable of doing wrong then they should be subject to those whose servants they are.

Working Together

NEARLY all great accomplishments of recent years have been the result of united effort, and such will be the case in the years to come. Individuals sometimes do great things, but nation-wide efforts must be brought to success by nation-wide organization. Individualism must sink itself in combination for the general good.

This is true of any action by the farmers of the United States to secure equal opportunities for themselves in the business world. Farming is a business, but it has so long been merely a vocation for production that the united interests of trade have come to regard it only as a machine for furnishing supplies that they can handle as a means of extorting excessive profits from consumers. Thus they absolutely ignore the farmers' rights of property in their own products to the extent that the buyers "price the goods and take them." This universal rule in the first purchase of farm products, a rule the direct opposite of that which prevails in all other lines of trade, has caused the farmers to be seriously neglected and their rights practically ignored even in the government circles.

We want all classes and all people to fill their spheres in life, and to truly serve the rest of humanity as their vocation makes them responsible for, but we want them then to have rights and privileges equal to those enjoyed by all others. Farmers have been eulogized and courted in sentimental oratory, and there has been a great show of assisting them in the part of their calling, the production side, that is of benefit to others, but the side upon which the farmers' own income depends has been wholly ignored, as much so as if the swelling crops came from the hands of serfs—those crops are priced and taken by the buyers with no regard for what they cost or for the growers' property rights or needs. This system of trade ought to change, and it must before the people of this country are equal in rights and opportunities, and to make the change individualism must yield to organization, and the effect must be nation-wide.

More Government Prosecution

WE LEARN from the usual sources of news that suit has been begun at Minneapolis by the United States government against the International Harvester Company for the dissolution of the harvester company. The charges in the petition are that the company is a combination in restraint of trade, and that it has violated both the criminal and civil provisions of the Sherman law.

Our position concerning monopolies of all kinds is well known, but there have been so many of these so-called prosecutions with no visible results or changes of methods that we are forced to doubt either their efficiency or sincerity. That they cost the people vast sums of money there is no question, but whether any of them result in public benefit is a matter of grave doubt.

Besides, these great business institutions are, in a sense, co-operative concerns, not of a general character, we conclude, but capable of performing great public service if not too much dominated by greed. The attitude of this paper toward organization for co-operative purposes, is too well known to need a word of explanation. Our great purpose is the organization of the agricultural interests so that farmers all over the nation may sell and buy co-operatively—may sell their products on terms and prices agreed upon by themselves as all other producers of goods do, and may buy their supplies at prices as nearly as possible from first hands that all may be equitably rewarded, but none be allowed to unjustly prey upon others.

For instance, we are opposed to a competition that enables reckless competitors to cut each others throats, disorganize business, and destroy equitable profits in producive industries. This has long been the unquestioned rule in farming, and we seek to perfect such an organization of farmers as will enable them to hold their products until the actual demand requires them at equitable prices fixed by the farmers themselves. When this degree of organization and co-operation is reached speculation and gambling on the boards of trade and by the produce and cotton exchanges will cease. It may be alleged that such organization as that will be in restraint of trade, but it will not be. On the contrary, it will be the very greatest promoter of trade. Under the present fluctuating system farmers do not know when to sell, for they have no assurance but that the next day will bring a better market; and local buyers and shippers are in constant fear that the next dispatch may bring lower prices. Therefore, the uncertainty of the present system does restrain trade, but the certainty of prices guaranteed by the proposed Equity System will give to trade a freedom and value that it never had before.

We are also working for an organization of consumers that will shorten the distance between the fields of production and the tables of consumption. This will eliminate unnecessary costs, wastes and profits, and give to the users their supplies almost at first hands, and at prices much more equitable than are now charged. Instead of restraining trade this will greatly promote it. Getting their supplies almost fresh from the fields and at prices reasonably near to what the farmers received, will increase consumption, enlarge the demand and make active markets. The farmers, too, knowing this increased demand, and being sure of steady prices, will multiply production, another factor in trade activity.

And that is not all. The millions of farmers of this country, being thus assured of steady and profitable prices, will themselves become eager and active buyers, and will thus awaken the trade of the whole country, and stimulate lines that have heretofore been commercially insignificant.

It is easy to say an organization is in restraint of trade when, in truth, it may be a trade promoter. May not the International Harvester Company be of this character? It certainly could be if animated by the true spirit of co-operation of concentration of effort. We quote the following statement made by President McCormick, of the International Harvester Company:

The International Harvester case differs radically in its facts from all the so-called "trust" cases heretofore decided under the Sherman law. The International Harvester Company was organized in 1902 for the purpose of securing economy in the manufacture and sale of harvesting machinery, and of increasing the foreign trade. It had no water in its capitalization, and it has earned only a reasonable return on its capital—less than seven per cent. per annum on the average. The prices of its machines are now substantially the same as in 1902, notwithstanding an increase of 15 per cent. in raw material prices and 30 per cent. in wages. The company has caused a large saving to American farmers in the cost of agricultural implements. It has increased the foreign trade in agricultural implements fourfold in nine years; its foreign sales in 1911 were over $42,000,000. It has not sold cheaper abroad than at home. Its treatment of its customers, its employes, its agents and its competitors has been in accord with the highest standard of ethics and honorable business methods. To the farmer it has given better service and better machines; to agents and dealers, a less hazardous and fluctuating business; and to its employes it has given higher wages, improved and sanitary working conditions, insurance against sickness, accident and old age, and a share in the profits.

The Farmer and His Business

MEN will not study the facts. They seem to put what they consider this and that together and draw their conclusions without further consideration. No less a person than President Winchell, of the Frisco lines, declared recently that unless the American farmers produced more wheat the United States would soon have to look to foreign countries for their bread. Such a statement entirely ignores the reports of the Department of Agriculture and the records of wheat annually exported from this country. We concede that the United States could produce a great deal more wheat; that the yield per acre could be greatly increased, and that the wheat acreage could be increased also. But what encouragement have the farmers to do either? They already over-supply the demand, and under the miserable marketing system that prevails in this country they must sell at prices made by others, at prices always in doubt, and that seldom bring them fair wages for their labor and never much profits on their investments. This is true in spite of the much discussed high cost of living. From this discussion, we take it, is where President Winchell gets his idea of lack of production. He does not study the prices paid the farmers and note the sources of the high prices charged for the finished product.

But Mr. Winchell appreciates the importance of the farmer, and recognizes the fact that he "has at his beck and call the future prosperity of the United States," and he believes that "the future holds more for our American farmer if he will but take it, than the most far-seeing men now dare hope for."

We believe so, too, but it must come of better marketing rather than increased production. Give the farmer a market that will insure him steady and profitable prices for wheat, and for his other crops also, and there will be no doubt then but that he will "read the laws of nature and the books of science together," and benefit by them. Uncertainty of price is the only reason why acreage is not increased, and lack of remuneration is the only cause for our low acreage production. As it is he can not afford the methods of intensive cultivation, nor can he afford to reach further into extensive farming. What he does in the future must depend upon the price. He does not ask that consumers be made to pay more. What the farmer pleads for is that the mountain of unnecessary profits that is built up between the field and the table be knocked out, so that his products may get to the users at prices better for him and for them, If. Mr. Winchell and other heads of great transportation systems would take up this question and aid in getting the supplies more directly to the demands, it would be better for themselves as transporters, for the farmers as producers, and for the whole world of consumers. In that way they could promptly bring about the conditions they seek, the "duplication of the yields of the worn soils of Europe." Give the American farmer the market he deserves, and that the demand offers, if freed from the speculation that beats it up at the other, and that same American farmer will gladly "do the rest."

Twenty Three Thousand Dollars

A CASE in Illinois illustrates the peculiar expensiveness of the political system in the United States. A judge of a circuit court in a certain district has become a candidate for judge of the state supreme court in a district which includes five of the counties comprising his circuit judicial district. He became a candidate since the state primary election, and has not resigned his position on the circuit bench. Had he resigned the circuit judgeship previous to the primary election a candidate could then have been chosen to fill the vacancy, and his successor could have been elected at the coming general election without additional cost of the taxpayers. Failing to do that, however, his election to the supreme bench, which would make his resignation then necessary, would involve the holding of an extra primary to choose caudidates and a special election to fill the vacancy. This, it is estimated, would cost the taxpayers of the counties comprising the circuit, no less than $23,000, for no other reason than that the judge of one court wished to step out of that into a higher one, and was not willing to take any chances, and kept the position he had until the higher one was assured.

This case, as we have said, illustrates the costliness of present party methods of filling the offices. The double election system is purely a party affair. The first election is for no other purpose than to enable the parties to decide among their own men, and the general public, not considered in a party sense, has no interest in it whatever, but the expense. No such thing was ever thought of by the framers of the national Constitution or of the constitutions of the older states. It had its birth in the strength of the party prejudice and the desire of the parties to perpetuate their rule. We may be writing what is unpopular, for our readers are all more or less partisan, and the primary elections are a fad now, but it doubles the cost of filling the public offices solely for the benefit of the party organization.

The case in question also shows a weakness that legislation should correct. The holder of one office should not be eligible to become a candidate for another, without surrendering the one he holds in time for his successor to be chosen at the approaching election. Of course, the voters of the district in question have the power to save themselves that extra taxation by defeating their over-aspiring circuit judge. But such contingencies should be prohibited by law.

There is no such thing as good business without a good system, nor business men without a business system. Farmers have not been business men because they had no business system—the middlemen had the system. The F. S. E. makes business men of farmers by giving them a business system.

Smiles

That Was All

Father—Am I to understand there is something between you and that fellow that comes here so often—something that I would have to consider too contemptible to think about?

Daughter.—There is nothing between us but you, papa.

Only a Little While

Judge—What is the charge against this old man?

Officer—Stealing brimstone, your honor; he was fixing to spray his orchard.

Judge—Stealing brimstone! Well, old man, if you would wait a little longer you would have plenty of brimstone without stealing it.

Look Alike

Guest—Waiter, who is that sad, downcast-looking man over at the next table?

Waiter—I don't know his name, sir, but he's a Taft or a Clark man. You can't tell them apart now.

Dust in His Pants

Wife, with dust brush in hand—Dear, I do wish you would take Willie out of doors, when you spank him; just see how full of dust the room is.

He Lied About It

"Mary, I do believe my husband is a big fibber."

"What makes you think so?"

"He has told me several times that if I didn't quit doing like I do he would kill himself, and he has never done anything of the kind!"

She Succeeded

Little Eva did not want to go to bed, so her father said he would take her up to her room and lie down with her until she went to sleep. In a little while mamma heard Eva's feet pattering down the stairs, and the little girl, with hand raised, whispered, "Be quiet, mamma, "I've got papa to sleep at last!"

Would Sleep Raw

Little Willie had just got to wearing pants, when his mother took him on a visit to his uncle's but forgot his night clothes. When night came his little cousin loaned him one of her night gowns, but he rejected it indignantly, saying, "I won't wear women's clothes, even if I have to go to bed raw."

An Early Death

"Dinah, how old was your mother when she died?"

"I can't remember, sah; she died a long time before I was born."

The Parlor Was Different

Girl, to her young gentleman visitor—I don't much like our short way of spelling.

Visitor—What do you object to?

Girl—Take parlor, for instance. Having "u" in it makes all the difference in the world.

As a Kindness

"Why do you argue that way with your wife; don't you know she won't yield a point?"

"Of course I do, but I must do something to please her."

It Was Cut

"I thought you told me this was cut glass."

"And so it was. In arranging our sale we cut it from $1 to 75 cents."



She Lost Out

Mrs. B.—It doesn't always pay to husband one's resources.

Mrs. W.—Why not?

Mrs. B.—Well, I judge so from Mrs. Goodthing's experience. She let her husband have the $10,000 she inherited from her grandmother and he lost it all in speculation.

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects. Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers

Minimum Prices

We believe the following are fair and equitable minimum prices for the crops mentioned We believe conditions of supply and demand are such that these prices will be paid before the next crops are produced. Certain it is that if producers will hold their crops and ask these prices they will be paid, because the world of consumers cannot get along without them. The farm price will be the minimum price less freight and a fair commission to the handler.

CONTROLLED MARKETING COMPELLS THE PRICE — KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS STAR

NOTE.—Some readers do not understand that the F. S. E. names minimum prices, below which crops should not be sold, but does not attempt to name maximum prices. This accounts for the lower than present market prices in some articles. The minimum prices are decided as soon as the crops are harvested and we can say that at that time not one crop could be sold at the price. Since then all but wheat and cotton have gone to the minimum or beyond it.

1911 CROPS

All prices at Chicago unless stated to contrary.

WHEAT—No. 2 red	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 northern spring at Minneapolis	1.30
CORN—No. 2 white	.75
OATS—No. 2 white	.55
BARLEY—Good malting	1.00
BUCKWHEAT—At home market	.90
RYE	1.00
HAY—Choice timothy, ton	$22@24
POTATOES—Choice	.85
BEANS, Pea	2.50
COTTON—New crop, to grower	.13
BROOMCORN—Choice Illinois, ton	$150@175
Choice Oklahoma, ton	125@150
CATTLE—Good to choice steers at Indianapolis	$7.50@8.50
HOGS—Best heavies, 210 lbs. and upward, at Indianapolis	7.50@8.00
Common to good lights, 125 to 150 lbs.	7.00 7.50

Advice

Hold all crops that are not selling at the minimum prices or above. Market only while the price will be paid. Watch the market and this department and stop as soon as the price declines below the Minimums. Old readers know that it pays to act on our advice. We have been giving advice about prices and marketing for nine years and the mistakes have been the rare exceptions. No matter what you think of the minimum prices and our advice now, you will make more money if you respect them. Help to get this paper in the hands of all your neighbors.

POTATOES.—Our readers should not have any now, we advised gradual marketing and warned against lower prices when the new crop came in from the south. If you have any left, better sell them for the best you can get. If a member of the F. S. E., sell through the Equity System.
HAY.—Market any surplus that you have. It should have been done before.

THE spring following an unusually severe winter could hardly have been more against farm operations. This refers to nearly the whole country east of the Rocky Mountains. The result has been a decreased acreage of oats, and an unusual delay in putting in the corn crop. We believe the acreage of corn will ultimately be the largest ever put in, but the lateness of plowing and planting, then the cold, wet weather to which the seed of weak vitality was subjected has made the poorest stand known in many years. Replanting of early planted fields is general. While it will help, the final outcome is rarely as good as if the first planting would have come satisfactory. The cold, wet weather has, however, been beneficial to wheat and grass. The hay crop promises good with a decreased acreage and the price is going down from the high marks held for several months; this because of good pasturage and good hay prospects. Wheat has improved very much. Many fields that looked sorry in April, now promise a fair yield, but there are a great many more that were abandoned. Such abandoned acreage aomunts to about six and a half million acres of winter wheat.

All grains show a moderate to big decrease in visible supply. Wheat leads with nearly five and a half million bushels in this country and the astounding decrease of over eighteen million bushels in Canada. At this writing we do not know how to account for such an enormous decrease in our neighboring country. It is interesting to know that of the visible supply of wheat—41,446,000 bushels—33,213,000 bushels are in three markets and on the lakes (Minneapolis, 12,961,000 bushels; Duluth, 5,657,000 bushels; Chicago, 12,397,000 bushels, and "on the lakes," 2,192,000 bushels).

The price of wheat is lower than two weeks before, but we believe the conditions of supply and demand, and the control of the remaining supply as well as the prospect of the crop, are such that the price will be higher. We recommend marketing around $1.20 to $1.25 in the leading markets.

Especial attention is called to the prices of wheat, corn and oats a year ago and the present time. See the tables below. We do not print the export figures, but it is worth while to know that the exports of wheat increased under the stimulus of higher prices, being for the week ending May 16, half a million bushels more than the corresponding week last year.

Read our "Advice" above.

The following figures tell the balance of the market story.

Visible Supply

The visible supplies of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on May 11, 1912, with comparisons are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X indicates increase.)

	May 11, 1912. Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels	Change last year Bushels
WHEAT	41,446,000	—5,407,000	X 11,199,000	X 14,069,000	—2,772,000
CORN	8,241,000	—1,982,000	— 921,000	— 6,006,000	—3,597,000
OATS	11,080,000	—2,451,000	— 799,000	— 165,000	—1,659,000
BARLEY	1,199,000	— 366,000	— 136,000	— 1,866,000	— 388,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 35,219,000 bushels. This is 18,453,000,000 bushels less than two weeks before, but 19,840,000 bushers more than the United States' visible supply, but it was about 6,000,000 bushels less on May 11.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on May 22, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	May 22	2 Wks. before	A Yr. before
WHEAT, No. 2, RED			
Chicago	1.14@1.15¾	1.17@1.18½	99
St. Louis	1.18@1.20	1.22@1.24	95
Kan. City	1.16@1.17	1.16@1.17	88
Cincinnati	1.20@1.22	1.21@1.23	93
New York	1.23½	1.23	97

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.16⅝; No. 1 northern, $1.15⅞@1.16⅛. Two weeks before, $1.17⅜, $1.14⅝ and @1.18¼, respectively.

CORN, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	81½@82½	80½@81	54
St. Louis	84 @85	82 @82½	55
Kan. City	82 @82½	79 @80	51½
Cincinnati	85 @86	81 @82	54
New York	85½	86¾	62
OATS, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	54½@55½	57¾@58½	35
St.L Louis	55½@56	57	35½
Kan. City	54½	56 @57	36
Cincinnati	57 @58	58 @58½	35
New York	62	62½	41

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed May 22, 1912, and two weeks before as follows:

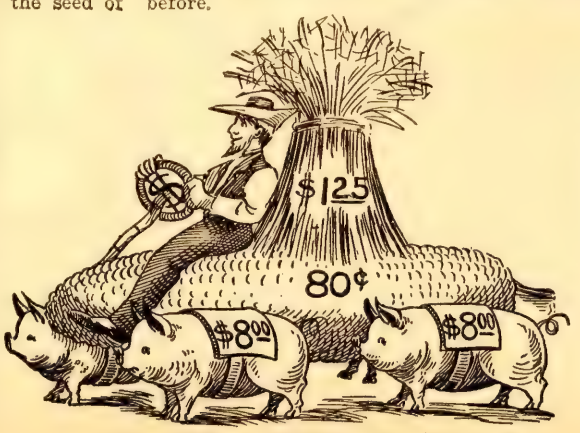
WHEAT—May, $1.15½; July, $1.10⅝; September, $1.05½; December, $1.05½. Two weeks before, $1.17?, $1.14⅜ and $1.10¼, respectively.

CORN—May, 82c; July, 77c; September, 74⅛c; December, 63¾c.

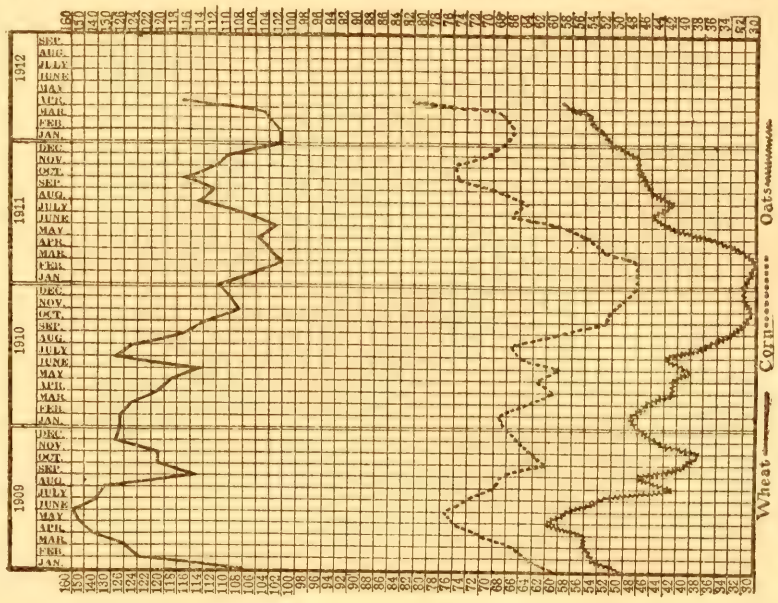
OATS—May, 53⅞c; July, 50⅝c; September, 42⅝c; Decebmer, 43½c.

Cotton

New York, May 22—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling uplands, 11.60c; middling gulf, 11.85c. Two weeks before, closed 11.80c and 12.05c, respectively. The price is $4.15 a cwt. lower than a year before.



THIS FARMER ACCEPTED THE ADVICE OF UP-TO-DATE FARMING AND HE MARKETS THROUGH THE EQUITY SYSTEM.



This chart shows the highest monthly cash price for the three leading grains at Chicago, for a period, 1909 to April, 1912, inclusive. It will be continued for years, adding to it each month. Notice how the prices follow each other up and down, displaying a remarkable sympathy for each other. The figures on right and left margins are prices in cents.

Live Stock

Indianapolis Market, May 22, 1912

CATTLE—Range of day's paying prices for steers	$5.00@7.50
Good to choice steers, 1,300 lbs. and up	8.25@8.65
Common to medium steers, 900 lbs. and up	7.00@7.75
HOGS—Range of day's paying prices	4.00@7.80
Best heavies	7.00@7.90
Common to choice lights	7.15@7.60

The prices of cattle are a little lower than two weeks before. The prices of hogs are about the same as two weeks before.

Chicago Produce Market

May 22, 1912

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets.

We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparison.

OLD POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year.
Monday	79	70	42
Tuesday	47	27	25
Wednesday	44	54	21
Total, 3 days	170	151	88

Market is quiet and steady at yesterday's prices. Some fancy Michigan stock was held at higher than market quotations, but did not sell. Dealers are cleaning up accumulations, and sales were made as low as 95c for stock beginning to show rot. The necessity of disposing of stale stock, now that the weather is becoming warmer, is urgent, and has more or less effect on the market. It is expected values will do better once accumulations have all been cleared.

Sales reported were: Wisconsin, sacked —1 car at 95c; 3 cars at $1.00; 2 cars at $1.03; 4 cars at $1.05.

Michigan, bulk—1 car at $1.10.

Per. bu. bulk or sacked, Minnesota or Wisconsin, Burbanks or Rurals, poor to good	$ .90@1.00
Choice	1.00@1.08
Fancy to extra fancy including Dusty Rurals	1.09@1.10
Bulk, Michigan, Rurals, fair to good	1.00@1.05
Choice to fancy	1.06@1.10

NEW POTATOES—Of barrel stock from Florida the offerings are smaller. Fine goods held firmly. Of hampers the offerings also seem smaller. The heavy shipments from Florida are probably over. Some Texas are offered and it is quite likely that for some time the main supply will come from that quarter. For nice, uniform stock of any kind there is a steady good selling market. Stock not well put up or of the No. 2 kind does not sell so well.

Barrels, Florida, white, No. 1	$6.25@....
No. 2 depending on quality	5.00@5.25
Small, not properly put up	4.00@4.25
Culls	3.50@3.75
Hampers, Florida, red, No. 1	2.15@2.25
No. 2	1.65@1.75
White, No. 1	1.90@2.00
No. 2	1.40@1.50
Louisiana, red, small, and not good appearance	1.50@1.75

The price of old potatoes is about 10c lower than two weeks before, but about 60c higher than a year ago. The price of new potatoes is practically the same as two weeks before.

BEANS—The market is ruling firm. Demand very good for pea beans. Stocks only moderate and in few hands. Other kinds rule steady. Some business doing in these but it is not at all important.

Pea Beans—	
Hand-picked, choice, dry	$2.85@2.90
Prime	2.70@2.75
Mediums nominally about same as Pea beans.	
Red kidneys, dry, choice	2.90@3.00
Good but not uniform	2.50@2.75
White kidney	3.00@....
Brown Swedish, long	2.60@2.75
Round	2.75@2.80
Limas, per 100 lbs.	6.37½@....

The price of all beans is 20 to 30 cents a bushel higher than two weeks before except limas are 50c a cwt. higher than two weeks before.

HAY—Receipts, 2,071 tons. Market quiet. Offerings large and demand only fair.

Choice Timothy Hay	$26.50@27.00
No. 1 Timothy	25.00@25.50
No. 2 Timothy	23.00@24.00
No. 3 Timothy	18.00@21.00
Kansas and Oklahoma Prairie, choice	24.00@25.00

The price of timothy hay is $2 a ton lower than two weeks before.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $11.50 @12.00. Oat Straw at $10.50@11.00. Wheat Straw at $9.50@10.00.

The price of all straw is $1 a ton higher than two weeks before.

BROOM CORN—There are no fresh receipts to speak of, but supply is fair. Trade is very moderate. Best grades hold steady and common grades easy.

Per ton, Illinois corn	$120.00@180.00
Oklahoma	90.00@150.00

The price is unchanged from two weeks before.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This Week Cases	Last Week Cases	Last Year Cases
Monday	20,581	25,997	25,017
Tuesday	29,291	33,290	27,914
Wednesday	19,047	30,002	21,130
Total	68,919	89,289	74,061

There is only a moderate demand, and trade is not very good in fact, there is a general report of a slack business in all positions. Consumption holds up fairly well, but the order and speculative demand is slower than of late. The receipts show some falling off, but are fairly liberal and exceed consumptive requirements, and the excess is placed in storage. The offerings of storage packed are meeting with limited demand and are slow.

The following quotations were established by the Butter and Egg Board:

Miscellaneous lots, cases returned—eggs which will not grade—16@17c, depending on quality.

Ordinary Firsts quotable at 16@16½c.

"Firsts" quotably 17½@18c a dozen.

Checks quotably 12c a dozen.

Dirties quotably 14@14½c a dozen.

Storage packed steady. Firsts were quotable at 18¾@19¼c.

The price is the same as two weeks before.

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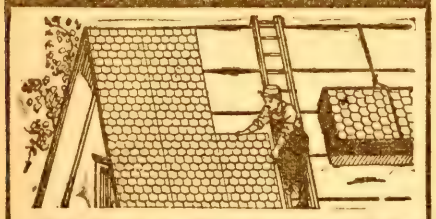
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Hay Harvest

HAY harvest will be here just about on time whether the corn has been plowed over or not. Don't wait too long to get ready for it. Have the machinery in perfect order. See about the guards, the sickle bar and the sections. The guards are too much neglected. Sharp guards are as necessary as sharp sections. Have all the parts properly adjusted so that everything will work smooth. That is the way to save the team.

The first crop of clover is not expected to be a seed crop; do not wait too long to get into it. As soon as wilted blooms begin to appear go after it. Successful curing is the most important matter. If very heavy it is well to stir it some in the field. After it has wilted it may be raked in windrows, and then stirred a little later so as to give it as much sunshine as possible in the shortest possible time. Cut in the morning and thus work up in the afternoon, shocking late in the evening. We would not let it stay out more than one night in fair weather. Clover hay may be mowed away in the barn or shed much greener than people usually believe. If well wilted it will cure nicely in the barn. But it must be entirely dry so far as outside moisture, dew or rain, is concerned.

If the timothy is to be threshed for seed, of course, it must be allowed to ripen, but, as is well known, the hay will then be inferior. If cut only for hay, cut it while in bloom. It then has all the sweetness and tenderness of the growing grass. Allow it to cure fairly well in the swath, and after being raked a little more sunshine will do it good. If to stand a few days in the shock, the shocks should be large and well put up. If to be stacked we prefer to stack from the windrow, but the stacking must be done with great care, and the stacker must be given time. This warning is particularly necessary when the shocks are drawn to the stacks. Two strong pitchers are then likely to roll up double forkfuls, and almost bury the stacker, who to get away with the surplus will pile it in any way, and a leaky stack is liable to be the result.

Finally, we urge, save the hay, and in the best possible condition. Feed will be high for another year, at least.



HOME AND FAMILY OF MR. A. MILLO, LACONA, IA. THERE IS NOT MUCH DANGER OF THESE BOYS LEAVING THE FARM. PHOTO BY DAWSON.

THE 1912 WHEAT CROP

THE Department of Agriculture reports that on May 1 the acreage of winter wheat to be harvested in this country was 25,744,000 acres, which is 3,418,000 acres less than the area harvested last year, and 6,469,000 acres less than was sown last fall, which means that that number of acres of last fall sowing is so complete a failure that it will not be harvested.

The average condition May 1, was 79.7 per cent., which is 5.5 per cent. below the last ten-year average. The May 1 condition indicates a yield of about fourteen and a half bushels per acre, or a total crop of 370,714,000 bushels, or 14 per cent. less than the crop of last year.

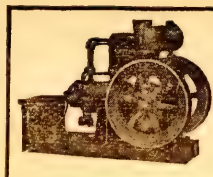
These figures, of course, are only indications, as conditions between May 1 and harvest may change for the worse or better.

Illinois shows the largest percentage of abandonment and indicates that more than half the wheat sown in Illinois last fall will not be harvested and the condition of the remainder is only 52 per cent., the lowest condition shown except in Indiana, which is also 52 per cent. Indiana's abandonment is placed at 49.5 per cent., nearly half. The least abandonment is in Texas, only one and a half per cent., and the condition there May 1 was 93 per cent. Oregon shows next least abandonment, 1.6 per cent., and the condition in that state May 1 was 100, or perfect.

BACTERIA FOR ALFALFA SOIL

Alfalfa needs a certain kind of bacteria in the soil to give the best results. These bacteria live on the roots of the plants, and give off as a by-product the nitrogen which the plant needs. This is an example of co-operation in nature.

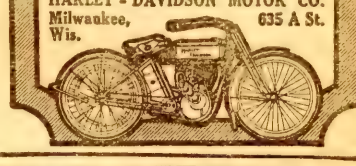
In the soils where sweet clover has grown, these bacteria are usually present. If they are not, it is sometimes necessary to get soil from some field where alfalfa is growing, or some sweet clover soil, and scatter it over the alfalfa patch. This is called "inoculating the soil."



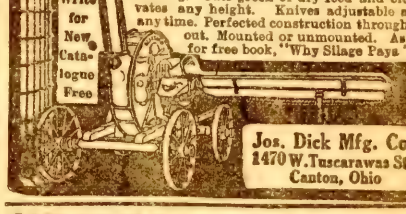
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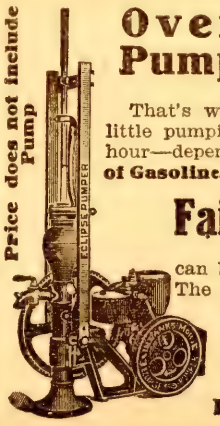


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No Waste at All

THE cheapest feed for any live stock on your farm is ensilage. I can say without a doubt that the silo is a good and paying investment, as the corn can be harvested and canned up in the very best stage and when the days are long and generally fine weather to work. It can be put in the silo cheaper than it can be harvested any other way, as it saves shocking and only has to be handled once and that settles it until you want to feed it, and then it is stored in such a small place and handy to feed. The corn can be cut right down to the ground and there is no waste at all as the stalk and cobs and all are eaten with a relish. I am sure I can feed twice as much stock from the same land as I could before I got my silos. I have had one silo, this is the fourth season, and I put up the second one two years ago. I feed beef cattle from the one in the basement of the barn and the other is on the ground floor and we feed dairy cows and our horses and cattle from it. I have fed from one to three carloads of steers for market each season since I have had a silo. This winter I marketed three carloads of steers at Chicago on January 12th, and I still have 60 head of cows and stock cattle, which I intend to carry through the winter, and I think I have plenty of feed to take them through, and I have six work horses and two mule colts.

As to the profit in feeding steers, the main thing is to buy right and feed right and sell at the hight time. The cattle must have a comfortable place to lie down. This winter has been severe to feed since December 1st. The ensilage is a fine feed for dairy cows and is the cheapest feed one can get. Of course, you should feed some ground feed with it for a balanced ration, though it saves buying so much ground feed. They will eat so little hay as the silage is bulky and fills them up. Some ask me, do you put in corn and all? I say, yes, sure, and they look surprised and say, isn't that expensive? I tell them I only wish there was more corn in it.

The nice part of it is, the corn all goes through the cattle and goes back on the land in such fine shape that it is worth a whole lot for keeping up the farm, and I value the feed very much for growing young stock. There is no danger of indigestion. We are dairying upon a small scale as we have not the help to run any more cows. We milked an average of about ten cows last year and in the year 1909 we sold 2,288 pounds of butter and received $522 for it at the grocery, and the grocer had customers for it. We had a great deal of butter and milk and I value the separated milk worth a great deal for calves and pigs. Our cows are very common and some of them were just baby cows, not two years old. I can say that my farm is getting better all the time in place of running down since I have had the silo. I am sure that I can produce twice as much upon it now as I could when I bought my first silo eight years ago. I fill my two silos this year with about twenty acres of corn and they will hold about 230 tons, and the price of feed is, hay $15 a ton and corn 56 cents a bushel. Silage is worth $5 a ton.—Ed. Goss, Rochester, Ind., in "Silo Profits."

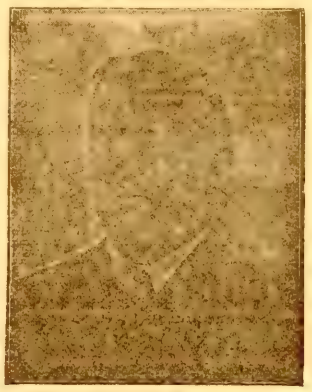
The reason why farmers have always used the Board of Trade and Produce and Cotton Exchange systems of marketing is because they had no system of their own. It is different now. The F. S. E. system is the farmers' own, owned by them; operated by them, for them.

INCOMPLETE MILKING BAD.

Incomplete milking not only robs the dairyman of the richest portion of the milk, the drippings, but damages the cow, tending to lessen her daily production and to shorten the period of lactation. It takes a little more time to draw the last pint of milk from the udder, but the time is well spent in view of the gain both to the cow and to its owner.

WATER SUPPLY IMPORTANT

Watch the water supply. Milk is 90 per cent. water, and if something hap pens to the supply so that the cows are forced to go without for a few hours, the drop in the milk flow will be astonishing. Heavy milkers are always heavy drinkers.



THE portrait of Mr. Robbins at the head of this article would hardly convince the reader that for thirty years he has been a successful horseman, stockman and farmer and always a student of animal culture. Any visitor to his 800-acre farm near Greensburg, Ind., who has seen his live stock has never failed to comment on their superb appearance and condition. Mr. Robbins' extensive knowledge of the ways and means necessary to keep his live stock "always on their feed," led to his discovery of SalTone as a great cure and preventive for the ailments of live stock.

John E. Robbins' hobby is Jersey cattle. He tells a story of employing two high-priced experts several years ago to scour certain sections of the country to secure a herd for him. After weeks they failed; then Mr. Robbins boarded an ocean liner, went to the Isle of Jersey, purchased and imported into this country one of the finest herds of Jerseys every brought through Uncle Sam's custom gates.

John E. Robbins was the winner, competing against the best herds in the world, of a majority of first prizes on Jerseys from 1897 to 1905, at the greater fairs and expositions. At the St. Louis World's Fair he won the prize awarded to exhibitor winning most money. His exhibits were all home bred except one cow. He is a member of the Jersey Cattle club, the American Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, Percheron Society of America, Indiana Sheep Breeders and Feeders Association, American Hampshire Swine Record Association, and salesman and marketer of high-bred stock throughout the United States.

A glance at his own stock proves that they take their own medicine, SalTone.

Getting Two Profits

Owner of These Prize Producers Uses Tubular Exclusively



Shrewd dairymen seize every chance for making two profits instead of one. That is why they make the most money. They buy heavy milking cows because such cows make an extra profit which no other cows can make. They use

SHARPLES
Tubular Cream Separators

exclusively because Tubulars have twice the skimming force of others, skim twice as clean and make an extra profit no other separator can make. Mr. John A. Ness, Maple Grove Farm, Auburn, Maine, is a veterinary surgeon, breeder and importer of fine stock, and owner of the high-producing Ayrshires shown above. He is but one of many who shrewdly pocket Tubular "Velvet"—the extra profit only Tubulars can make. He says:

"I have used the Sharples Tubular Separator seven years. Have recently purchased a larger one, a turbine-driven Tubular. The Tubular has given entire satisfaction."

The remarkable dairy Tubular contains no disks to wear or wash, or injure cream. Guaranteed forever.

Do You Want a Free Trial? Do you want to exchange your present machine in part payment for a Tubular? If so, write for Catalog 136

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA.

Branches: Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Dallas, Tex.; Toronto, Canada; Winnipeg, Canada. Agencies Everywhere.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

More Than 1,375,000 Now In Use

Those Who KNOW Buy De Laval Separators

Creamerymen—Because they are experts in the handling of cream and know by long experience that the De Laval skims cleanest and wears longest. That is why 98% of the World's creameries use the De Laval exclusively.

Experienced Dairymen—The De Laval is the universal favorite among big dairymen. They know that no other separator will give them such satisfactory service.

Old De Laval Users—Whenever a man who has used an old model De Laval decides to purchase a later style machine he invariably buys another De Laval.

Men Who Investigate — If anyone takes the time to investigate the merits of the various cream separators, either by finding out from other users what kind of service their machines have given or by testing other machines out against the De Laval, the chances are a hundred to one that his choice will be the De Laval.



More De Laval machines are in use than any other make. There is a reason. Any De Laval Agent will tell you why, or write to the nearest De Laval office below.

Easiest to turn, easiest to wash, skims the cleanest lasts the longest

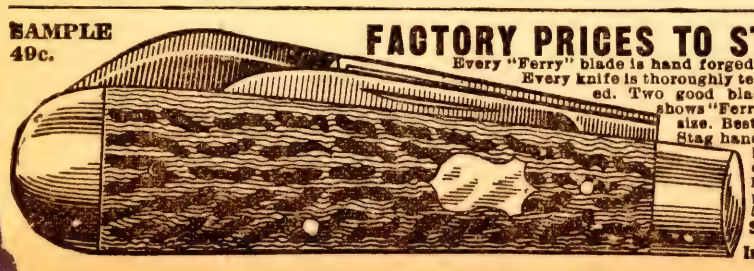
SOONER OR LATER YOU WILL BUY A DE LAVAL

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

SAMPLE 49c.

FACTORY PRICES TO START YOU



Every "Ferry" blade is hand forged from razor steel. Every knife is thoroughly tested and warranted. Two good blades. Illustration shows "Ferry's Special" exact size. Best all 'round knife. Stag handle, strong, durable. We will send one of these 75c knives at special price 49c, postpaid, 5 for $2.10.

S.E. Ferry, Dept. 8 Indianapolis, Ind.

$15.95 AND UPWARD AMERICAN SEPARATOR



SENT ON TRIAL, FULLY GUARANTEED. A new, well made, easy running separator for $15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; heavy or light cream. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, obtain our handsome free catalog. Address,

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1149 BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

This Low Priced Cooler COOLS MILK QUICKLY and insures you against loss from sour milk.



CHAMPION MILK COOLER

Simply made. Does its work well. Easy to clean as a pail. Saves its cost in a month.

The CHAMPION is not corrugated, insist on the genuine CHAMPION. Write for description and prices.

Sold at supply Houses, Creameries or direct from us.

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WE BUY SEEDS Farmers — if you have choice Timothy and Blue Grass for sale send us samples and name quantity and price asked. Adress

O. K. SEEDS STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.



GET THESE BOOKS

If you raise stock for profit, you ought to read the latest edition of "Why Silage Pays." It is packed with surprising facts of profit-making possibilities in silage feeding, tells how and when to cut, gives endorsements of well known breeders and authorities and shows the Blizzard Cutter which we guarantee. With this helpful book we include our 1912 catalog, describing and showing various sizes of our machines. Both books sent free on request. Get them now.

THE JOS. DUK MFG. CO., 1470 Tuscarawas St., Canton O.

CALVES. Raise Them Without Milk
Booklet Free.
J. W. BARWELL, Waukegan, Ill.

Milk Powder For Cows
Increases the milk flow 20 per cent. Formula 12c. 10,000 other formulas. list free. E. HAWSE. Morrison. Illinois



ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises. Cure the Lameness and stop pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. $2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 2 E free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the liniment for mankind. Reduces strained, torn ligaments, enlarged glands, veins or muscles—heals ulcers—allays pain. Price $1.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

$15.95 and Upward AMERICAN SEPARATOR

FREE TRIAL. FULLY GUARANTEED. Easy running. Easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, obtain our handsome free catalog. Address BOX 1149

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.



Make $25 to $50 Weekly

selling the Automatic Combination Tool in your home county. A Fence Builder's Tool, Post Puller, Lifting Jack, Vice, Wrench, etc. Used by Farmers, Teamsters, in Factories, Mills, Mines, etc. Weight 24 lbs. Capacity 3 tons. No experience necessary. Free instruction. Write for special offer to live agents. Send no money. Name county where you live.

AUTOMATIC JACK COMPANY
Box 168 Bloomfield, Ind.

SAY: "UP-TO-DATE DID IT," When Writing to Advertisers

TO SECURE THE BEST BUTTER

TO PRODUCE the best butter I think good grade Jersey or Guernsey cattle, kept in a clean stable and regularly milked, are the first requisites. Next is to have the cream properly ripened and a temperature of just 62 degrees maintained during churning. At this temperature we are sure not to make a soft, salvy butter, says a writer in an exchange. It is necessary to keep the cream free from anything that would taint or flavor it, and above all to have everything around the dairy and milk house sweet and clean. I have always sold butter to private customers on Saturday; just enough to keep them supplied during the week. I have never received less than twenty-five cents a pound, and often have had the price go to thirty-five cents. Usually I averaged forty pounds a week during the summer. I have had the good fortune never to need artificial coloring. The breed and feed have a good deal to do with this.

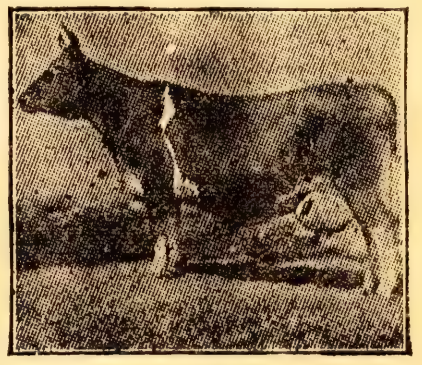
GUARD CHEESES BY PARAFFIN

NEARLY all cheese of the cheddar type made in the United States is paraffined before it reaches the public. Yet it is not more than six years since it became a general practice and less than ten that paraffining to protect from loss of weight was first brought to the attention of cheese handlers.

At first the process was in order to improve the appearance, but when it was found that the protecting coat of paraffin to a great extent prevented the considerable loss of weight by evaporation it became the usual treatment. A circular, No. 181, Bureau of Animal Industry, recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture discussing the methods and results of paraffining cheese concludes that it is an effective way of preventing losses in weight and the growth of mold; that for one to ten seconds in a paraffin bath at 220 degrees F. is sufficient; that treatment on the third day after coming from the press gives the best results; and that cheese should not be allowed to remain in a warm curing room for more than one day after paraffining.

STOCK RAISING IN THE SOUTH-EAST

THERE is lying before us a pamphlet with the above title. In view of the constant stream of letters that poured into our office the past winter from subscribers asking where they could buy hay, grain and mill feed for their stock, this pamphlet has a special significance. Its special significance is in the claims, well supported, too, that live stock can be produced much cheaper in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Florida than in the northern states. Some reasons advanced for this claim are the short and mild winters and pasturage nearly the year around. As large crops of corn can be grown as anywhere. One-third of the region grows bluegrass. A large part is suited to timothy and the clovers flourish. Particularly alfalfa makes fine yields. No other section of the country has so many valuable native grasses. Good water is in abundance everywhere. Also markets are close and numerous. Farms of small or large areas can be had in all of these states at prices much less than prevail in less favored sections of the north.



Ever desirous of giving good advice to our readers we do not hesitate to urge those who want to change their homes, those seeking a new home and those seeking a good investment to write to M. V. Richards, land and industrial agent of Southern Railway, Washington, D. C., for particulars.

DEVELOPING MILK PERIODS

THE length of the milking period of a cow depends largely on the breed, the individual characteristics of the cow and her feed. It is generally believed by dairymen, however, that the length of the first milking period of a heifer will influence the milking periods of her life, and to this end the first milking period is prolonged as long as possible.

In developing a milker the plan is to keep up the milk flow clear up to within two or three weeks of calving the second time in order to fix the habit of long milking periods. The milk drawn will often be in too small amounts to pay for the time and trouble spent in getting it. If the heifer comes of good stock it is well to give the plan a trial at any rate.

What do you know about the great possibilities in Canada? Ask E. L. Thornton, General Agent Canadian Pacific Railway. He will send you valuable books. Address E. L. Thornton, 112 W. Adams St., Chicago. Mention that you read UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING own 1,104,000 cows. Think of it! This is 6.7 cows for each subscriber. Any farmer with three or more cows should have a cream separator. Send for catalog 136 describing an efficient separator. Address Sharples Separator Co., W. Chester, Pa.

Any reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING who wants the best razor made can get one for 30 days' trial; then pay for it if it suits better than any other razor you ever had. Write the John D'Orcy Co., Dept. 35, St. Louis, Mo.

Dynamite is a wonderful aid to farmers and orchadists. Its uses are not new. In some localities it has been used for tree planting ten to fifteen years. But it is now becoming more generally known as a farm help. If you care to know how dynamite can aid you, write for free book No. 211, to the DuPont Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.

NOW is the Time to Feed SalTone and Prevent Infection from Worm Eggs

Grazing animals pick up from the grass, the eggs that LATER hatch out stomach and intestinal worms. Animals on pasture are usually in good condition. But it is at this time that they are infected with the worms that later pull them down.

SalTone Destroys the Eggs as well as the Worms

SalTone will destroy and carry off these eggs, or kill the worms after they hatch out.

SalTone is not only a sure worm CURE, but it is a wonderfully effective PREVENTIVE. And an ounce of prevention, you know, is always worth a pound of cure.

SalTone Proof

SalTone is all you claim it to be. I lost one hog after getting SalTone and CURED TWENTY-FIVE that had the thumps in its worst stage. Your SalTone is all right.

MIKE DISSER,
Montgomery, Ind.
R. F. D. 3,



More Proof

I have been using SalTone and am very much pleased with it. My colts and other stock are all doing well as a result of feeding this tonic.

STERLING R. HOLT,
Maywood, Ind.
Owner of "Sidney Dillon" and other racing horses.

Find enclosed money order in payment for SalTone. I feel very grateful to you for the 60-day offer that allowed me to try SalTone. I fed the SalTone you sent to four head of horses with the very best results. I think SalTone is far superior to any of the stock foods on the market today.

T. J. PLUMMER, Sparkville, Ind.

SalTone is the best stock medicine I ever tried, and I have tried most of them. It will cure a cough and the thuumps, for I had a good experience with it. I will probably want more as soon as this is gone. I have told my neighbors about SalTone and they are going to try some.

EDDIE MOTHER, Patriot, Ind.

SALTONE
TRADE MARK

J. E. Robbins, Pres, The J. E. Robbins Co., Greensburg, Ind. (UF6112)

Send me a sixty-days' supply of *SalTone*. After 60 days I will report result and pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, the charge against me is to be cancelled.

Name .....

P. O. .....

Shipping Sta. .....

State .....

Hogs ....Sheep ....Cattle .... Horses....
Give Number of Animals

My Liberal Offer: Send No Money—Just the Coupon

SalTone is nature's tonic, conditioner and worm destroyer for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, because both the salt and the vegetable tonics from which it is compounded are exactly what instinct would lead an animal to try to find for itself.

I want every farmer and stockman to TRY Saltone for 60 days at MY RISK. I want you to SEE with your OWN eyes its wonderful power. I stand the loss—NOT you—if SalTone fails, in ANY way, to do all I claim for it.

Send no money, simply fill out and mail the coupon—TODAY. There's only a small freight charge to pay when it arrives. Get YOUR trial supply and TEST SalTone on half your animals. Then let the results decide if SalTone will make you more money—more successful.

The coupon allows you to make this test without risking one penny. You have all to gain—nothing to lose. Send it TODAY.

The John E. Robbins Co.

John E. Robbins, Pres. **Greensburg, Indiana**

PRICES 10 lbs., 75c; 20 lbs., $1.25; 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $5.00; 200 lbs., $9.00; 300 lbs., $13.00. Never sold in bulk; always in trade-marked "SalTone" packages.

The Road to Providence

By MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS

Copyright 1910 Bobbs-Merrill Co.

The Road to Providence began in April 15th number. Back numbers will be mailed for two cents each.

With a glance out of the side of her eyes from under her lowered lashes in the direction of Doctor Mayberry in his stern attitude, the singer lady cautiously veered around to the rear of the insulted grandee, and, grasping her fluffy skirts in her free hand, she shook them out with a pleading "Shoo!"

Instantly a perfect whirlwind of spangled feathers veered around and faced the cascade of frills, and a volume of defiant hisses fairly filled the air. Teether squealed and Miss Wingate retreated to the bounds of the fence. The Doctor laughed in the most heartless manner, and still Spangles held her ground.

To make matters worse, Mother Mayberry's jovial voice, mingled with the shrill treble of the combined circus party, who were trying all at once to tell her the wonders of the adventure, could be distinctly heard in an increasing volume that told of their rapid approach. The situation was desperate, and the loss of Mother Mayberry's faith in her seemed inevitable to the nonplussed singer lady as she leaned against the fence with Teether over her shoulder. Then the instinct that is centuries old presented to her the wile that is of equal antiquity and, raising her purple eyes to the defenseless Doctor, she murmured in a voice of utter helplessness, into which was judiciously mingled a tone of perfect confidence:



"WHAT DO YOU THINK OF MOTHER'S PHILOSOPHY?"

"Please, sir, get her in for me."

The response to which, being forordained from the beginning of time, took Doctor Mayberry just one excited half-minute grab and shove to accomplish, at the end of which a ruffled but chastened Spangles was forced to assemble her family behind the bars of the despised coop.

"Well," said Mother Mayberry, as she hurried around the corner of the house with the depleted and milk-hungry Martin Luther trailing at her skirts, "did you make out to manage 'em? Why, ain't that fine; every one in and settled and Fuss-and Feathers in that end coop where I have been wanting her to be for a week, seeing Dominick have got so many more chickens and needs the larger barrel. I didn't depend on Tom Mayberry, but I did on you, Elinory. This just goes to show that if you put a little trust in people they are mighty apt to rise in the pan to the occasion. You all look like you've been having a real good time!"

CHAPTER IV

LOVE, THE CURE-ALL

EAT mill, thank ma'am, please, Mother Lady," demanded Martin Luther as he stood on the top step in front of Mother Mayberry, who, with Miss Wingate beside her, sat sewing away the early hours of the morning. A tiny blue-check shirt was taking shape under Mother's skilful fingers, and the singer lady was deep in the mysteries of the fore and aft of a minute pair of jeans trousers. The limitations of young Ez's wardrobe had necessitated the speedy construction of one for the little adopt, and Miss Wingate's education along the lines of needle control was progressing at what she considered a remarkable rate.

"Why, Martin Luther!" She looked down at him over a carefully poised needle. "How can you be hungry when you ate your breakfast not two hours ago?" she added with the intent to beguile him from his demand.

"All gone, thank ma'am, please," he answered, looking out from under his curl with a pathetic cast of his blue eyes, and at the same time spreading both hands over his entire vital region.

"I reckon maybe we'd better fill him up again," said Mother. "Them legs still look 'most too much like knitting needles to suit me, and I kinder want to feel him to be sure his stomick haven't growed to his backbone. Anyway, you can't never measure a boy's food by his size. Please run and get him a glass of buttermilk and a biscuit, child, while I finish setting in this sleeve. Let me see them britches legs 'fore you put 'em down. Dearie me, if you ain't gone and made 'em both for the same leg! Too bad, with all them pretty baste-stitches!"

"Oh!" gasped Miss Wingate in dismay; "have I ruined them?"

"No, indeed, just turn the left leg inside out and hem it up again—or you might make two more right legs to sew on to these. It would be a good thing to double one failing mistake up into two successes, wouldn't it? Often bad luck turned inside out makes a cap that fits plumb easy. While you fill the boy up, I'll cut out his other legs for you to baste right this time. Take a peep around the garden before you come back to see if Spangles have got her chickens in the wet weeds. I hadn't oughter let her pretty feathers make me distrust her, but it do." And Mother went placidly on with her sewing as she watched the girl and the tot go hand-in-hand down the path to the spring house under the hill. She had just placed in her sleeve and was regarding it with entire satisfaction, when the front gate clicked and she looked up with interest.

"Well, good morning, Mis' Mayberry," came in Bettie Pratt's hearty voice as she swung up the walk at a brisk pace. On one arm she held a bobbing baby in a white sunbonnet, a toddler clung to her skirts and a small boy trailed her with a puppy in his arms. She was buxom and rosy, was the Widow Pratt, with a dangerous dimple over the corner of her mouth, a decided come-hither in her blue eyes, and a smile that compelled a response.

"Why, Bettie, child, how glad I am to see you!" exclaimed Mother, rendering the smile from out over her glasses. "I didn't see you all day yesterday and not the day before, neither. But I put it down to a workhold on us both and didn't worry none. And now here you are, with some of the little folks! Here's a empty spool for little Bettie," and she held out the treasure to the toddler, who sidled up to her knee with confidence to grasp the gift.

"I told Pattie Hoover if she would stay at home this morning and clean up some like her Pa wants her to that I'd let my Clara May help her and would bring the baby on up here to get him outen the way. 'Lias come along to get you to look at his puppy's foot, and I want you to see if you don't think that the baby have fatted up some since I've took holt and helped Pattie with the feedin' and carin' of him."

"He have that," answered Mother heartily. "I can tell it without even feeling of his legs. You've got the growing hand with babies, Bettie, and I'm glad you don't hold it back from this little half-orphant. I don't know what the poor little Hoovers would do without you!"

"That's what poor Mr. Hoover says," answered Bettie with the utmost unconsciousness. "Show Mis' Mayberry the puppy's foot, 'Lias."

"Why, the pitiful little thing!" exclaimed Mother when the small, brown, crushed paw was presented for her inspection. "What happened to it?"

"Mr. Petway's horse stepped on it—he didn't care. He just got in the buggy and went on. I'm a-going to kill him with a gun when I get one." Tears of rage and grief welled up in 'Lias eyes, but he chocked them back with a resolution that boded ill for Mr. Petway when the time of reckoning came.

"You mustn't talk that way, 'Lias, though it are a shame," said Mother as she looked closely at the injured paw. "The bone's all crushed. I'll tell you what to do; just take him around to Doctor Tom's office and he'll fix it in no time for you,

(Continued on Page 15)



The Tree System—The Bell System

A NOBLE tree thrives because the leaves, twigs, branches, trunk and roots are all working together, each doing its part so that all may live.

Neither the roots nor the branches can live without the other, and if the trunk is girdled so that the sap cannot flow, the tree dies.

The existence of the tree depends not only on the activity of all the parts, but upon their being always connected together in the "tree system."

This is true also of that wonderful combination of wires, switchboards, telephones, employes and subscribers which helps make up what is called the Bell Telephone System.

It is more than the vast machinery of communication, covering the country from ocean to ocean. Every part is alive, and each gives additional usefulness to every other part.

The value of telephone service depends not only on the number of telephones, but upon their being always connected together, as in the Bell System.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

Ever-Sharp Shears FREE

Dear to the heart of every woman—a pair of finest shears that are always sharp. Send for a pair free; see offer



The Patent Tension Spring keeps them always sharp and enables the user to cut anything from wet tissue paper to the heaviest cloth. The tension on the rivet can be set so that any kind of material intended to be cut with shears can be cut with perfect ease, without tiring the hand.

The illustration is 4 inches long, but the shears we offer are 8 inches in length. They are made from the best carbon steel which insures strength, and a keen cutting edge. The manufacturers guarantee quality of the material and workmanship in every pair

GUARANTEED FOR YEARS

My Offer One pair of these Shears will be sent free for your renewal or a new subscription, one year for 35 cents

J. A. Everitt, Editor, Indianapolis, Indiana

FREE TO YOU

THIS GREAT TELESCOPE 3½ FEET LONG 5 TO 10 MILE RANGE



I can say every time it is worth $10.00 to me. I can see cattle at 15 miles and a nickel 600 yds. T. S. Sessoms, Morgan Hill, Cal.

SEND NO MONEY.

Send Your Name and address—I want to send you a big, powerful telescope. Nothing so interesting. Enjoy it day and night. Entertain your friends. Interesting, instructive, useful on every farm. Examine fences, houses, stock at a distance. See friends and neighbors miles away. Young folks and old wild about it. Telescopes this size have sold for $5 to $8. We have already given away thousands. Measures closed, 12 ins. opens out OVER 3 1-2 FEET LONG. Brass bound, brass safety caps on ends. Big, powerful; 5 to 10 miles sight range. It will cost you NOTHING—NOT ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY IS REQUIRED. Send for our free offer. UP-TO-DATE, Dept. A Indianapolis, Ind.

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BEAUTIFYING THE GROUNDS

A LITTLE earlier in the season, no matter where we went, in country, town or village, the women and smaller children, and we are glad to say, sometimes the men and larger children, were busy at work beautifying the home grounds—cleaning up, making artistic beds, planting seeds, trimming shrubs, etc. How delightful an occupation and filled with such pleasing anticipations!

If this work has been neglected about any farm home, though it is now June, it is not too late to do it. The season is late anyway, and much may yet be done to beautify the home grounds. As a rule there is not enough use made of the wild flowers. A quarter of a century ago some girls moved with their parents from a town to a neglected farm. Eager for flowers, they brought in from the wood, blue bells, sweet williams and wild violets Those girls are now married and have homes of their own, with children about them old enough to vote, but this spring those beds of wild flowers were as beautiful, or even more luxuriant and beautiful, than they were the first season after they were planted. And a common lilac bush planted by the mother thirty years ago, was more beautiful this spring that it had ever been before. Work done to beautify the home is not a little matter. It may cheer and charm other generations, and be a standing monument to the good taste of those who did it. Make out UP-TO-DATE homes beautiful.

THE FREQUENT BATH

IT MUST be admitted that farmers are not so scrupulous as to personal cleanliness as are other people. The boys usually depend upon the "old swimmin' hole" for their baths; and the girls—well, they wash themselves sometimes. We have not inquired into the matter of the old folks.

The trouble is, the facilities for bathing are not very good in the average farm home. There is more room and need for improvement in this item than in almost any other. A scrupulously well kept skin, says an earnest writer, is usually associated with cultivated taste and a high degree of self-respect. But the benefit of the frequent bath is more than mere keeping clean. A cool bath in the morning raises the level of mental activity and increases the supply of energy. The stimulus of the reaction increases blood circulation, respiration is deepened, and the power to throw off disease is greatly increased.

THE WAR ON GERMS

WE SOMETIMES think not very well developed "scientists" are almost making themselves ridiculous in what they call their fight upon germs—disease germs, if the reader prefers. We hail with delight every new discovery that is calculated to benefit the human race, and there is no doubt but the discovery of germs is in that line and enables physicians to more intelligently treat disease, and perhaps to adopt more efficient means for disease prevention. But human beings are so prone to go to extremes that what they do sometimes is of doubtful benefit. There are, we presume, no more germs now than there were in the days of our fathers, and there are no fewer diseases. In fact, each year develops diseases that were not known before, and there is as great a demand for monuments and grave stones as there ever was. We are glad, though, that these scientists are zealous, but there is a zeal that is not according to knowledge.

The avowed aim of these scientific measures is the good of the human race, and that makes them commendable. The driving of drinking cups from the railroad trains and the schools in many states is to safeguard the people against germs and insure them better health and greater physical perfection. But would it not be well if this zeal for the human family could reach into other directions? How about becoming inoculated with fashion germs? That is not in your line—not good health, physical development of the human form divine? God made the foot the base of human mobility, and he shaped the ankle joint and the foot itself so that heel and toe should be on a comfortable level that the weight of the body might fall upon it in such a way as to be best sustained. Now note the high heeled shoe that lifts the heel an inch or two above the level and slides the weight upon the ball of the foot and brings the toes to an unnatural and uncomfortable angle of nearly forty-five degrees! We would rather our people would drink from a common cup in school or on trains, than to have them deform themselves in various ways they do in matters of dress.

"Children Teething"

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BLOOD is a juice of very special kind. —Goethe.

One thorn of experience is worth a whole wilderness of warning.
—Charles Kingsley.

Is It Food or Drugs

Housekeepers are beginning to realize that cheating the grocer and the butcher increases the druggist's bill. Many of the illnesses of the body are caused from improper feeding. Much of ill health may be fed out of the system by the use of well selected and prepared food.

It is not necessary to spend a great deal of the income on food, for cheap foods that are perfectly good and wholesome can be bought if the markets are watched. It is not necessary to dose the little people with drugs when they are troubled with constipation, for there are so many good fruits like figs, prunes, apples and oranges; but these are staples which must be of first quality.

When we buy cheap food it need not be poor food. The woman who pays twenty and twenty-five cents for a package of breakfast food which could be bought for two or three cents a package is not a good manager. Whole wheat right from the farm may be bought for two or three cents a pound, and there is as much of good wholesome food in it as in a bought package, if it is well cooked and served in as dainty a manner. Of course the cooking takes time and fuel, but it may be done in a fireless cooker or at a time when the fire is kept up for a long time

There are some women, we hope not many, who have so much leisure that they get little exercise, and in consequence are always ailing and taking drugs for some fancied illness. If tonics were thrown out of the window and that same window left open for the pure, sweet air to purify the room at night, health would stay. A woman with a hobby, something to take her out of doors, will not need a tonic to keep her well.

Nellie Maxwell

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The Day of My Death ..... *Elizabeth Stuart Phelps*
A Protracted Meeting .... *Mary E. Wilkins*
A Sailor's Yarn ..... *W. Clark Russell*
The Plain Miss Burnie ..... *Frances Hodgson Burnett*
The Moorhouse Tragedy .. *Jane G. Austin*
Jeanette ..... *May Agnes Fleming*
My Lady Damer ..... *Amelia E. Barr*
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WE RECEIVE good letters from our Cadet friends, and they come from everywhere. We are proud of both the letters and the writers, but to make room for as many letters as possible we must even shorten those we publish, and even then many must be left out.

DEAR CADETS: Father subscribed for UP-TO-DATE two years ago, and we both think it is a fine paper. We live 8 miles from the Las Vegas on a 640- acre ranch. Irrigation is practiced extensively here, and our principal crop is alfalfa, but other crops are barley, melons and asparagus. This is the home of asparagus, and it responds wonderfully to the salt lands in which is grows. Farming here is in its infancy, as the oldest place is only four years old. We can get any amount of water from 100 to 200 feet deep. We have one well flowing 60 miner's inches, enough water for 60 acres. The country is being developed fast. About 100 wells have been drilled, and all are flowing. It is quite a sight to any one who has not seen anything of the kind; and all the more so because it is on the desert where until four years ago nothing but sage brush grew. I would like very much to visit the east sometime. I am a native, 23 years old, and would like to exchange postals. I am also a camera fiend, and would also exchange pictures.—J. M. Miller, Las Vegas, Nevada.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Michigan girl. My father owns 160 acres here. We take three UP-TO-DATE papers at our house. Isn't that going some? I like that paper and enjoy reading the Cadet letters. We moved from Ohio here. I like that good old Buckeye state. I like out-door sports, especially horseback riding and fishing, though I don't get to fish very often as we live five miles from the nearest lakes. I am 19 years old, and would like to get letters or cards from the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all I get.—Martha Foltz, Comins, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's son, 17 years old, and live on a farm of 75 acres. Last year I raised about 9 bushels of peanuts, and 4 popcorn. You Cadets ought to be with me to eat peanuts and popcorn. I am sending a club of four subscribers for UP-TO-DATE. If all the Cadets would do that what a wonderful thing it would be. I think there is no other paper as good as UP-TO-DATE. If the farmers could realize what Mr. Everitt is trying to teach them they surely would come to the front. My birthday is October 20, and I would be pleased to receive a shower of cards and letters from the Cadets. I will exchange cards, letters or photos with the Cadets or readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and will answer all I get.—Adrian Meahl, Robards, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: I have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING only a short time, but I am well pleased with it. I am a farmer's daughter and a school teacher, having taught four years. I attended our State Normal school at Bowling Green last spring, and think it a fine school. While there I went to the Mammoth Cave, which is in Edmonson county, about 90 miles south of Louisville. It is claimed that about 152 miles of avenues have been explored, but the tourist visiting the cave only sees those parts most easy of access. Mammoth cave was first discovered by white men in 1809. The story goes that a hunter chased a wounded bear into the entrance. Whether he explored it to any extent on that occasion will never be known, but his story of the immense cavern spread rapidly even in that early day. Wonderful it surely is; grand, weird, and yet strangely fascinating. The brain reels when one trys to fathom the mysteries to be seen on every hand—pits, domes, hills, valleys, pools and rivers, all shrouded in darkness, and each bearing appropriate names. Will exchange cards.—Helen Sheets, Robards, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: I am a New York girl 18 years old, and live on a farm of 260 acres. Our place is on a slight elevation of land between two lakes, Keuka and Geneva, giving us a fine view. Lake Keuka is a great summer resort. Its shores are completely lined with cottages. Many of the wealthy people of the big cities have cottages here. I am a bookworm, and have read a great many good books. Our principal crops are wheat, oats, beans, corn and rye, and a great many grapes are raised here. I would like to exchange cards, but only view cards, with the Cadets.—Isabel Gowndry, Penn Yan, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS: I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE for some time, and I must say it is a grand paper. I think no farmer should be without it. I do enjoy reading the Cadet letters, and other interesting things it contains. I am a Kentucky farmer's daughter, but I have spent most of the last 3 years in the city, having been in school most of the time. I like the country, and I also like city life. I suppose all the Cadets know what Kentucky is noted for. It has 120 counties, and much beautiful scenery. Would be glad to exchange letters or cards with the Cadets.—Bertha M. G. Dickinson, Smith's Grove, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: I have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for about a year, and I think it one of the best farm papers I ever read. The editor is making a good fight for farmers' rights, and I think we should lend him a helping hand. I am a farmer's son, 20 years old, and have always lived on the farm. The land around here is generally hilly, but it is a good farming country. We raise corn, cotton and fruit, cotton being the principal money crop. We live on a farm of 120 acres about 18 miles from our county seat and nearest railroad. I would like to exchange cards with all the Cadet boys and girls. I hope all will remember September 4, and give me a shower of cards and letters. I will then be old enough to vote.—John E. Sinyard, Crane Hill, Ala.

DEAR CADETS: I am 16 years old, and live on a beautiful farm of 93 acres, with my brother and younger sister. My father and mother are both dead, but we try to make life as pleasant as possible for each other. Now, I know the boys will laugh when I tell them I am a housekeeper and farmer also. I can do almost anything I wish to do. I think all girls should learn to cook. I can cook very well, but I must admit I had some pretty hard times. I would like to exchange cards or letters with the boys or girls.—Pink Downes, Franklin, N. C.

DEAR CADETS: I have been taking UP-TO-DATE 4 months, and I think it is the best farm paper out. I am 16 years old and work my father's 48-acre farm. I will answer all post cards and letters I receive.—Earnest Kennedy, Defiance, O.

DEAR CADETS: We have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for only a few months but we think it one of the best papers published. The editor is making a splendid fight for farmers' rights, and I think we should all help him; and not wait for the other fellow to begin it either. I am a gardener's daughter, and will soon be 19 years old. We live on the bank of the beautiful little Tippecanoe river, noted for being the crookedest and clearest river in the state. The scenery is beautiful at any time of the year, but it is doubly so in the spring. The shrubs in the wood are in bloom, and the wild flowers are beyond any one's imagination that is not fortunate enough to live near a wood. I can not imagine how any one can be happy without the country and farm life. I was very much interested in the letter from Osie Williams, and would be glad to know more of the wonders of nature from persons residing in that state. I would like to exchange cards and letters with the Cadet boys and girls, and will then tell them more of the country where I live. I much prefer scenery cards from their own localities.—Flossie Roach, Star City, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, 16 years old, and live on a farm of 300 acres, 4 miles north of Boonville. We raise wheat, oats and corn. I would be glad to exchange cards or letters with the Cadets.—Dicie Goad, Boonville, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy of 19 years, and a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE FARMING. We own 480 acres of land here in Missouri. The school house is on our farm, where I received my rural school work, preparing myself for high school. I attended Chillicothe business college in 1907, took review work at Eldon high school and Iberia academy, and taught school in 1909 and 1910. The latter part of 1910 I returned to the college at Chillicothe, but I graduated at the International Railway Institute at Indianapolis, and have worked with the United Railways of St. Louis. I expect to be a Pullman conductor next. I would like to hear from all Cadet friends, and will answer all who write.—Albert H. Brandt, Bagnell, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Mormon boy, 21 years old, and live on a small farm in Cache county. We take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I enjoy reading the Cadet letters very much, and thought some of them would like to hear from this part of the country. We raise apples, peaches, pears, and all sorts of small fruits, sugar beets, oats, wheat and alfalfa. Cache valley is the prettiest valley in the Rocky Mountains, and it is all under cultivation. I will answer all letters.—Simpson Halverson, Hyrum, Utah.

DEAR CADETS: We live on a 90-acre farm that we have named Live Oak Farm. Papa takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING and likes it better than any of the other ten papers he takes. I am always anxious to read the Cadet page. I am 16 years old, and we have an organ, guitar, mandolin and fiddle. Will exchange cards with the Cadet boys and girls.—Alenta Fondress, Point Clear, Ala.

DEAR CADETS: My mother takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING and we all like it fine. Father got four more subscribers for it. He likes it better than any farm paper he takes. I am 19 years old, and live with my parents on a 560-acre farm. We have about 300 little chickens. We have a piano, a violin and a guitar. I would like to exchange letters or cards with the Cadets near my age.—Emma Boyle, Acres, Kas.

DEAR CADETS: Only recently, through a friend, was I so fortunate as to secure a copy of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. The Cadet page appealed to me immediately. I live on a farm about three miles from Milton, a small town where we go once or twice a week to do our trading. I will try to answer all letters received from Cadet girls or boys.—Rosa Fannon, Milton, Ill.

Letters Crowded Out

	Age.
W. Roy Moore, Pamplin City, Va.	17
Mollie Lee Curry, Grady, Ala.	17
Joseph L. Holland, Rogers, Minn.	14
Orpha Girton, Logan, Okla.	13
Lola Girton, Logan, Okla.	12
Hazel Tyler, Ice, Ky.	14
Minnie Graham, Huntington Beach, Cal.	13
Ethel Graham, Huntington Beach, Cal.	
Perry Raker, Shamokin, Pa	14
Edith Hull, Shirley, Tenn	
Pearl Maness, Payson, Okla.	17
Adrian Cole, Princess Anne, Md.	20
Mabel Cole, Princess Anne, Md.	15
Velvia Lowery, Esbon, Kas.	13
Oscar Hilton, Pomeroy, Ky.	18
Myrtle Everly, Morgantown, W. Va.	15
Mamie Schrock, Thurman, Colo.	19
Jesse Hines, Pollock, Mo.	22
Emma Stuckler, Aliquippa, Pa.	
Bessie E. Stama, Fairfield, Neb.	14
Mike Hamilton, Goddard, Ky.	20
Bena Cleveland Hamilton, Godard, Ky.	18
Glenn F. Whitmore, Westford, N. Y.	13
Charlie L. Kuentz, San Antonio, Tex.	14
Bessie Hedges, Boonville, Ind.	15
Neola M. Seymour, Weberville, Mich	17
Ray Mills, Garfield, Kas.	18
Olga D. Mills, Garfield, Kas.	16
Bertha Sargent, Tamalco, Ill.	14
Emery Peters, Enfield, Ill.	19
Lillie Sorrows, Hewitt, Tex.	17
Grethel Harmon, Green City, Mo.	18
Eva Dolen, Ford Town, Tenn.	17
Hazel Laducer, Lyndonville, Vt.	16
Thos. Ellison, Boonville, Ind.	17
Elsie Loose, Mt. Clemens, Mich.	16
Essie Kear, Kirby, O.	13
Cleo Carpenter, Battles, Ark	20
Lena Meyers, Hillsboro, Tenn.	19
Russell L. Metz, Chambersburg, Pa.	18
Adelia M. Winninger, Loogootee, Ind.	17
Lulu Beccard, Talmage, Neb.	14
Marie Hill, Lewiston, Mich	15
Lottie Glasgow, Brazil, N. D.	19
Lutie Rentchler, Clifton Hill, Mo.	13

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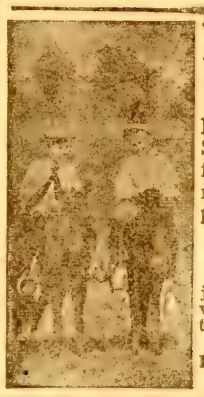
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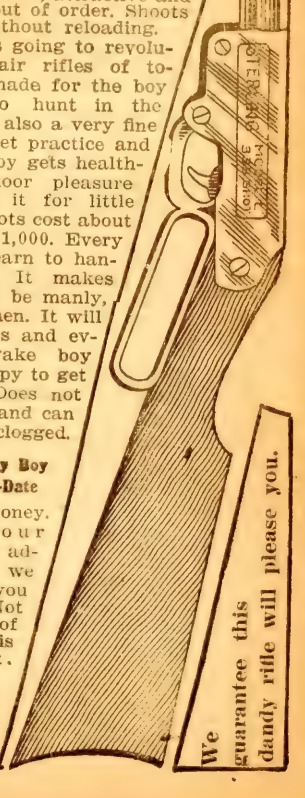
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It Shoots 350 Times at One Loading With Remarkable Force and Accuracy—Not a Toy, But a Real Gun Built for Business.

Boys, did you know that air, when compressed in a gun under great pressure, had as much power to kill as any of the guns that use powder and ball? Well, that is the principal upon which this gun is made. Most of the air rifles are really no more than spring guns, which soon get out or order and have no power to hit hard. This air rifle is built for business; has powerful force, handsome in appearance and overcomes past imperfections and objections to air rifles. Note the lever action. You don't have to break the barrel to reload; all you have to do is to work the lever as you would in a repeating rifle. Also note its perfect lines, easy action, walnut stock, dull finish, nickel plated, stays bright. Accurate, durable, attractive and can not get out of order. Shoots 350 times without reloading.

This gun is going to revolutionize the air rifles of today. It is made for the boy who likes to hunt in the woods. It is also a very fine rifle for target practice and with it the boy gets healthful, out-of-door pleasure and lots of it for little money, as shots cost about 10 cents per 1,000. Every boy should learn to handle a rifle. It makes boys grow to be manly, self-reliant men. It will last for years and every wide-awake boy would be happy to get this rifle. Does not cut the shot and can not become clogged.

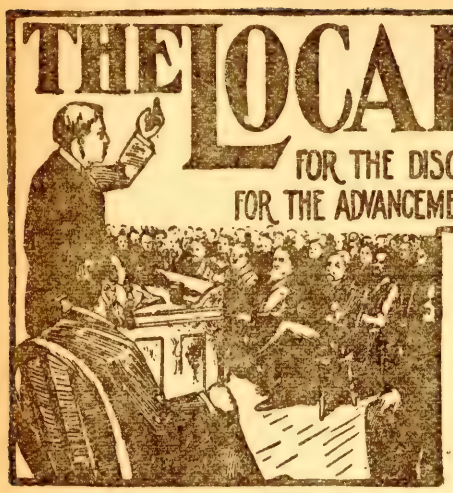


A Gun for Every Boy who reads Up-to-Date

..Send no money. Send us your name and address and we will tell you what to do. Not one cent of your money is required.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis
Indiana

We guarantee this dandy rifle will please you.



THE FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is a farmers' organization, incorporated, headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. Its first and greatest object is *"To obtain Profitable Prices for all the Products of the Farm, Orchard and Garden.*

National Officers and Directors

Pres., J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis; V.-Pres, W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas.; Treas., National City Bank, Indianapolis; Sec., H. C. Bassler, Indianapolis; National Organizer, James E. Baxter, Fort Plains, N. Y., or Indianapolis. Directors, C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kas.; S. W. Wilber, Worcester, N. Y.; Tom Bolt, Muskegon, Mich.; Robert Stevenson, Lebanon, Ind.; Guy Robertson, Gresham, Ore.; Jacob Bretz, Bretzville, Ind., and S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.

The Membership

consists of farmers and is limited to farmers and co-workers with farmers. The wives of members and their minor sons and daughters may become *special members.* The terms of membership are fully set forth in the Constitution and By-Laws.

The Membership Fee

is $2.00, which pays all the expense for the first year. The annual dues after the first year is $1.50. Part of the fee and dues is retained in the local union treasury; the apportionment is fully set forth in the By-Laws.

The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the Society. In it must be shaped the plans and work that will revolutionize American agriculture and usher in the time when the tiller of the soil shall no longer be a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for others, but when he shall be a more important and more independent member of society. Through the local union, assisted by headquarters and representatives on all the great markets of the country, all the *business* of the members—selling and buying—can be done.

How to Organize a Local Union

Whenever a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING reaches that condition of mind that he believes the farmers of his community should do more of their own business of selling and buying, instead of paying an enormous price to have it done by middlemen, he should send for instructions for organizing a local union. Any person who stands well in his community can organize.

A local union is wanted at every town, city and shipping point where not already established. Send for instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., to facilitate sending we append a coupon here. If no local union at your town send the coupon.

. . . . . .

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen: Please send instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., for organizing a local union at

. . . . . .

My
Name . . . . . .

My
Address . . . . . .

. . . . . .

Are you a member of the F. S. E. now?....

Will we be our brother's keeper in the F. S. E?

—o—

This question was suggested by a letter before us, which is a reply to one of ours asking the writer to take part in a conference bearing on the marketing of a crop that he produces. Following are some quotations from his letter:

I have found that any man to be successful must first look after his own business. If he does not no other person is going to look after it for him. I have always found that I have made more money by attending strictly to my own affairs first and then taking up outside matters afterward. Each farmer should look after his own affairs first and then get together at spare times and talk over the matters you have in mind. Now I may be wrong, but I do know that when I leave my business that it suffers. Therefore, although I am willing to make some sacrifices to help my neighbors, they should in a way help themselves.

The writer of the letter has been successful. He specializes in a particular crop and by some, is said to be the largest producer of it in Indiana. He, having made money, does not feel the necessity for a change in marketing as much as many others do. He has made his money by specializing, producing a superior article and selling much of it at an extra price over the market price.

—o—

We admit that there is such a field for others to cultivate. But specializing will never solve the great problem of marketing for all. If all could become specialists and produce superior goods, the prices of such products would go down and the condition of such a large class of specialists would be as bad as the common farmer's today. But having made his business profitable by sticking strictly to it, our correspondent thinks that if he gave any time to improving the marketing system he would be making "some sacrifice" to help his neighbor.

—o—

But the fact of the matter is that he will be helping himself and in the F. S. E. when a member helps himself he helps his neighbor involuntarily. The farmer who joins the F. S. E. can do it from a purely selfish motive—to get benefits. He is not particularly asked to sacrifice his time or anything for the general good, but for his own good. And when he controls his marketing and asks fair and profitable prices for his own good, he ceases to be a competitor of his neighbors as when he dumped his crops. And instead of throwing such a weight of produce on the market that prices are demoralized, he holds them off to help himself and equally he helps every neighbor.

—o—

No farmer, no difference how valuable his farm or how much money he has in the bank; or if he is able to give his family all the necessities to make life comfortable and many of the luxuries, will contend that he prefers the uncertainty of prices to certainty; the daily fluctuations to stability of price; or that gamblers should make his prices rather than himself and his neighbors. What farmer, regardless of his financial condition now, prefers a system that leaves his reward a question to be settled by speculative boards of trade and exchanges, to one that will insure him a fair price, and he will know this when he plants his crop?

—o—

We were in Madison, County, Ind., a few days ago. This is one of the best agricultural counties in the state. We were told that nearly all of the farmers own automobiles, or were talking about buying them. Of course, they have been making money. But should such a fact be argued as against them seeking their industrial freedom from a system that consigns them to do all of the work without a word about the prices they shall receive or pay? Every man prefers to be independent in this supposed free country. Any man who does not prefer industrial freedom to industrial dependence is not fit to be an American citizen. Industrial dependency is slavery, because it permits the person who decides the price to decide absolutely the reward for a man's toil, whether it shall be a mere living or a good living and a fair profit.

—o—

So when any farmer takes a day off to attend a F. S. E. meeting he is attending to his own business—the most vital part of it. If five and one-half days a week are given strictly to producing, should not the other half of a day be given to the marketing side? Our correspondent wrote: "When I leave my business it suffers." But how much has he lost by letting others dictate the prices for many years? If it were possible to arrive at the difference between what any farmer, who has been in the business twenty-five years, would have charged for his crops and what he was given for them, it would be a staggering sum.

—o—

So the farmer who joins the F. S. E. always can have a selfish motive, but even in this he can't help but help his neighbors. We have before us a declaration of principles of another farmers' organization which says: "This is an organization based upon the sacrifice of personal advantage that the welfare of the many may be increased," and, "a complete willingness to sacrifice individual benefits for the general good."

—o—

It may be possible to organize such a society after the millenium comes, but we prefer to work out the farmers' salvation through compeling Equity in the business relations of farm life and a strong desire for individual and collective benefits and we believe in this way we will hasten the coming of the millenium.

—o—

So we say the Farmers Society of Equity appeals to the selfishness, speaking of it in the best sense, of farmers, because we know that no individual member can reap benefits without conferring benefits on others. Also we know that if the individuals do not reap benefits the multitude of farmers will not.

These thoughts ought to cause the F. S. E. to spread in every community. Dismiss the thought that YOU don't need it because you can afford an automobile. Remember that the average annual value of the produce of farms is only $300 to each member of the farmer's family, and out of this must be taken a portion for the expenses, taxes, feed of stock, upkeep, improvements, etc. Remember, you owe the average farmer and his family something and remember that when you help them in the F. S. E. you can't help helping yourself. So there is a double pleasure and satisfaction in being a member of such a society. If you think your savings are great enough now, you can spend the extra money that comes into your hands—put it in circulation—and in that way you will help your neighbors

—o—

Such a good movement as this ought to inspire every reader of this paper to go out and carry the message in a house-to-house canvass and get all to come together in a local union for the greatest good to the individual and to all.

—o—

Like a mighty army the farmers should move. But the work must be done on the individual, by an individual. We might send a copy of this paper, and the literature of the Farmers Society of Equity to all of your neighbors to read, but more immediate results will be gotten in a day or two if YOU will carry the message in person and deliver it. We don't know just why this is so, but it is so.

—o—

This is the secret—PERSONAL EF-

For the Ladies



35 Embroidery Designs
Without Cost

Here are 35 Beautiful Embroidery Designs that I have secured exclusively for the ladies of my large UP-TO-DATE family. In the assortment are 6 Embroidery Borders, 4 Butterflies, 5 Emblems, 2 Alphabets, 2 Initial Wreaths and innumerable other beautiful and attractive designs.

The designs can be easily and readily transferred to the fabric without the use of a flat-iron, stamping compound or any other out-of-date accessories. Each design can be transferred six or eight times.

How to Get the Designs

Our Offer This set can not be bought in stores. But we will give it to you free for an eight-months' subscription, new or renewal, at 25 cents. Present subscribers may have their time extended eight months and get this valuable and attractive set. Send only 25 cents.

J. A. EVERITT, Editor Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis

FORT. We will supply the literature to educate, but some person in each community must do some personal work to distribute it and drive it home.

—o—

Local unions don't grow spontaneously any more than churches do, or schools, or Sunday schools, or Sunday school classes. There must be a local leader. The call is for a leader in each community. Then the F. E. E. will soon be established all over the land and the ideal farm conditions will at last be realized.

—o—

Send the coupon in the first column, get an outfit and then do the little personal work. Those who do the work and get the results will be paid.

ADVANTAGES OF INCORPORATING LOCAL UNIONS

A local union regularly organized and chartered by the National Union is an association of individuals, merely. It can do any business of selling and buying, but for safety all such business should be done on a structly cash basis. This sometimes is impractical or inconvenient. For instance, the local union members may want to buy a carload of something and they do not want to send the money with the order and we would not advise that they should. They can make up the money and deposit it in the bank to be drawn against subject to the arrival of the car and inspection, which is a very good way. But if the local union is incorporated with a capital of $1,000 or more, paid in, a credit is established and the purchasing of supplies becomes easier.

On the selling side, the business can also be done through the plain local union. The members already own the crops and no capital is required to buy them. But when it comes to holding crops off of the market, or to prepare them for the markets, the advantages of a corporation becomes evident. Then elevators or warehouses are necessary and then it is best to incorporate the local union.

When it is decided to incorporate a local or county union headquarters will assist by sending forms and suggestions. The incorporation should be organized under the state law. Usually the liability of the member is limited to what he paid in for stock. That is, a creditor would be limited to the money and property of the corporation and could not hold the individuals. As the local unions of the Farmers Society of Equity are primarily and always for business, we recommend that they be incorporated and operate along lines that the national union will explain on request.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

OLD READERS of this paper know that we have always advocated one organization for all the farmers, for all the crops, for all the country. This does not mean that present organizations need to lose their identity or abandon any good features peculiarly their own, but we mean that to secure definite results, the marketing of all crops should be directed from one central headquarters. How this is to be done is set forth in a booklet E36b, "The Equity System of Marketing" that can be obtained from the Farmers Society of Equity.

Very much the same idea is now taking possession of the commercial bodies. Notwithstanding that they are better organized than the farmers are there is a movement on foot to affiliate all of them into a National Chamber of Commerce. We referred to this in former numbers. We now print from Secretary Nagel's opening address before the conference at Washington as follows:

No doubt we have made some mistakes, but that only goes to show how little the department is in touch with the commercial bodies of the United States. Now, in many cases we do not know whether a big name represents a paper organization or a working organization, and when we are confronted with the choice of three or four organizations, apparently of like kind, in one city, we do not know which to recognize.

These are questions for you to adjust —you are better able than we. And, incidentally, I want to say that the trend in the field is in the right direction. In one city after another the need for organization upon a basis commensurate with the conditions has taken place. In cities general boards of trade and chambers of commerce, embracing all the commercial and industrial powers in those cities, have been organized.

That movement is on foot, and I trust that after you are through you will have not only laid a basis for a national chamber of commerce that will represent the entire country actively and intelligently, but that you will incidentally have started a movement for boards of trade and chambers of commerce throughout the United States organized upon some common plan so that action may be harmonious and proper.

"Harmonious and proper." That is a good key note for farmers. They need a national organization with which all present organizations can affiliate and in which every present unorganized community can qualify to enter so that the action may be harmonious and proper all over the country. The F. S. E. supplies it in every essential.

Our idea is further confirmed by a statement by J. Ralph Pickell, in the National Grain and Hay Reporter, as follows:

A few years ago we believed in industrial war, in rank individualism, in the survival of the fittest, in beating our competitor at any cost.

The truth is just beginning to dawn upon us that the grain trade can not be conducted along the lines of war any more than can any other industry. We must all hang together or we'll hang separately, a la Ben Franklin.

The grain men of Indiana cannot fight among themselves without injuring the grain men of Minnesota, and the dealers of Colorado cannot quarrel without leaving an impress upon the men in Ohio.

We are all inter-dependent, inter-locked, inter-linked, because of the complexities and intricacies of modern life.

If grain dealers realize that they must co-operate and extend and strengthen their organization, making it interstate and national, it surely follows that it is fully as important for the farmers to stand together to meet such an organization with one of their own.

We appeal to every subscriber of this paper to make it his personal duty to take the lead in starting the movement for a local union at his market town or city, for his community. A concerted effort all along the line can quickly work the greatest and best economic revolution ever brought about for any country. Send the coupon in first column on page 12 for instructions.

What is Failure

What is a failure? It's only a spur
To the man who received it right,
And it makes the spirit within him stir
To go in once more and fight.
If you never have failed, it's an even guess
You never have won a high success.
—E. Vance Cook.

PHOTOGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Our corps of photographers, No. 1, under the management of H. H. Church, Des Moines, Ia., is now operating in Iowa, with headquarters at Cedar Rapids. The following are the field men: P. J. Swanson, foreman, Joe Burage, Ross Morris, R. S. Warthing, A. W. DeMar, H. M. Richmond and B. A. Worthing.

These men make photographs of farm homes, stock, the family or anything of interest and secure subscriptions for UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Nearly every issue of our paper contains some of the pictures they take. Any favors shown the members of the corps will be appreciated by the publishers.

From Organizers and Organizations

Letters are solicited for this department. Tell us what you have done in the way of selling and buying co-operatively, and what you propose to do in the way of extending the organization and in providing the facilities and untilities to make co-operation more complete and profitable.

Our local union ordered a carload of coal at last night's meeting at a saving of $3.75 a ton under the local dealers' prices.—H. G. Morris, Sec., Goose Creek Valley L. U., Oakley, Idaho.

At Coburn, N. D., the union has decided to build a $10,000 elevator

Eagle Grove, Iowa union is building new lumber sheds.

The union at Geddes, Okla., has selected a site preparatory to building a 38,000 bushel elevator.

Elevators will be built at the following Illinois points; Sweet Water, Niatic, Rees Station, $7,000; Sandwich, Watseka, $7,000; Aldin and Winchester.

Pownal, Vt., local has a purchasing committee. Its first duty was to purchase grass and clover seed. About $1,500 worth was finally purchased at a saving of $150. The members of this union live in three different states, Vermont, New York and Massachusetts. Pownal is in the southwestern part of Vermont. There are many very good men in this local and I expect it to give a good account of itself.—I. A. Hickox, Organizer, So. Williamstown, Mass.

The locals in Ravalli county, Mont., are adopting the county union plan of buying and expect to sell the 1912 crop the same way. There are five local unions in the county and a county union. They bought alfalfa seed and saved more than $4 a cwt. They are now getting requirements for bags and binder twine and expect to buy a carload of each.—A. B. Stryker, Sec. of County Union.

Victor, Mont., local union sold a carload of wheat through the Equity System and netted $70 above best offer by home buyers. —Jas. L. Carruthers, Sec.

Stevensville, Mont., local listed the following for sale at its last meeting: 200 tons straight timothy hay; 1 car load of young mules; 1 team 4-year-old horses; 1 team brood mares; 1 team drivers; 6 Jersey cows, some registered; 4 young broow sows; 12 fat hogs and 1,000 pounds of wool. The secretary was instructed to buy 1,900 pounds of sugar, 4,400 pounds flour, 500 grain sacks and 300 pounds twine.—Fred Reynolds, Sec.

THE FIELD

UP-TO-DATE FARMING will print in this department short letters from its subscribers on any subject of general interest and calculated to further the mission of the paper.

Wants to Get Acquainted

BROTHERS IN OTHER FIELDS:

I enjoyed a very pleasant visit recently in the office and press rooms of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and witnessed the printing and addressing of their excellent paper that carries a message, twice a month, of good

OWN A BUSINESS

WE WILL HELP YOU



"I made $88.16 first three days, writes Mr. Reed, of Ohio. Mr. Woodward earns $170 a month. Mr. M. L. Smith turned out $301 in two weeks. Rev. Crawford made $7.00 first day. See what others have done.

LET US START YOU

in Gold, Silver, Nickel and metal plating. Prof. Gray's new electro machine plates on watches, jewelry, tableware and metal goods. Prof. Gray's New Royal Immersion Process latest method. Goods come out instantly with fine brilliant, beautiful thick plate, guaranteed 3 to 10 yrs. No polishing or grinding. Every family, hotel and restaurant want goods plated.

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Our new plan, testimonials, circulars and *SAMPLE FREE.* Don't wait. Send us your Address anyway.

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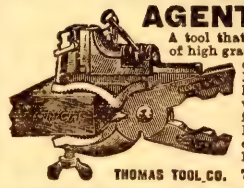
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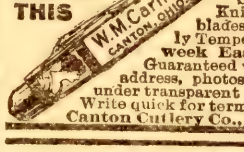
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Does away with straps. Every farmer and teamster delighted. Outwear harness. Fasten instantly with gloves on. AGENTS 140% profit. Indispensible when once used. FERRY'S HANDY NAME FASTENERS bonanza for agents. Many sell dozen an hour. Sample 25c, doz. $2.75 Circular and wholesale price free

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President S. R. FEIL
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I'll Feed Your Stock 60 Days Before You Pay

I want the privilege of sending you a 60-day supply of SAL-VET, the great worm destroyer and conditioner, at my risk and without asking you a single penny in advance.

If your stock (especially sheep and hogs) cough, look gaunt and thin, have dull eyes, laggard steps and drooping ears—look out for worms. They are stealing your stock profits and keeping your animals from thriving and putting on money-making flesh. Some may even die. I'll stop these losses, or no pay.

TRADE MARK SAL-VET REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

PRICES

40 lbs. $2.25; 100 lbs. $5.00; 200 lbs. $9.00; 300 lbs. $13; 500 lbs. $21.12. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs.

Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked "SAL-VET" packages.

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"Ship us at once another 300-lb. barrel of Sal-Vet. We find it an invaluable asset to successful sheep farming. Every sheep on our place is in excellent, thrifty condition."—Geo. McKerrow & Sons, Pewaukee, Wis.

I never ask any man to pay me a penny for Sal-Vet until he has convinced himself that it has rid his stock of worms—stopped his losses and increased his profits. Read this liberal offer, already accepted by hundreds of thousands of farmers:

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

Just fill out the coupon, tell me how many head of stock you have; mail it to me today. I'll send you enough Sal-Vet to last all your stock 60 days. You simply pay the freight charges when it arrives; when the 60 days are up report results. If Sal-vet does not do all I claim, I'll cancel the charge; you won't owe me a penny. Send no money, just the coupon. Address

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.

THE S. R. FEIL CO., Dept. U. P. F. Cleveland, O.

Sidney R. Feil, Pres. The S. R. FEIL CO., Cleveland, O.
Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock 60 days. I will report results in 60 days and will then pay for it. If it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

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Shipping Sta.....
State.....
Hogs.....
Sheep.....
Cattle.....
Horses.....
U.P.F. 6-1-12

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Trained Salesmen earn from $1,200 to $5,000 a year and expenses. There are hundreds of such positions now open. No former experience needed to get one of them. We will teach you to be a Salesman in eight weeks by mail and assist you to secure a position where you can earn good wages while you are learning Practical Salesmanship. Write today for full particulars, list of good openings, and testimonials from over a thousand men we have recently placed in good positions. Address Nearest Office Dept. 189

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pay is high and sure; hours short; places permanent; promotions regular; vacations with pay; thousands of vacancies every month; all kinds of pleasant work everywhere; no layoffs; no pull needed; common education sufficient. Special money back guarantee if you write today for booklet D1072, . IT IS FREE.

Earl Hopkins, Washington, D.C.

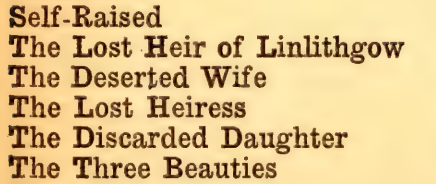
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Champion Duster



No Water to Haul

Dusts insecticides and fungicides on tomatoes, potatoes, tobacco and all garden truck to perfection. Does the work cheaply and economically. Puts out the poison in such a fine dust that it will not harm the plants but *kills the bugs.* Covers the rows as as you walk. *Beetle* (horse power) *dusts four rows potatoes. Jumbo sulphurs trees.* Write today for circular and prices. We will send you the name of dealer from whom you can obtain in your state.

LEGGETT & BROTHER
301 Pearl St., N. Y., N. Y.

cheer, comfort and advice to the 160,000 appreciative subscribers, and while the writer has visited other larger and more extensive printing establishments, the work of this one was especially interesting on account that each of us feel that we have a part in the work of this representative of such a large family of readers, and some other time possibly some of our Cadets and older readers as well, may wish to hear how the work is done in the home of our paper, but just now we have something else we think will interest you.

Let us get out the camera as soon as the trees and grass and flowers take on their summer hues and take pictures of our homes with members of the family in the foreground, also views of barns and stock. Send them to the editor and ask him to give space for some of them in each issue. We think matter of this kind would aid very much in making us acquainted with each other, in bringing us nearer together.

We often wonder how our distant friends are situated and what they look like. Seeing your likeness will inspire a stronger desire in our hearts to know you better, to wish all the more to extend the glad hand of friendship to all members of this great family of co-operators in business.—R. J. Riner, Advance, Ind.

Stands Surprised

MR. J. A. EVERITT
President of the Farmers Society of Equity

Dear Sir: I am just now in a pig fashion-like way rooting my brains through the last pages of your book, "The Third Power."

I am in a hurry to explore all the hidden treasure underneath the trampings of thoughtless humanity. I stand today surprised that all these heavenly gems should so lie buried in this cold business world. The more I root down into the deep facts, the more I find there. It reveals to me stupendous facts of what America might be today instead of what it is. But what it reveals to me is an overwhelming riches of facts my feeble mind can not grasp fully. I will have to get it in my mind by slow degrees.

When I see glimpses of inequity and wrong, as it exists today, pointed out on every page of this book, it puts a suffocating feeling over me, as though I must speak my mind to some one at once. I feel as though I wish I were a loaded bomb-shell, heaved into the very midst of my brother farmers; not to hurt them, but to annoy them out of their slumbers. Existing conditions have been with us too long.. A change must come at once. The angel of destiny has loosed the shackles off our feet and hands already. Why are we now still sitting in the dark, gloomy dungeon of almost despair. Like Saul and Silas did in Rome, we can follow the angel out in the stillness of the night while the guard sleeps. Oh. let us be up and going! There is work for us. If we can not preach Christ, let us preach Equity and Justice for all. Farmers must read and think more and then hitch action to our ambitions and talents. We can do as great feats in matters economic as the powerful oil-pull of today are doing on the prairies, turning over the sod at the rate of one acre a minute.

Life has grown coarse and rank and the mind is tough in the American farmer. No wonder the youths turn their back on the farm. Come back! Let us use "The Third Power" oil-pull with a million plow-beams and mold boards hitched behind it to plow the minds of the people and do some pure reseeding at once.

The idea of man as tiller of the soil, producer of the necessities of life, and the warden on earth of the dumb brutes linked hand in hand with God's handiwork and followers of God's pure nature itself, but overrun with the buffalo herds of our day—the commodity gambler—is one that almost makes me wonder whether another war of emancipation must be fought. If there has to be a Wall street gang, let there be a Wall street fence or wall put around it to keep it harmless.

Why, brother farmers, what we should do is simplicity itself. Hardly any effort is needed. Only united effort. Don't stand there in the middle of the thoroughfare gazing up at the heights and breath of the vast construction of the few. Move on to our business, through the surging throng of humanity. Elbow in and wear off the hayseed locks. Some of you have to go to congress yet with your handbags filled with samples of justice, for that body to adopt.

The American system and rule must be co-operation and Equity. Will you do it? —A. T. A., Conrath, Wis.



This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered dependable. If a direct reply is wanted enclose two stamps.

Q. (1) *Can you inform me of the price that ought to be paid for potatoes to be manufactured into starch and* (2) *if there will be any special demand for potato starch the coming season? There are several large starch factories here which have not run for three or four years, as potatoes have been high in price.* (3) *I understand that there is a shortage of starch and all of the factories will run regardless of the price of potatoes.* (4) *Also I am told they can pay the growers sixty cents a bushel.—C. S. Seeby, Plainfield, Wis.*

A. (1) The price will depend entirely on the size of the 1912 crop. (2-3-4) The demand for consumption will be only normal, but the short crop of potatoes in Germany last year, as well as in this and other countries, undoubtedly has caused the reserve supply to be drawn upon, which made high prices for starch and suggests that idle factories shall start. The starch factories in this country are dependent upon the size of the home crop of potatoes and the price, compared with the crop in Germany. The German farmer's average yield of potatoes is about 250 bushels an acre against less than 100 bushels average in this country. If Germany and this country have only normal crops the conditions for manufacturing starch will not be good here. But if we raise a very large crop the conditions will be good, but the quantity used for starch will not have much influence on the price of the whole crop. In other words, a very large crop will sell at low prices, unless the growers organize more solidly, and the starch factories will not pay more than the market price for eating potatoes.

QUESTION: (1) *During what months are eggs usually stored?* (2) *How long can they be left in storage?* (3) *What is the rate for storage?—R. M. Forringer, New Bethlehem, Pa.*

ANSWER: (1) Most in April, a good many in May and some in other months if fresh eggs can be gotten. (2) Many states have laws now regulating length of time of storage and eggs are limited to a year or less. (3) The storage houses listed in the Confidential Directory of the F. S. E. will quote prices and all conditions on request. The directory is for members and unions of the F. S. E. exclusively.

Q. *Where can we buy berry and vegetable boxes, crates, etc?—Many Inquirers.*

A. Malvern Lumber Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago Mill and Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.; Anderson Tulley Co., Benton Harbor, Mich.; L. H. Baldwin Co., 40 Prince St., New York; Berlin Fruit Box Co., Berlin Height, O.; Chas. G. Butts & Co., No. Tonawanda, N. Y.; E. B. Estes & Sons, 45 John St., New York; Pelican Box Factory, New Orleans, La.; E. J. Vance Box Co., Bay City, Mich.; South Side Mfg. Co., Petersburg, Va.; Canton Box Co., Baltimore, Md.

Q. *Some of my neighbors sold some sweet potatoes at 80 cents a bushel and gave 60 pounds to a bushel. Later we shipped some in. We received 36 pounds a bushel and paid $2; what makes the difference?—Harvey Shelden, Hooker, Mo.*

A. The legal weight of sweet potatoes in most states is 56 pounds. The difference in price is largely because of the expensive marketing system.

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Is your order here? We have received orders as follows that we can not fill because the sender did not give complete address. When writing refer to this **advertised list,** repeat what you ordered and be sure to tell how much money you sent.

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Where complete addresses are given there is no such postoffice in state named.

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Send your name in today.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Dept. A, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The Road to Providence

(Continued from Page 9)

in a way I couldn't never do. He won't even limp, maybe." And Mother Mayberry made the offer of a piece of skilled surgery with the utmost generosity.

'Lias clasped the puppy closer, looked down and drew one of his bare toes along a crack in the floor. I'd rather you'd do it," he said.

"Now, don't that just beat all!" exclaimed Mother with both amusement and exasperation in her face. "Looks like I can't even get Tom a puppy practice."

"Why 'Lias Hoover, I'm ashamed of you not to want Doctor Tom to fix his foot, and thank you, too! Didn't Bud Pike tell you last night how he cut his little brother's mouth and didn't hurt him a bit, neither? Bud is going to get him to fix his next stubbed toe hisself. Bud ain't no bigger boy than you, but he knows a good doctor same as Mis' Mayberry and me does when he sees one." There are ways and ways of controverting masculine obstinacy, and evidently life had taught Mrs. Pratt the efficacy of beguilment. Without more reluctance 'Lias disappeared around the house in the direction of the office wing.

"I'm mighty glad you come along this morning, Bettie," said Mother Mayberry, as she threaded a new needle with a long thread. Little Bettie had seated herself on the floor and begun operations with the spool and a piece of string that vastly amused little Hoover, whom Mrs. Pratt deposited opposite her within reach of her own balancing foot, for the baby's age and backbone were both at a tender period. "I've got a kinder worry on my mind that I'd like to get a little help from you as to know what to do about. Have you noticed that both the Deacon and Mis' Bostick look mighty peaky? Course Deacon have been sick, and she have had a spell of nursing, but they don't neither of them pick up like they oughter. Mis' Bostick puts me in mind of a little, withered-up, gray seed pod when all the down have blowed away, and the Deacon's britches fair flap around his poor thin shanks. Something or other just makes me sense what is the matter."

"And me, too, Miss' Mayberry. I've been a-feeling of it for some time, since we all quit out with the nursing and taking 'em complimentary dishes of truck. They is—is hungry." Mrs. Pratt brought out the statement of the fact in a positively awe-struck voice.

"That's what I'm afraid it is, Bettie," answered Mother, "and it hurts me hard to think how he have served the Lord and helped us all in our duty to Him and each other, she a-giving us of her sister-love, and, now when they's old and feeble, a-feeling the pinch of need. The young can reach out and help theyselves to they share of life, but it oughter be handed old folks with respect. We have got to do something about it."

"Course we have," assented the widow heartily. "But how are we a-going to just give 'em things offen a cold collar?" They're both so proud. With owning the house, the bit the church gives 'em would do the rest, but the Deacon have taken that debt no-'count Will Bostick run off and left down in the City to pay, and it have left'em at starvation's door. But that's neither here nor there; we've got to do something. They don't need much but food, and Mis' Bostick is most too weak now to cook it if they has the ingredients gave 'em to hand. They must be did for some way."

"And we've got to do it without a-giving them a single hurt feeling, either," said Mother. "Enough good-will jelly will hide any kind of charity pill, I say. Not as what we do for her and the Deacon can ever be anything but thanks rendered for the blessing of them. But you get to thinking Bettie. The knees to my wits are getting old and stiff."

"Well, there's a donation party," suggested the widow thoughtfully. "Everybody could help, and it could be made real pleasant, with the men asked to come in after supper. Everything could be gave from stovewood to the Deacon some new Sunday pants. We did that once before, five years ago to his birthday, and they was mighty pleased. Let's do it again."

"But that was before this disgrace of Will happened, and they didn't downright need the things then—it were all sort of complimentary. When needs are gave it's charity, but what you don't want is just a present. We've got to find a way to do up needs in a present package for 'em, I declare, I feel right put to to know what to do." Mother Mayberry's voice was actually worried, and she paused with her scissors ready to snip a bit of the gingham into narrow bands.

"Well, we oughter be thankful we've got the things to give, and we'll find some sort of way to slip up on the blind side of them about the taking of them. The Deacon's britches is one pressing thing. Can't we take some of the church carpet money and get Mr. Hoover to buy him a pair when he hauls corn to town Monday?"

(To be continued)

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It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

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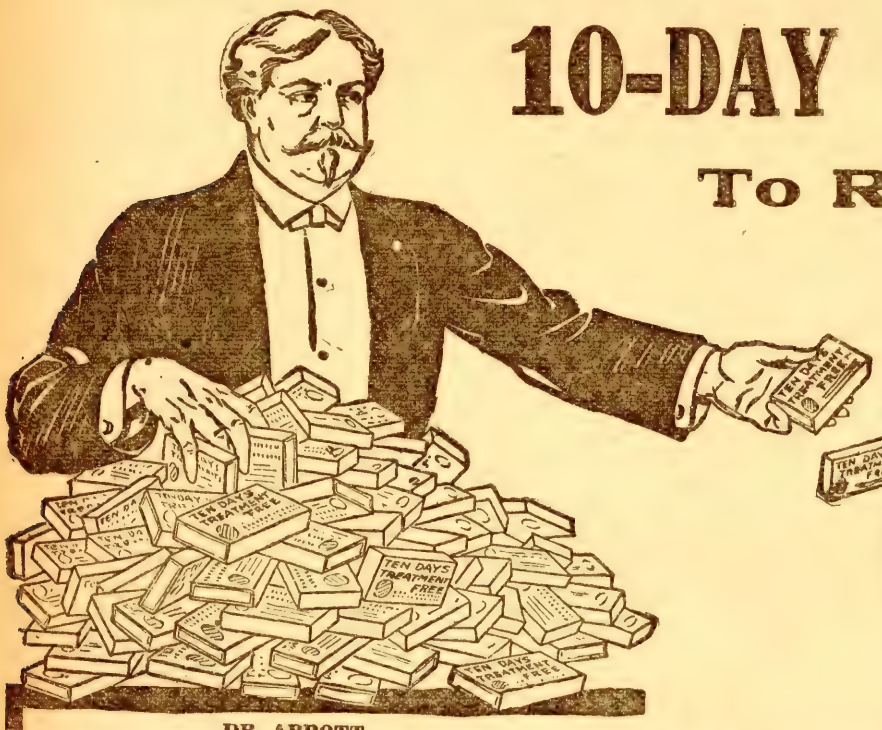
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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

June 15, 1912 **Indianapolis, Indiana**

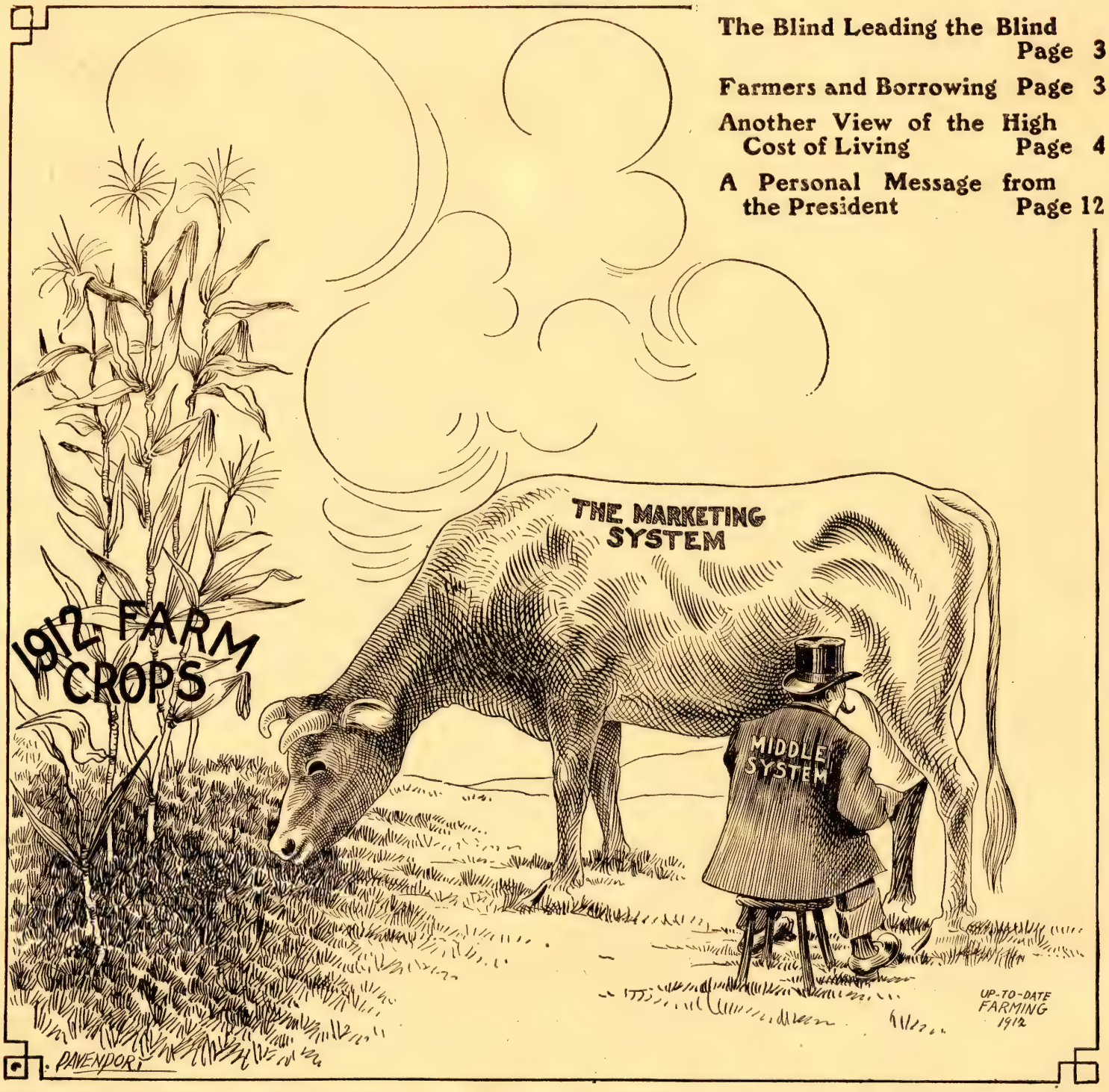
READ In This Issue

The Blind Leading the Blind Page 3

Farmers and Borrowing Page 3

Another View of the High Cost of Living Page 4

A Personal Message from the President Page 12.



The Equity System will take the place of the Middle System just as fast as producers want to substitute it

There Is No Other Farm Paper Like This in the World



This Fine Talking Doll Given Free to Girls

She says "Papa" and "Mama" just like any little girl. She closes her eyes and goes to sleep. She is nearly as big as a real little girl and we call her Baby Louise. Girls, do you want one of these big dolls for your very own?

We Have One For You

It will not cost a cent of your money to get this big doll, as we want to send her to you free.

Baby Louise is the prettiest, daintiest and sweetest dolly you ever saw. She is stylishly dressed in a lace trimmed gown. Her large hat is trimmed with lace. She wears fancy low shoes and stockings. She is seventeen inches tall.

She is all ready to play with when you get her. Her hair is curly and her pretty chin has a charming dimple. You will love her more than any other dolly you ever had.

But you must see Baby Louise to know what a fine dolly she is. Just clip the coupon and send it in to us—don't send any money.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING :: Indianapolis, Ind.

— MAIL THE COUPON FOR DOLL —

Free Doll Coupon

Pub. UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

In accordance with your offer in UP-TO-DATE FARMING please send me your FREE DOLL offer and tell me what to do. I want you to save me one of the Talking and Sleeping Dolls.

Name .....

Address .....

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 6c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first few words will be set in capital letters without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than through this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we can not investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

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AGENTS—$24 a week. New automatic curry comb; cleans horses in half the time; no clogging; big demand; big profits; free sample. Thomas Comb Co., 1682 Third St., Dayton, O.

Auctioneer School

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, largest in world, Trenton, Mo., Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma, Okla.

Farm Lands For Sale

FARMS FOR SALE, in the best all the year around climate in America, good soil; good markets. L. Jackson, 215 Arcade Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

500 IMPROVED FARMS, southwestern Minnesota. Lowest prices, best terms. Write Morehart & Atchison, Mankato, Minn.

OHIO FARM AND HOME BARGAINS—Why not live on the fertile "Western Reserve." We pay buyers' car fare, give clear title and easy terms. Write at once for illustrated Booklet Free. Williams' FARM AGENCY, Spokane, Ohio.

OREGON and Southern Washington. Write before investing or coming west, so you can learn the facts about the Oregon country, its attractive climate and its agricultural and other opportunities. Official information gathered and vouched for by over 150 commercial organizations and by Oregon State Immigration Commissioner will be sent free on request; all inquiries answered in painstaking detail. For full information write to room 675, Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Ore.

Farms for Exchange

BOOK 1,000 FARMS, everywhere for exchange. Get our plan for exchanging. Graham Bros. Eldorado, Kas.

Farms Wanted

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

TO BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE—Property, any kind, anywhere. Addres Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

For Sale—Tobacco

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. R. No. 5.

Golden Seal

GOLDEN SEAL $15,000 per acre; start your garden now. Write for prices. W. N. Long, Florence, Ky.

Help Wanted—Male

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, care of Up-to-Date Farming.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-839. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L511 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

YOU ARE WANTED for government job. $80.00 month. Send postal for list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept C27, Rochester, N. Y.

Rice for Sale

RICE, 100 lbs., $4, freight prepaid (east of Rockies). Free samples. Beaumont Rice Exchange, Dept. O, Beaumont, Tex.

Patent Attorneys

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.



SPECIAL 60 DAYS ONLY $1.00

To introduce our large, powerful achromatic Excelsior Telescope the price has been made only $1.00 for 60 days. This is your opportunity to get one of these HIGH-GRADE instruments at a ridiculously LOW PRICE. Every Excelsior Telescope is provided with a Solar eye-piece—never before sold on telescopes costing less than $8 to $10. Every student needs a telescope. Study the Sun-spots, Moon and Stars. Fascinating, instructive. Can be used as a microscope also. Every Farmer needs one to examine fences and stock miles away. Each instrument provided with DUST CAPS, BRASS BOUND with POWERFUL LENSES. Each instrument warranted to be as represented or money refunded. Price now only $1.00 each, postage 10c extra. Send $1.10 today and don't miss this opportunity. A great bargain. Peoples Wholesale Store, Box 18, Indianapolis, Indiana

FREE TRIAL ORDER

Send us the names of ten farmers or feeders in your section and 6c postage. We will send you a full size package of Arabian stock, poultry or heave cure tablets. There is no other obligation but to try them. Write today.

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602 Garfield Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

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Plenty rainfall. Good markets. Land cheap, but advancing rapidly. Literature and information FREE. Write H. J. MAXFIELD, State Immigration Commissioner, 204 State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

SAMPLE 49c.



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Every "Ferry" blade is hand forged from razor steel. Every knife is thoroughly tested and warranted. Two good blades. Illustration shows "Ferry's Special" exact size. Best all 'round knife. Stag handle, strong, durable. We will send one of these 75c knives at special price 49c, postpaid, 5 for $2.10.

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Representatives in over one hundred of the great markets of the country. Get more money. If you have anything to sell, or will have, don't fail to write to us for particulars.

Farmers Society of Equity Indianapolis Indiana

Up-to-Date Farming
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J. A. Everitt - - Editor
J. [illegible] P. Stelle Associate Editor

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June 12

If this date is in your address, on first page, it means that your subscription expires this month, June, 1912, and you will do us a great favor if you send your renewal at once. See terms to left on this page.

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EDITORIAL

The Blind Leading the Blind

IN A recent issue of the St. Louis Republic we find an elaborate article giving in detail the plans of the "Council of Grain Exchanges to promote scientific agriculture by counties." It is said that Julius Rosenwald, for a mail order house of Chicago, had approved the working plan of the grain association, and had agreed to an immediate gift of $100,000 to be used in one hundred counties throughout the middle west and west. It is also said if this sum be used satisfactory it will be increased to a million dollars to be used in a thousand counties.

The plan is, so we are told, to place an expert agriculturist in each county where the work is to be taken up. It will be this expert's duty to arrange for the farmers plans of scientific management "for the purpose of obtaining a larger yield of better grain than now is harvested." Back of this work is the Council which represents nineteen of the twenty-five grain exchanges in the country.

In the same issue of the Republic in an adjoining column, we are told in an article from New York, that the executive council of the American Bankers' Association have inaugurated a campaign "to spread the doctrine of agricultural advancement into every state of the Union." Twenty-three state bankers' associations, it is declared in the article, are already in this work, having engaged ten experts and established them in the counties to "advise the farmers on all matters pertaining to the betterment of farming and to increase production." "It appeared to us," said Mr. Chapman, president of the Minnesota Bankers' Association, "that the prosperity of the farmer is vitally related to our own prosperity, and there was nothing unselfish in our motive." The bankers wanted the farmers prosperous so they themselves might be more prosperous. Mr. Rosenwald said the mail order house he represented "was much interested in bettering agriculture because of the business done with the farmer."

The object, then, is to increase the farmer's ability to do business, and it is both laudable and justifiable; but the result depends upon the farmers having more money rather than more products. Whether the farmers have money depends entirely upon the marketing. If they should produce double the amount of stuff and it should bring them but half the amount of money they would be not a whit better off, nor would they be any better able to do business with the banks or to trade with the merchants. It is a well known fact that the excessively large crops bring less money than the medium ones that supply the demand at equitable prices.

To accomplish the purposes sought by these institutions, therefore, the price and marketing are of more importance than production, and they would come much nearer the end sought and reach it much more quickly if they would devote their efforts to securing a better system of marketing. Assure the farmers a profitable price, and one that that they can depend on from year to year, a steady price, and there need be no fears of the quantity produced. To increase production the farmers need an assurance of price much more than they do the instruction of experts. The instruction if wise and properly given is all right, but if the farmers have money and know with reasonable definiteness that they will get remunerative prices for the crops that are growing, the acres will sure be brought to the point of doing their best also.

It is a notorious fact that the present marketing system, while it exacts tremendous toll from the consumers, absorbs the profits that should go to the farmers. And the grain exchanges that some of these people look to to carry out their plan, are interested in the reverse of what those who furnish the money are interested in. They want overproduction and low prices so there may be more grain for them to handle and greater profits for them to absorb, but that in the end brings no increased benefits to the farmers. It would be well for these liberal people to study supply and demand, and price making and marketing.

Farmers and Borrowing

IF FARMERS were reasonably sure they could always sell their surplus products at profitable prices they would seldom need to borrow money. That assurance would stimulate them to increased production, and they would thus better serve the consumers and the country, and they would always have money to meet their own needs, thus stimulating all kinds of trade, with very rare need to go in debt.

But the Taft administration seems to think that one of the farmers' greatest needs is to borrow money, and a circular has gone out from Washington at public expense, telling the farmers that the administration now has men in Europe working out a plan to give the farmers a chance to borrow money on what is claimed to be better terms than now.

But the circular, like too many things now being circulated at government expense, is misleading, as it evidently was intended to be. Lower interest is suggested on real estate loans, but behind it all lurks the issue of bonds upon the farms and homes of the people. The American people do know something about bonds—who owns them, how they are speculated in, what a drain they are upon the resources of the country, how they make masters and millionaires of those who own them, until those who toil become tribute payers to those who do not toil. In fact, the owners of the bonds are the real owners of the property on which they are based, but they are freed from the responsibility of maintaining, caring for and paying taxes on the property.

Up to now there has been no legal provision by which bonds could be issued on the farm homes and lands of the American people, but this scheme as it is said to be of the President, is to open the way for the issue of such bonds. And worse than all, the scheme includes the organization of capitalistic companies that may be in some way under national control, and everybody knows what that means, but they are to be no part of the government. No Solomon is needed to portray the result. Cupidity manifests itself in all walks of life. Farms will be grouped and placed under bonds, very different from individual farm mortgages. This grouping will put a number of them under one control. The owners will get the money and spend it wisely in improving their farming methods and adding to the value of their farms, though after the bonds are issued and sold every addition to farm values only adds to the value of the bondholder's investment.

In its own good time the money power can precipitate a financial panic. Prices go down, hard times ensue, the farm bonds are made to depreciate, are thrown on the market, the farmers are unable to pay them off or buy them up, a financial syndicate becomes the purchaser, the lands drift into the ownership of a few, and the farmers become tenants of powers like that of Wall street. The picture is not overdrawn. How do farmers like it? Things are tending in that direction. The circular winds up with this sentence:

> President Taft is optimistic that in this plan he can give the investor a safe place for his money and at the same time apply that money in the development of what he considers one of the most important industries to which the United States owes protection today.

If Mr. Taft means the farming industry as being one "to which the United States owes protection today," why did he so short a time ago compel Congress to ratify his secret agreement with Canada that took from the farmers of this country every trade protection the government ever gave them, and yet held to the protection so extravagantly given to the other interests? We are unwilling to believe the American farmers can be so easily deceived.

How They Don't Help the Farm

A "PRESS NOTICE" sent out by the Department of Agriculture reviewing the recently issued Year Book of that department, contains among a great deal of other matter, the following paragraph:

> The deservedly large place which the general farmer, the fruit grower, the trucker, and the grower of special crops hold in the thought and activities of the Department is demonstrated by the articles on the "Promising New Fruits," "Seasonable Distribution of Labor on the Farm," "Some Results of the Farmers Co-operative Demonstration Work," "Rotation in the Corn Belt," "Cotton Improvement on a Community Basis," "The Weather Bureau and the Cranberry Industry," "Plant Introduction by the Plant Breeders," "Relation Between Rotation Systems and Insect Injury in the South," and "The Value of Predaceous Beetles in Destroying Insect Pests."

Now, that is quite exhaustive, isn't it? And the articles cover a great many interesting subjects more or less general in their character; but not one of the classes referred to can make a cent of profit, or get the least bit of reward for their labor until they have sold some of their products. Most of the classes mentioned grow stuff to sell, that being the main object of their labor—selling the products is their dependence for a living. The selling, therefore, is more important than the production. Yet we have here in this great work of the Department of Agriculture, article after article teaching these classes of farmers how to produce, but not a single word of instruction as to how to sell. That most important part of these farmers' business is not once referred to or even mentioned.

We call attention to this strange fact not for the purpose of criticizing the Department of Agriculture, but to show how universal is this neglect in teaching farmers, as is claimed, how to succeed in their vocation. Every institution, every official department, exhausts its energies in teaching how to produce, and vouchafes not a word considering how to sell. And all this in the face of the fact that the prevalent system of buying and selling farm products is shockingly different from the way every other commodity on earth is disposed of by its producers or manufacturers. The fact is, farmers do not sell anything that grows in their fields or pastures; the buyer simply offers a price and takes the goods. That can not be regarded as selling because it is all one one side. True, the farmer may reject the offer, may refuse all offers, but he must sell, for that is his only source of revenue, and his surplus kept is of no use to him. Why then do not our educators teach farmers how to sell as well as how to produce?

The Banks and the Money Control

THAT the banking institutions control the monetary circulation of the country there can be no question. They issue the greater part of the currency, and that, of course, they can let out or call in at their pleasure. In addition to that, almost every dollar not needed for immediate use is deposited in the banks, and is used by them as their own, the only thing required being to keep enough in immediate reach to meet the ordinary requirements of depositors. We are not saying this with any feeling of opposition to the banks, for they are almost essential to modern business, and the local banks especially are great conveniences to the people generally. But bank incomes are derived largely from loans and discounts, and as the requirements for these increase as the circulation diminishes, the temptation to have a fluctuating circulation becomes almost irresistable to the bank management. This leads to concentration or concerted action among the large financial institutions, that unquestionably control the smaller banks, and creates a money power.

As is entirely natural, with the human race like it is now, and, indeed, like it always has been, this money power is both greedy and selfish, and to such an extent that Wall street, the recognized seat of the money power, has become famous all over the world for its questionable transactions prompted by financial greed. There is not a question but that the ruling influences of the United States government are subservient to this Wall street power, but it is now proposed in Congress to investigate the methods of this combined power. Mr. MacVeagh, a Democratic member of a Republican presidential cabinet, Secretary of the Treasury, pretends to favor such investigation, but his every official act and his business relations in private life, show that he can not be sincere in favoring an investigation that would make public the real methods of Wall street and lead to a curtailment of the financial power of the banking institutions. Besides, Mr. MacVeagh is a stalwart advocate of the Aldrich banking scheme which undoubtedly concentrates the money control in still fewer hands, and greatly strengthens the money power. As we have said on other occasions, a wrong can not be depended upon to right itself, and the Aldrich plan is Wall street's plan, and it is very natural for Mr. MacVeagh to support it—it is supported by all the friends and beneficiaries of the money power.

These wrongs, and that there are wrongs in financial management is freely admitted even by those who sustain the wrongs; the pretended congressional investigation is a confession of the wrongs; but if these wrongs are ever overcome it must be done by the independent action of the people. There is so much hypocrisy and deception in public life, and most of the daily and weekly papers lend themselves so subserviently to that deception, that the masses of the people scarcely know what to do or to whom to look for relief in any contingency. They realize that wrong but they scarcely dare to suggest a remedy, for if what they suggest is a real remedy it is at once pounced upon by the political supporters of the trust and the subservient press. One thing is safe to say however, and that is that a thing so important as the monetary circulation should be controlled only by the government. It is true the purposes of the government are often perverted in these days, but if we cannot trust the government, then whom can we trust?

that it is a proper function of government to protect the weak, the masses, from the encroachments of the strong, especially in a reasonable control of the gigantic transportation system that had recently grown up, and the usurpatious of a money power that ill-considered or selfishly procured laws had permitted. Then the cry of paternalism was raised by the dominant interests, and it was argued that the only proper function of government was to keep the ship of state quietly sailing in the calm waters of peace or for its safe buffeting of the waves in time of war; that it should never interfere with private business in any way or meddle with what were then called private enterprises, in which were included the banking institutions that furnished the money of the country. Everything beyond the simplest functions of government was paternalism, and, therefore, an encroachment upon private rights and interests.

This is all changed now. Paternalism is long since forgotten, and the government takes a hand in everything. It assumes to say what shall be done and what shall not be done, and how it shall be done and how not, but being always careful not to interfere with the money power, or to weaken the hold of the speculating element of the country.

So-called bureaus that were never dreamed of in other days, have been established in the departments, and headed by high-salaried officials



HOME OF SUBSCRIBER J. S. WALLICE, IACONA, IA. PHOTO BY STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER DAWSON.

Free Farm Products

AN ADDITION to what we said April 1 on the subject of free sugar, we learn that the farmers of California are realizing the great danger that threatens them. There are ten beet sugar factories in that state and they represent a capital investment of $12,000,000. One hundred thousand acres of the state's best lands are devoted to the raising of sugar beets, and the annual production is about two million tons of beets. These beets, of course, are raised by farmers, and the beet crop is one of their most profitable ones. Free trade in sugar, these farmers believe, would ruin the industry—practically destroy the $12,000,000 invested in the factories, and ruin one of the best agricultural interests of California and of other states where beets are produced. It is claimed it would throw out of employment thousands of persons now engaged in beet production and sugar making.

Whom would it benefit? Sugar users by giving them cheaper sugar, does some one say? There is no proof of that, and it is extremely doubtful. The price of sugar to consumers is made by some half dozen people in New York who constitute the sugar trust, and the price made by them has no relation to supply and demand, nor is it affected by whether the refiners get the raw sugar cheap or otherwise. But the cheaper they can buy raw sugar the greater are the refiners' profits. The most of the raw sugar used by the refiners is imported from foreign countries, and they have to pay a tariff on it. This tariff protects the price of the American product. If sugar were put on the free list, as many in Congress are now seeking to have done, the whole world would compete with American producers, and the sugar trust would get the benefit. They could get the raw sugar cheaper than they do now and could charge the same price for the refined sugar, and even a higher price after the American industry had been destroyed.

We make no plea for high tariffs, but we demand that American farmers be protected as well as American manufacturers and trust magnates.

Another View of High Cost of Living

ONE of our wide-awake exchanges calls attention to the fact that other costs are being piled upon the people that ultimately increase the cost of living. Investigations, inspections, department bureaus, boards, commissions, prosecutions, are the order of the day, the cost of which amounts to millions and millions of dollars a year.

There certainly never was a time in the history of the nation when so much was undertaken by the government. A few years ago a large number of the American people argued that it was a proper function of government to protect the weak, the masses, from the encroachments of the strong, especially in a reasonable control of the gigantic transportation system that had recently grown up, and the usurpatious of a money power that ill-considered or selfishly procured laws had permitted. Then the cry of paternalism was raised by the dominant interests, and it was argued that the only proper function of government was to keep the ship of state quietly sailing in the calm waters of peace or for its safe buffeting of the waves in time of war; that it should never interfere with private business in any way or meddle with what were then called private enterprises, in which were included the banking institutions that furnished the money of the country. Everything beyond the simplest functions of government was paternalism, and, therefore, an encroachment upon private rights and interests.

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So-called bureaus that were never dreamed of in other days, have been established in the departments, and headed by high-salaried officials charged with duties that do not pertain to the masses of the people, and are foreign to the simple functions of popular government. But they do not interfere with the ruling classes, and are, therefore, free from paternalism. Even the Department of State, it seems, has special bureaus to look after foreign trade, etc., in the interest, of course, of the combined protected industries. The House recently proposed to abolish some of these bureaus and was met with dire threats if the departments were thus interfered with.

The Department of Agriculture, for instance, feels called upon to investigate everything, from microbes to houseflies, mosquitoes and tadpoles, and has "experts" all over the country engaged in this "work." Press notices are being sent out every day, some of them practical and useful, we are glad to admit, but many of them as silly and as void of general benefits as the work of school children, and of as little value to the country's agricultural interests. A bulletin now lies before us designed by the department "experts" to teach the American farmers how to raise rabbits!

These are but instances, and everything costs money, and all declares the publication to which we referred—"the commissioner's fees, the director's fees, the expert's fees, the inspector's fees, the lawyer's fees, and the total court costs, are eventually added to the price of everything we buy from diamonds to guano and from beef steak to pigs' feet." In investigating the high cost of living the United States may well investigate the high cost of government.

Smiles

He Got Away

Early Caller.—Mr. Preacher, do you remember marrying me and Peter Simpson last Sunday was a week ago?

Preacher.—Yes, I believe I do.

Early Caller.—Well, I thought I ought to step in and tell you you didn't tie the knot tight enough, Peter's escaped.

Not the Calf

Kind Minister.—Young man, I am sorry to see you out in the world this way alone. Why don't you return to your father like the prodigal?

Prodigal.—I did.

Kind Minister.—And didn't he kill the fatted calf?

Prodigal.—I don't know anything about the calf, but he nearly killed me.

Not Like He Went Up

An Irishman just employed on a very tall building had taken a load of material to the top, and couldn't find the ladder leading down. In due time the manager below called to him:

"Pat, why don't you come on down?"

"Be Jasus, an' I don't know how," said Pat.

"Come down like you went up," instructed the boss.

"Faith, an' I don't want to do that," yelled Pat. "I came up head foremost."

What He Wanted

"Are you wanting work?"

"No, sir; I'm wanting money, but I guess I'll have to work to get it."

Appropriate Enough

"Why do you speak of your auto as of a female?"

"Oh, the agent said it was the "last word" in auto construction."

It Would if Anything Would

"Miss Hightone, my poor brother wanted you to sing at his funeral."

"Why did he want me to sing?"

"He said he wanted the people to be sorry he died."

A Cause For It

"How well and fat your dear little boy looks," said the talkative visitor.

"Yes," said the worried mother, "there is a cause for it. A wasp stung him on one side of the face and his pape slapped him on the other."

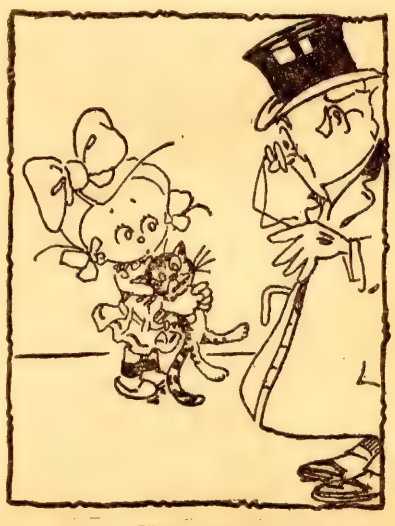
Started Naturally

"Is it true, Mr. Multimillion, that you started life as a plowboy?

"No, sir, I started life as a red faced, crying baby. Good day, sir."

A Queer Language

The plural for box is very plain boxes,
But the plural for ox is never called oxes.
The plural for mouse is the little word mice,
But for plural of house you never say hice.
The plural for foot is sure written feet,
But the boot for each one is never called beet.
The plural of this is very plain these,
But you'd want but one kiss if more were kese.
The plural of that is the common word those,
But how would you wear them if two hats were hose?
One is a goose and one more is geese,
But a whole herd of moose are never called meese.
One is a tooth, and more are teeth,
And a booth is a booth, but more are not beeth.
The pronouns for man are he, his and him,
But the pronouns for woman aint she, shis and shim.



Not Dumb

"My child, you should be kind to all dumb beasts.

"Dumb! Why, mister, when I squeezes her you can hear her for two blocks!"

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers

Minimum Prices

We believe the following are fair and equitable minimum prices for the crops mentioned. We believe conditions of supply and demand are such that these prices will be paid before the next crops are produced. Certain it is that if producers will hold their crops and ask these prices they will be paid, because the world of consumers cannot get along without them. The farm price will be the minimum price less freight and a fair commission to the handler.



NOTE.—Some readers do not understand that the F. S. E. names minimum prices, below which crops should not be sold, but does not attempt to name maximum prices. This accounts for the lower than present market prices in some articles. The minimum prices are decided as soon as the crops are harvested and we can say that at that time not one crop could be sold at the price. Since then all but wheat and cotton have gone to the minimum or beyond it.

1911 CROPS

All prices at Chicago unless stated to contrary.

WHEAT—No. 2 red	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 northern spring at Minneapolis	1.30
CORN—No. 2 white	.75
OATS—No. 2 white	.55
BARLEY—Good malting	1.00
BUCKWHEAT—At home market	.90
RYE	1.00
HAY—Choice timothy, ton	$22@24
POTATOES—Choice, old	.85
BEANS, Pea	2.50
COTTON—To Grower	.13
BROOMCORN—Choice Illinois, ton	$150@175
Choice Oklahoma, ton	125@150
CATTLE—Good to choice steers at Indianapolis	$7.50@8.50
HOGS—Best heavies, 210 lbs. and upward, at Indianapolis	7.50@8.00
Common to good lights, 125 to 150 lbs.	7.00 7.50

Advice

Hold all crops that are not selling at the minimum prices or above. Market only while the price will be paid. Watch the market and this department and stop as soon as the price declines below the Minimums. Old readers know that it pays to act on our advice. We have been giving advice about prices and marketing for nine years and the mistakes have been the rare exceptions. No matter what you think of the minimum prices and our advice now, you will make more money if you respect them. Help to get this paper in the hands of all your neighbors.

OUTSIDE of the fact that farmers are still contending against unfavorable weather, at this writing being too cool over much of the country, the general tone of crop reports is favorable.

Winter wheat, after suffering tremendous winter loss, has hardly held its own through the spring season and present outlook is for a still further reduced crop. Spring wheat reports are generally good. Harvesting is in progress in the southwest. The visible supply of wheat has been reduced the enormous amount of nearly 11,000,000 bushels since our former report. It is now but little more than a year before, but nearly 12,000,000 more than two years before. As millers in most interior points are short of wheat to grind, and as the Texas and Oklahoma wheat will not go far toward meeting the great demands of the central states which will not grow much wheat, we may expect continued rapid reductions of the visible. The price of wheat has fluctuated wildly on some days and is slightly lower than our former report. Cincinnati is the highest market we quote outside of New York.

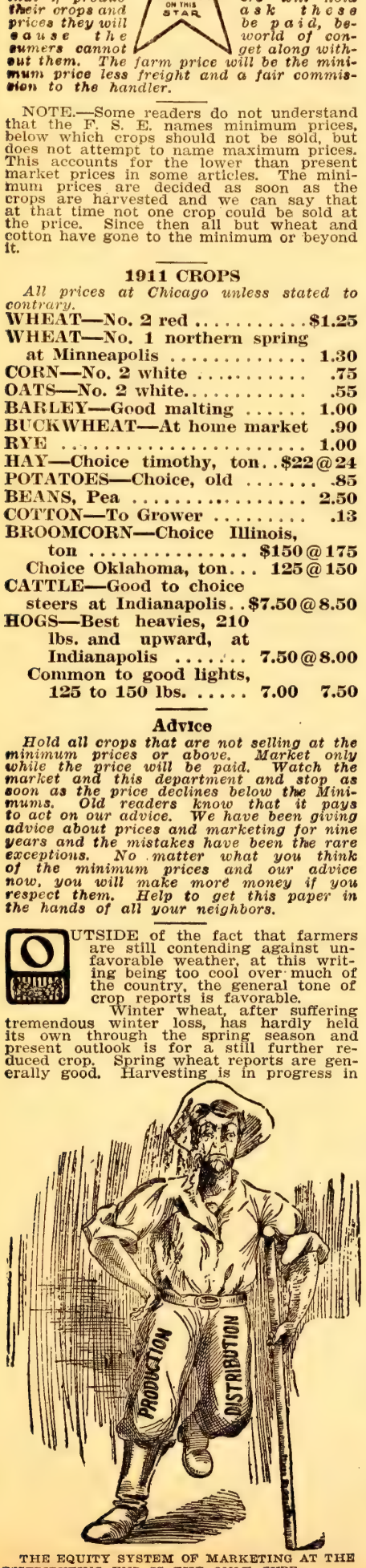
The corn crop is now planted under the most unfavorable conditions in many years. The chief drawbacks were the cold, wet season that operated against good germination and the scarcity of good seed. The continued cold weather is retarding the growth and makes for unhealthy plants. But seasonable weather, if it comes, will soon make this right.

The oats crop is short in acreage but generally a good condition is reported.

Hay prospects flattering. Cotton prospects are below a year ago, mainly because of unseasonable weather when the crop should have been planted. Indications are that a shorter acreage has been planted. Southern fruit and vegetable yields were good to large and are having an effect on the high prices of food that have prevailed for some months.

A study of the visible supply table reveals the fact that this will be a good year for grain growers to compel good prices as comparatively little extra control need be exercised to keep the markets hungry. We recommend gradual marketing such as will keep the visible supply of wheat decreasing.

The following figures tell the balance of the market story:



THE EQUITY SYSTEM OF MARKETING AT THE DISTRIBUTING END IS THE ONLY CURE.

Visible Supply

The visible supplies of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on June 1, 1912, with comparisons are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X indicates increase.)

	June 1, 1912. Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels
WHEAT	33,629,000	—10,817,000
CORN	7,348,000	— 873,000
OATS	9,230,000	— 1,850,000
BARLEY	972,000	— 407,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 30,508,000 bushels. This is 4,711,000 bushels less than two weeks before. It is only 3,121,000 bushels less than the visible supply of the United States on the same date.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on June 7, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	June 7	2 Wks. before	A Yr. before
WHEAT, No. 2, RED			
Chicago	1.11@1.13	1.14@1.15½	92
St. Louis	1.13@1.14½	1.18@1.20	91
Kansas City	1.10@1.11	1.16@1.17	89
Cincinnati	1.18@1.20	1.20@1.22	93
New York	1.24¼	1.23½	99
CORN, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	79½@80¾	81½@82½	54
St. Louis	84 @85	84 @85	55
Kansas City	81½	82 @82½	54
Cincinnati	85½@87	85 @86	57
New York	83	85½	61
OATS, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	55 @56	54½@55½	37½
St. Louis	55½@56½	55½@56	39
Kansas City	55½@56	54½	37
Cincinnati	58½@59	57 @58	40
New York	57¾	62	

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1, hard, $1.15⅞; No. 1 northern, $1.15⅛@1.15⅜. Two weeks before, $1.16⅝ and $1.15⅞@1.16⅞, respectively.

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed June 7, 1912, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—July, $1.10⅛; September, $1.06; December, $1.06¼. Two weeks before, $1.10⅝, $1.05½ and $1.05½, respectively.

CORN—July, 74⅝c; September, 73½c; December, 63c. Two weeks before, 77c, 74⅛c and 63¾c, respectively.

OATS—July, 51⅛c; September, 41⅞c; December, 42¾c. Two weeks before, 50⅜c, 42⅝c and 43½c, respectively.

Cotton

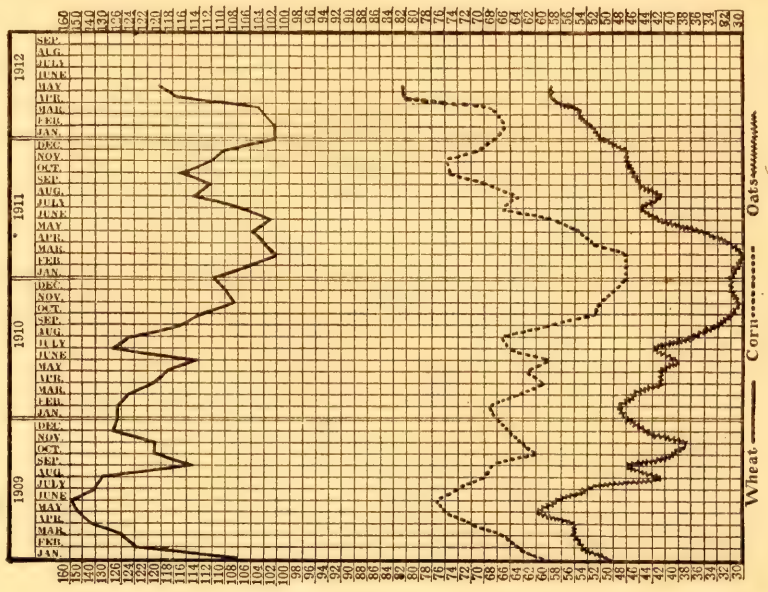
New York, June 7.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling uplands, 11.65c; middling gulf, 11.90c. This is 5c a cwt. higher than two weeks before and $3.30 a cwt. lower than a year before.

Live Stock

Indianapolis, June 7, 1912

CATTLE—Range of days paying prices for steers	$4.25@8.35
Good to choice steers, 1,300 lbs and up, quoted	8.15@8.85
Common to medium steers, 900 lbs and up	7.00@7.75
HOGS—Range of day's paying prices	5.50@7.75
Best heavies	7.60@7.85
Common to choice lights	7.00@7.55

The prices of cattle are about the same as two weeks before; of hogs there is no material change.



This chart shows the highest monthly cash price for the three leading grains at Chicago, for a period, 1909 to May, 1912, inclusive. Notice how the prices follow each other up and down, displaying a remarkable sympathy for each other. The figures on right and left margins are prices in cents. This chart will be continued.

Chicago Produce Market

June 6, 1912

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets.

We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparison.

OLD POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels	Change last year Bushels
X 2,537,000	X 11,788,000	X 661,000
—2,345,000	— 4,596,000	—2,261,000
—4,947,000	— 1,254,000	X 127,000
— 435,000	— 2,171,000	X 12,000

	This week	Last week	Last year.
Monday	69	42	41
Tuesday	28	28	35
Wednesday	26	25	24
Thursday	22	x..	26
Total, 4 days	145	95	126

xHoliday.

A somewhat better feeling pervaded the market and buyers took hold with less hesitancy, although prices secured were no better than quoted yesterday. Good deal of ordinary stock was cleaned up and the market closed in good condition. No sales of fancy stock reported.

Sales reported were: Wisconsin, sacked, 2 cars at $1.00; 2 cars at $1.05. Wisconsin, sacked, 2 cars at $1.05; 2 cars at $1.10.

Per. bu, bulk or sacked, Minnesota of Wisconsin, Burbanks or Rurals, poor to good	$ .95@1.00
Choice	1.02@1.07
Fancy to extra fancy, including Dusty Rurals	1.08@1.10
Sacked, Michigan, Rurals, fair to good	1.00@1.05
Choice to fancy	1.08@1.15

NEW POTATOES—The market is well supplied. An easy feeling in consequence prevails. The larger part of the business is in Texas stock. This also is the most plentiful. Few Floridas remain, not enough to make a market. Some hampers of Louisiana red remain, not really nice goods, and they are slow sale.

Sales reported were: Texas, sacked—1 car dark at $1.40; 1 car ordinary at $1.42; 2 cars good at $1.50; 1 car fancy at $1.55.

Barrels, Cobblers, North Carolina, No. 1	$3.25@3.50
No. 2	2.25@2.50
Virginia Cobblers	3.75@4.00
Per bushel, Texas, red, in sacks, depending on quantity, outside for fine goods	1.25@1.55
White Cobblers	1.50@....

The price of old potatoes is about the same as our last report. The price of new potatoes is much lower.

BEANS—Continue steady. No new features appear. Holders are making no effort to sell, for stocks are not large enough for that. Pea Beans have a steady, moderate trade. Other kinds are quiet, still there is nothing doing.

Pea Beans—		
Hand-picked, choice, dry	$2.92½	@2.97½
Prime	2.82½	@2.87½
Mediums nominally about same as pea beans.		
Red kidneys, dry, choice	$2.90	@3.00
Good, but not uniform	2.50	@2.75
White kidney	3.00	@.....
Brown Swedish, long	2.60	@2.75
Round	2.75	@2.80
Limas, per 100 lbs.	6.37½	@.....

The price of pea beans is 7c higher than two weeks before, other varieties are the same as two weeks before.

HAY—Receipts, 2,219 tons. Offerings large and demand only fair. Market quiet.

Choice Timothy Hay	$25.50@26.00
No. 1 Timothy	24.00@25.00
No. 2 Timothy	22.00@23.00
No. 3 Timothy	18.00@21.00
Kansas and Oklahoma Prairie, choice	24.00@25.00

The prpice of timothy is $1.00 to $1.50 lower than our last report; Prairie hay is the same as before.

Advice—If any of our readers have hay to spare, we advise selling without further delay.

STRAW—Rye Straw quotable at $11@12. Oat Straw at $9.50@10. Wheat Straw at $8@9.

Rye straw is unchanged; oats straw $1 a ton lower and wheat straw 50c a ton lower than two weeks before.

BROOM CORN—Nothing new to note. Trade remains quiet and slow.

Per ton, Illinois corn	$110.00@160.00
Oklahoma	90.00@150.00

The price of Illinois corn is $10 to $20 a ton lower than two weeks before. Oklahoma is unchanged.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This Week Cases	Last Week Cases	Last Year Cases
Monday	26,398	19,016	20,869
Tuesday	24,690	27,696	23,532
Wednesday	21,780	22,173	15,743
Thursday	18,934	x.....	13,221
Total	91,802	68,885	73,365

xDecoration Day.

The demand is fair and general conditions about the same as lately noted. Buyers, if they can find the right kind of stock and the right prices, are willing to buy, and offerings of such lots, especially northern, are picked up quite readily. A portion of the receipts are being placed in storage, and the consumptive demand is absorbing a good share of the arrivals. Buyers are discriminating against southern lots.

The following quotations were established by the Butter and Egg Board:

Miscellaneaus lots, cases returned—eggs which will not grade—15@16c, depending on quality.

Ordinary Firsts quotable at 16c.

"Firsts" quotably 17@17½c per dozen.

Checks quotably 12½c per dozen.

Dirties quotably 14½@15c per dozen.

Storage packed steady. Firsts were quotable at 18@18½c.

The price is 1c a dozen lower than two weeks before.

Organizers

We send a S. O. S. call for organizers for the following states: New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Montana, Idaho Oregon. The purpose is to organize state unions in these states in the near future and we want to increase the number of local and county unions as much as possible. Whoever will help will now please address national headquarters of the F. S. E., Indianapolis, or in New York, E. E. Baxter, Fort Plains; Massachusetts, S. A. Hickox, South Williamstown; Montana, A. B. Stryker, Corvallis; Idaho, H. G. Morris, Oakley, and in Oregon, A. R. Lymann, Gresham.

Also Oklahoma wants a great many more organizers at once.

Address in Oklahoma, J. A. Harman, State Secretary, F. S. E., Shawnee.

If you want to help in the best movement in the country and employ all or part of your time profitably write for terms to any of the above at once.

FOR FARM AND DAIRY MACHINERY



THE SHELBY JUNIOR

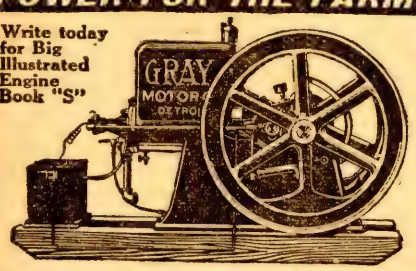
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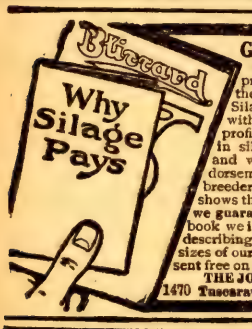
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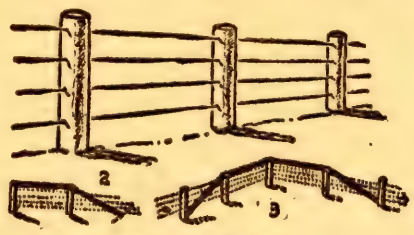
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Practical Fence for Stock

A GOOD stock fence is one that will turn all kinds of stock without injury to the animals. The cheapest and best fence to build is a wire fence. At the top of the picture is shown a fence which I have on my farm that has proven satisfactory in every particular, writes R. O. Clagett, of Carroll county, Maryland, in one of our ex-

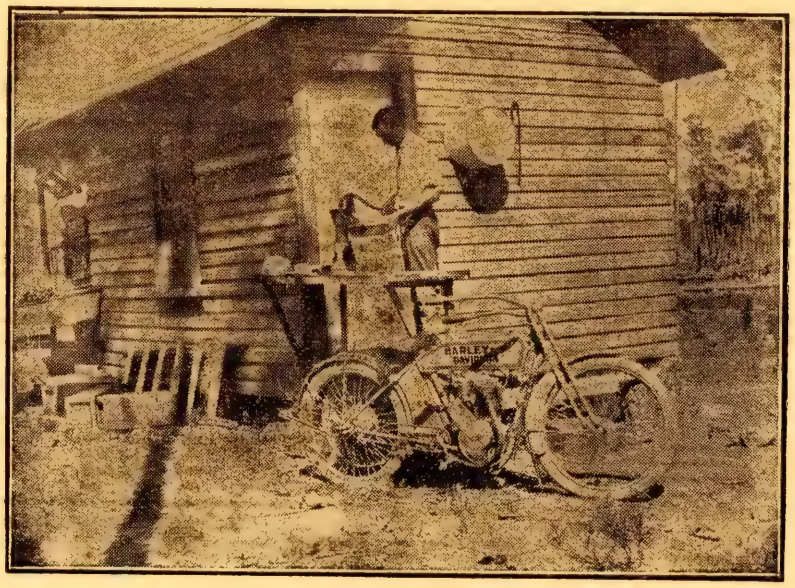


Best Stock Fence.

changes. The posts are set thirty inches in the ground and placed ten feet apart. No. 9 galvanized wire is run through the holes in the posts. This has proven to be one of the great attractions of the fence, as there are no staples to pull or rust out and the wires are always held in their proper position. A ratchet is placed on the end post and the wires can be kept tight at all times.

With a monkey wrench and winding ratchet the wire on the entire length of fence is stretched at one time. The wire can be loosened in the fall of the year and tightened in the spring, and in this way the fence can be kept in perfect condition at all times. Wood posts were used from the farm wood lot, but where all materials need to be purchased, concrete posts with holes for wire would not only be the cheapest, but a fence put up in this manner would last a lifetime.

A fence must have strong and well-braced end posts. Figure 2 shows a good brace for this purpose. The three end posts are placed three feet in the ground and are a foot in diameter. The braces are 4x4 inches. In Figure 3 is shown bracing arrangement for corners.



GETTING READY FOR A SPIN AFTER THE DAY'S WORK.

WASHING UP FOR AN EVENING SPIN

THE motorcycle is unquestionably making the younger element more satisfied with farm life. No longer need the young folks stay at home simply because the horses have been worked all day and are too tired to be used on the road at night.

The almost inexhaustible energy of the young demands recreation when the day's work is done. When this is virtually forbidden, because of lack of facilities, the younger people are compelled to stay on the farm. The very fact that they can not go makes them more desirous to go. We believe this factor more than any other has had a good deal to do with the dissatisfaction of the young people to stay on the farm.

Motorcycles however, place within their reach the country for miles around. The swimming pool, the distant lake, the innocent diversions of the small town are all at their command. Thus the motorcycle gives them the very pleasures of the town or city which they crave, yet surrounds them with the wholesome atmosphere of the rural community.

The man afield
May strive for yield,
And think he's making gains,
But in a trice,
Down goes the price,
And naught for him remains.

—J. P. S.

CATALPA FENCE POSTS

Catalpa speciosa is a good tree. It makes a post sometimes in eight years, sometimes in ten. We have so many better trees, however, that we don't have to fall back on the catalpa, says a writer in an exchange. I have tried a little catalpa to see what it would do. In some sections we have chosen the white oak. In South Georgia we have an excellent post, when we can get it, of long leaf pine. Where we can not get that, we have the loblolly pine, and the short leaf pine can be used if we treat it with creosote to the amount of fifteen cents a post, and it will last fifteen to twenty years.

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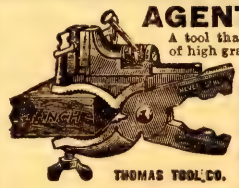
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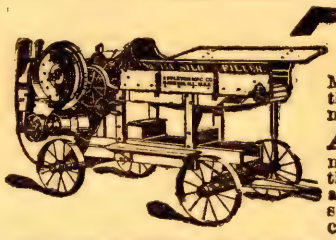
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CONCRETE FEEDING FLOORS

In the "introductory" to the United States Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin No. 681 is this:

Some of the increased cost of living may be traced directly to the decreased producing power of the farm lands. This condition has been largely brought about by delivering the harvested crop direct to the market and returning nothing to the fields. The problem in restoring the soil to its former fertility, together with the advanced price of meats, makes it highly profitable for every farmer to raise a certain amount of live stock. The manure thus produced, properly cared for and distributed, returns to the cultivated land a large part of the fertility which the crop of grain removed. From the sale of his live stock the farmer realizes a direct profit on his grain consumed, and also, through the use of the manure, increases the fertility of his fields.

During the period of cheap lands and grains, animals were generally allowed to run at large and were fed for the market only when they happened to be large enough. Feeding consisted in hauling out the feed and dumping it down in what seemed the least muddy spot on that particular morning. This method, as compared with feeding on the bare ground in lots, had this merit: Whatever the stock did not eat, together with the droppings, was scattered over the pasture instead of being allowed to pile up and to leach or wash away with the heavy rains. However, from the present standpoint of high-priced lands and grain, such methods of feeding are too wasteful. The feed becomes mixed with mud and is not so good for the animal. By tramping and rooting for fragments the next season's growth of grass is damaged by the animals and weeds are given an opening. In addition, the stalks, husks, cobs, and other manure from feeding should be returned to the cultivated fields which are in immediate need of fertilizing material.

Speaking of the requirements of a good feeding floor the bulletin says the floor must save the fragments of feed dropped upon it and keep them clean so some animal may eat them; it must be capable of being easily cleaned and disinfected; its surface must be such that none of the manure deposited on it will be absorbed and that it may be easily removed for storage or to the fields and the cost must be moderate.

The conclusion arrived at is that concrete is the most valuable material for such construction, because, they are moderate in first cost and they last forever. Also they meet the requirements of saving the manure and disinfecting. It is claimed, and we agree, that the saving of grain, labor and manure is so great as to pay for the floor in one year, over the wasteful method of feeding on the ground or muddy barn lot. An additional advantage is in the fact that rats, mice and other destructive animals can find no harbors about concrete floors.

Concrete floors is only one of the many uses to which this comparatively new building material can be put. By a more liberal use of it the high cost of living can be reduced, the profits from the farm can be increased, and farm life can be made more attractive and desirable.

THE MANUFACTURE OF CHEESE

THERE is not enough cheese made in the United States. Great quantities of that commodity are brought in from foreign countries every year. As a result our people do not consume as much cheese as, no doubt, they otherwise would, and increased consumption of cheese would tend to relieve the much talked of scarcity of meat, saying nothing of the amount of money that goes abroad to purchase what ought to be produced here.

Besides, there is not the competition in cheese that there is in butter and other dairy products, and that ought to stimulate the manufacture of cheese. In spite of the laws restricting the competition of oleomargarine with butter that competition exists and butter makers suffer because of it. In this we are not intimating that the price of butter should be higher. When sold to the consumers the price is now almost prohibitive, but that has no reference to the prices paid country butter makers; the high prices are made by the creameries and dealers.

But the increased manufacture and the increased consumption of cheese the Department of Agriculture thinks would be better for the people. Two-thirds of a pound of cheese is equal in food value to a pound of beef, and a half pound of ordinary cheese, the Department says, yields as much energy as a pound of beef of average composition.

CLARIFYING MILK

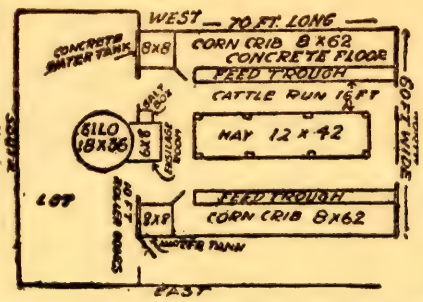
By running milk through the separator and then remixing, a good many germs are removed, but this does not imply that the disease germs are removed. The chief effect of the separation is the purification of the milk from solid filth, and this is some gain. The keeping quality of the milk is not, however, greatly improved by the clarifying. If there were disease germs in the milk before being separated they will most certainly be in the milk after being separated.

SHOULD BE ONE OR OTHER

The dual purpose cow that gives about three gallons of milk a day, and produces a long-legged, slab-sided steer that takes three years to mature to make just pasable beef, is not the animal suitable to run on the high-priced farm of the twentieth century.

FLOOR PLAN BARN AND SILO

I AM sending you floor plan of my cattle barn and silo, writes R. F. Elliot, of Lathrop, Mo., in the columns of one of our contemporaries The barn accomodates sixty head of cattle and the silo holds two hundred tons of ensilage. The ensilage is carried to the troughs by a Loudon carrier that runs on a track attached to the rafters. The hay rack is built from the first floor to the upper floor and is open at the top so that when the hay



is put in it is consumed on the ground. The mow holds one hundred tons of hay and is equipped with a hay fork. The cribs hold four thousand bushels of corn and have doors next the troughs that make it convenient to get the corn in troughs.

The new way of spraying is to dust the poison onto vines, bushes and trees, thereby doing away with the toil of carrying water. Be up-to-date. Write to Leggett and Bro., 301 Pearl street, New York City, for catalog of the new way.

DAIRY NOTES

Cement makes the best foundation for the separator.

Intelligent care of cows brings a liberal rate of interest.

Clover or alfalfa seem to contain just what the dairy cow needs.

About the best fertilizer that can be found is good barnyard manure.

Fed to hogs, skimmilk has been found to be worth 45 cents per 100 pounds.

The great secret in keeping butter is to have it made right to begin with, then keep it cold.

There are, or should be, four sources of profit in the dairy business—butter fat, skimmilk, calves and manure.

There is nothing that will build up the efficiency of the dairy herd quicker than the use of a pure bred sire.

No man is in a better position to build up his soil than a dairyman, if he uses wisely the forces at his command.

No more feed should be given than the cows will eat up clean, but it is equally important that they have all they will eat.

Usually it takes about 75 per cent. of what a cow eats for her maintenance. The way some people feed it takes much more than that.

The average milk cow will drink from 80 to 100 pounds of water per day, and the more we can induce her to drink the better for the milk flow.



Phelps' Big Show-Room Buggy Book for 1912 Is Now Ready It's the best one I have ever gotten out. It has more styles to select from, both in vehicles and harness. Why try to select a buggy from two or three shop-worn, dust-covered samples, when I will send right to your home a book that shows in big, actual photographs more vehicles than you can find in 25 stores. Local dealers carry only a few styles to select from. I make 125 styles of automobile seat buggies, surreys, phaetons, road carts, etc., and a full line of harness. All made-to-order to suit your taste.

H. C. Phelps, Pres.

Save Big Money on Split Hickory Vehicles Direct From the Factory

All explained fully and illustrated with big photographs in my big new book. It is only a question of good sound judgment to send for this free book no matter where you buy. It will cost you only one penny but it will cost me many pennies to send it to you, but I will take the chance if you are willing, because it is my only salesman and I am sure that I can not only give you a better buggy, but save you a lot of money. Will you write for the book? You are invited to do so. I will pay the postage.

H. C. PHELPS, Pres.
The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Company,
Sta. 99, Columbus, O.



Don't You Want a 30-Days' Free Road Test of This Auto Seat Buggy

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be removed with ABSORBINE also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. $2 per bottle, delivered. Book 3 E free.



ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. Reduces Goitre, Tumors, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. $1.00 and $2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book with testimonials free.
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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FREE TRIAL. FULLY GUARANTEED. Easy running. Easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, obtain our handsome free catalog. Address BOX 1149
AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

SAY: "UP-TO-DATE DID IT," When Writing to Advertisers



SalTone Prevents Worm Infection

SalTone is a wonderful preventive as well as a great cure for worms in stock. It should be fed throughout the year. For an ounce of prevention, you know is always worth a pound of cure.

Now is the Time to Feed Sal Tone

Grazing animals pick up from the grass and from pools of water the larvae that load them with the stomach and intestinal worms that later pull them down in weight and value. SalTone will carry off these larvae, or kill the worms after they have developed. SalTone makes healthy, valuable, profitable stock.

More SalTone Proof

Please find express money order for trial supply of SalTone. I think your SalTone is O. K. Will order more when I need it.
W. J. WALKNETZ.
Chicago, Ill.
5416 Carpenter St.

SalTone is all right for hogs. I never tried it on my other stock, but I am satisfied it would be good for them also.
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Lake, Ind.

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I want EVERY farmer and stockman to TRY SalTone for 60 days at MY risk. I want you to give SalTone a CHANCE to show you its wonderful power to prevent worm infection and kill worms. You can make this trial *without risking one penny.* There's only a small freight charge to pay when it arrives. *You have all to gain—nothing to lose. Send no money—simply fill out and mail the coupon—TODAY.*

John E. Robbins, Pres.
The John E. Robbins Co.
Greensburg, Ind.

PRICES: 10 lbs., 75c; 20 lbs., $1.25; 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $5.00; 200 lbs., $9.00. Never sold in bulk; always in Trade-marked *"SalTone"* packages.

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Send the 60 days' supply of SALTONE. I will report results in 60 days, and pay for it if it does all you claim. If it does not the charge against me is to be cancelled.

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Hogs ...Sheep ...Cattle ...Horses ...
Give number of animals

SHE PAID
To Escape These Disks



Letters come to us telling how plucky women pay hard-earned money to escape washing disk-filled cream separators. Here is one such instance: A lady and her husband decided to get a cream separator. He refused to pay more than the cost of a cheap, disk-filled machine. Like other women, this lady could not bear the thought of washing 40 or more disks twice a day. She wanted the wonderful

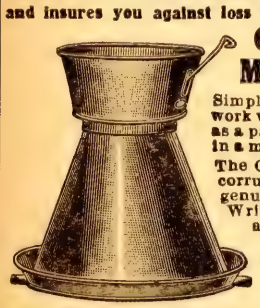
SHARPLES
Tubular Cream Separator

because Dairy Tubular bowls contain only the little piece shown in this girl's left hand. She knew Tubulars have twice the skimming force of others and skim twice as clean, thus paying more every year in extra profits than could be saved through buying any cheap machine. So she added her own hard-earned money to what her husband was willing to pay and bought a Sharples Tubular. Now she is one of the happiest, most contented separator users you ever saw. What higher praise could be given Tubulars?

Do you want a free trial? Do you want to exchange your old separator in part payment for a Tubular? You can do either. Ask for Catalog No. 136

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WEST CHESTER, PA. Branches: Chicago, Ill. San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Dallas, Tex. Toronto, Can.; Winnipeg, Can. Agencies Everywhere

This Low Priced Cooler COOLS MILK QUICKLY and insures you against loss from sour milk.



CHAMPION MILK COOLER

Simply made. Does its work well. Easy to clean as a pail. Saves its cost in a month.

The CHAMPION is not corrugated, insist on the genuine CHAMPION. Write for description and prices.

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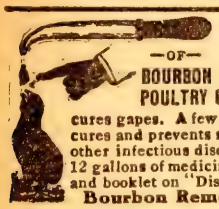
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SENT ON TRIAL, FULLY GUARANTEED. A new, well made, easy running separator for $15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; heavy or light cream. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, obtain our handsome free catalog. Address,

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1149 BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.



ONE DROP —OF— BOURBON POULTRY CURE down a chick's throat cures gapes. A few drops in the drinking-water cures and prevents roup, cholera, diarrhoea and other infectious diseases. One 50c bottle makes 12 gallons of medicine. At all druggists. Sample and booklet on "Diseases of Fowls" sent FREE.
Bourbon Remedy Co., Lexington, Ky.

Bees on the Farm "Gleaningsin Bee Culture" will help you get more pleasure and more profit from Bee keeping. 6 months trial subscription 25c. Book on Bees and Catalog of Supplies sent free.
THE A. I. ROOT CO., Box 212 MEDINA, OHIO

—100 Note-Heads 50c—

Send 50c for 100 fine white noteheads, full size, ruled both sides, with your name and address and date line in attractive and business-like style. Also 100 envelopes, on fine quality white envelopes, 50c; both, $1.00, postpaid. Guaranteed best work. Sure to please or money back.

Equity Publishing Co. Indianapolis

Grass and Weeds and a Little Corn Make Good Silage

I BOUGHT a 12x30 silo in February. I planted forty acres of land in corn from which I expected to fill the silo, but did not raise one hundred bushels on the forty acres. My corn was planted on very low ground and I did not get to cultivate it, as it rained all through the plowing season. It was, in fact, the wettest year I have ever seen here, which time has been forty years.

I had a fine crop of large thrifty crab-grass, some water grass and some few smart weeds, so I hardly knew what to do. I concluded as I had a silo that I would put the grass and weeds in my silo. I took my grain binder and bound the grass and weeds and a few scattering corn stalks on about thirty acres and cut it with an ensilage cutter and put it in the silo. I can say for a truth that there was not 50 bushels of corn all told put in the silo.

I began to feed silage the 1st of January to 25 head of cattle, nine head of cows, 8 head of two-year-old heifers and 8 head of yearlings. All but five of the cows had nothing but silage up to the 1st of April. I fed silage, also bran, oil meal and soy beans, to the five cows that were giving milk. As to the cattle other than milch cows I offered them a good grade of mixed hay (threshed) timothy and red top. They did not seem to care for the hay and would not eat it until they had eaten all of their silage, as I fed all together in a small manger. The cattle all seemed to relish the silage and it seemed to satisfy them. The result was that most of the cattle came through the winter in very good condition. I believe in better shape than if I had kept them on the hay which I offered them and was able to sell at $7 a ton on the 1st of March. If I had sold the same hay one month earlier I could have sold it for $8 a ton. At $7 a ton and 15 tons, which I believe would be the amount that it would require to feed all the cattle the same length of time that I fed silage, saved $105, with the cost of putting the grass in the silo, which would not be over $20 outside of my own work.

I don't consider the stuff I put in the silo worth anything, if it had not been put up green, as I had all of the same kind of stuff left that I could use.

I draw a conclusion that if the kind of stuff that I put in my silo gave me good results, I believe that good corn silage would do better. Also that it will enable me to save much of my summer's work in case I do not have much but corn fodder or grass for feed, as sometimes we dry out here and also drown out, but nearly always make some fodder which is generally not worth anything for feed after it is cured up as it does not mature when either too wet or too dry but if it can be put up green it will make very good feed.

It goes without saying that I am so well pleased with my experience with my silo that I have ordered another one of the same size and make to be put up this summer.—G. W. Corbin, Wheeler, Ill., in "Silo Profits."

CHINCH BUGS IN ILLINOIS

DR. S. A. FORBES, State Entomologist of Illinois, believes the chinch bug is a great menace to the crops in that state this year, particularly in the southern uart of the state, and he and his assistants have held no less than twenty-three meetings within the last few days to talk to and confer with the farmers on the most successful means of combatting the pest in Illinois and elsewhere. We give below a summary of a circular the doctor has issued, a copy of which may be had free by addressing Dr. S. A. Forbes, state entomologist, Urbana, Ill.:

1. Only very wet weather during the hatching time of the bugs can arrest the threatened outbreak.

2. They have survived the winter in excellent condition, and are now scattering on the wing to lay their eggs in young wheat, early-sown oats, and pastures and meadows of blue grass and timothy.

3. The main point of present interest is the movement of the chinchbug, on foot, out of fields of small grain at harvest time, when the new generation of bugs has not yet got its wings. Its escape from infested fields to feed and breed in other crops can best be prevented by surrounding each field with a line of thick, viscid, road-oil (No. 7 of the Standard Oil Company) with post holes beside it some thirty feet apart. Such a line can be made and kept effective long enough to catch virtually all the bugs in a field at a minimum expense of thirty-five cents a mile per day. A barrel of this oil costing approximately $3, will serve the purposes of most farmers for this work. Coal Tar may be used for the purpose where road oil can not possibly be obtained, but it must be much more frequently renewed to keep it effective, and it is thus more costly of labor and time. A well-made dusty furrow, with post holes in the bottom may serve a temporary purpose in very dry weather, but is made useless by rain. Chinchbugs may be killed on corn, without injury to the plant, by a tobacco preparation (blackleaf 40) greatly diluted with weak soapsuds.

4. While the individual farmer may protect his crops by these measures against the bugs which he breeds on his own premises, neighborhood co-operation is necessary to get the best results, and the larger the co-operating community the better will be the protection offered to each member of it. Organization by communities and counties is recommended. It is plain to see how sections organized on the F. S. E. plan can promptly meet such an emergency. Through such organization information will be distributed, and road oil and the other materials necessary may be supplied at the least possible cost. The Entomologist's will render every possible aid and assistance to counties or smaller communities so organized.



INSURING PLENTY OF WINTER FEED FOR THE STOCK. IT'S SURPRISING HOW MUCH STOCK A SILO OF EVEN MODERATE SIZE WILL FEED.

It is said a silo will pay for itself on any farm every year—and return a profit besides. Read "Why Silage Pays," which will be sent free by Jos. Dick Mfg. Co., 1470 W. Tuscararras St., Canton, O.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

Cheapest As Well As Best

Every sensible person wants the **best** of everything, but in many things the best is beyond their means and they must necessarily be content with something less.

In the case of the Cream Separator, however, the **best** is fortunately the **cheapest** as well, and it is of the greatest importance that every buyer of a separator should know this.



Moreover, the **best** is of more importance in the case of the Cream Separator than in anything else, since it means a saving or a waste **twice a day every day in the year** for many years.

It is true that DE LAVAL Separators cost a little more in first price than some inferior separators, but that counts for nothing against the fact that they **save their cost every year over any other separator,** while they last an average twenty years as compared with an average two years in the case of other separators.

And if first cost is a serious consideration a DE LAVAL machine may be bought on such liberal terms that it will actually **save and pay for itself.**

These are all-important facts which every buyer of a Cream Separator should understand and which every local DE LAVAL agent is glad to explain and demonstrate to the satisfaction of the intending buyer.

If you don't know the nearest DE LAVAL agent please simply address the nearest of our main offices as below.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

The Road to Providence

By MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS

Copyright 1910 Bobbs-Merrill Co.

The Road to Providence began in April 15th number. Back numbers will be mailed for two cents each.

"Yes, indeed, we can," answered Mother Mayberry, radiant at the very thought of this relief proposition. "It's a heap more important to carpet the Deacon with britches than the church floor right now. Between them and her old bombersine, Mis' Bostick have spent the year with her patch-thimble on her finger."

"I declare, it hurts me so in church to look at her elbows and back seams that I can't hardly listen to the Deacon pray. Patching is the most worrisome job a woman has to do, according to my mind," said the widow, with an expression of distaste on her beaming face. "I've done patched two men, and I know what I'm talking about."

"It is a trial," answered Mother Mayberry, "and Mis' Bistick's life have been a patched one at the best, a-moving in the Methodist wagon from one station to another and trying every time to cut herself out by a new style to suit each congregation. Any way, I reckon all women's lives have wored thin and had to be darned in some places, but patches on her garment of life ain't going to make no difference to a woman when she puts it on to meet her Lord, just so it's cut on the charity mantle pattern. And Mis' Bostick's was hung to cover the multitude. But a-talking here have made me sprout a idea: 'Liza Pike have blazed the trail for us, bless her little heart! Her mother don't never cook a single thing that 'Liza haven't got a dish handy to beg some for the Deacon and Mis' Bistick. And she don't stop at her own cook stove, but she's always here looking into what Cindy cooks with an eye to the old folk's sweet tooths or chicken-hankers. I know, too, she gets what she wants from you for them, so there is our leading. The Deacon loves 'Liza, and she is such a entertainment to him that he'd eat ten meals a day at her dictation and no questions asked. And she do beat all with her mothering ways with them old folks. Last Wednesday night she had Deacon a-leading prayer meeting with a red flannel band around his throat for his croaks, and just yesterday she made Mis' Bostick stay in bed half the day, covered up head and ears, to sweat off a little nose-dripping cold. She's always a-consulting Tom and leaving me out. I think she's got her eyes on my practice. They never was such a master-hand of a child in Providence before."

"There you are right," laughed the widow. "It's getting so that they ain't a child on the Road as will let its own mother look at a cut finger or a black bruise 'fore 'Liza have done had her say about what is to be did. I believe it is as you say, Mis' Mayberry, and 'Liza can play raven for us in fine style. I know Mis' Pike will push it on and more'n do her part in the filling of the child's covered dish."

"That she will," answered Mother Mayberry heartily. "Judy Pike spends a heap of time turning over life to find for certain which is the right and wrong of it, but once found, she sticks close to the top weave. We'll plan it all out at the Sewing Circle, and then get it down to days who's to send what regular. I'm thankful for this leading of how to take care of our old folks, and I know you are, too."

"Couldn't nobody be thankfuller," answered the rosy widow, "and the filling of that dish is a-going to give me a lot of good pride. But I'd better be going and seeing after them girls and the house cleaning. They are both master-hands, but if Buck Peavey was to happen to tie hisself up to the front gate, it would be good-bye dust-pan and mop for Pattie. Not that I don't feel for her in the liking of that rampaging boy of Mis' Peavey's, and it's mighty hard not to kinder saunter into a little chat when the men folks call you. How are Miss Elinory today? Ain't she the prettiest and most stylishest girl you have ever saw? I wonder if she would lend me that long-tailed waist she wears to get the pattern off to make me and Clara May and Pattie one?" As she spoke, Mrs. Pratt rose, picked up little Hoover and set Bettie on her little bare feet.

"I know she will be glad to, and such a head sewer as you are can copy it most exact. Here she are now! Child, Mis' Pratt have been so complimenting of your looks and clothes that I'm sorter set up with pride over you."

"Good morning, Mrs. Pratt," exclaimed the singer lady, as she appeared in the doorway with the resuscitated Martin Luther at her side. "The darling babies! You are not going, are you?" The widow and Miss Wingate had developed a decided attraction for each other, and their blossoming friendship delighted Mother Mayberry most obviously.

"I wish I didn't have to," answered Mrs. Pratt, beaming with smiles, which little Bettie echoed as she coquetted around her mother's skirts with Miss Wingate, "but it's most dinner-pot time, and I've got mouths to feed when the horn blows."

"Elinory, child, run get that pink, long-tailed waist of your'n to let Bettie make one by, please," said Mother Mayberry, with total unconsciousness of that very strong feminine predilection for exclusiveness of design in wearing apparel. The garment in question was a very lovely, simply-cut linen affair that bore a distinguished foreign trade-mark. "I know you feel complimented by her wanting to make one for herself by it, and maybe Clara May and Pattie, too. They ain't no worldly feeling as good as having your clothes admired, is they?"

"Indeed there isn't," answered Miss Wingate cordially, and if there was chargin in her heart at the thought of seeing Providence in uniform with the precious pink blouse, her smile belied it. She immediately ascended to her room, and returned quickly with the treasure in her hand. "Let me come and see you fit them," she entreated. "I don't know how to sew one, but I can tell how it ought to look."

"Come spend the day next Monday. We'll all have a good time together and I'll make you some more of them fritters you liked for supper the other night." The widow fairly beamed like a headlight at the thought of the successful impromptu supper party a few nights before, when Doctor Mayberry had brought Miss Wingate down upon her unexpectedly with a demand to be invited to stay to supper for that especial dainty. As she spoke she was halfway down the walk, and looked back, smiling at them over the baby's bonnet.

"Yes, I heard Tom Mayberry disgraced himself over your maple syrup jug, Bettie Pratt," called Mother Mayberry after her. "That Hoover baby surely have growed. Good by!"

"They ain't nothing in this world so comforting to a woman as good feeling with her sisters, one and all," Mother Mayberry said as she watched the last switch of the widow's skirt. "Mother, wife and daughter love is a institution. Me and Bettie have held one betwixt us these many a year. But you and me have both put a slight on the kitchen since Cindy got back. Let's go see if dinner ain't most on the table."

And they found that from their neglect the dinner had suffered not at all. Cindy, a gaunt black woman with a fire of service and devotion to Mother Mayberry in her eyes, and apparently nothing else to excuse existence, had accomplished the meal as a triumph.

She had set the table out on the side porch under the budding honeysuckle, and as Mother Mayberry and Miss Wingate, followed by Martin Luther, ever ready to do trencher duty, came out of the back hall Doctor Tom emerged from his office door.

"Why, I didn't see you come in, Tom," said Mother. "You muster used wings and lit."

"No, I came from across the fields and in the back way. I've had a patient and I'm puffed up with pride." As he spoke he smiled at Miss Wingate and his mother delightedly.

"'Lias Hoover's puppy," said Mother, stating the fact to Miss Wingate. "Was you able to fix him uup, Tom?"

"Oh, yes; his puppyship will navigate normally in ten days, I think; but this was a real patient."

"Why, who, son? Don't keep me waiting to know, for I'm worried at the very thought of a Providence pain. Who's down now and what did you do for 'em?" And Mother bestowed upon the young doctor a glance of inter-professional inquiry.

"Squire Tutt," answered her son promptly. "I met him up by the store and he asked me what I would do if a man had a snake bite out in the woods, ten miles from any hot-water kettle. I diagnosed the situation and prescribed with the help of Mr. Petway, and I think—I think, Mother, I've proselyted your patient.

"Now, Tom, don't make fun of the Squire. Them are real pains he has, and I don't think it is right for a doctor to have a doubting mind towards a patient. Sympathy will help worry any kinder bad dose down. You know I want you to do your doctoring in this life with love to be gave to help smooth all pain." Mother regarded him seriously over her glasses as she admonished.

"I will—I do, Mother," answered the Doc and his gray eyes danced before he veiled them with his black lashes as he looked down at his plate.

Miss Wingate flushed ever so slightly and busied herself with spreading butter on a large piece of bread for Martin Luther, an unnecessary attention, as she had performed that same office for him just the moment before, and even he had not been able to make an inroad thereon.

(To be continued)

GREEN BACKS in STRAW STACKS

THE wastage of grain by the average Threshing Machine is far more than many suppose. The Operator usually knows it, but he can't help it with that kind of Machine, so he covers it up all he can and let's it go at that. The Farmer suspects it, but thinks he has to put up with it, and much of his hard-earned money goes over into the straw stack.

This great wastage is the result of employing an incompetent type of Threshing Machine that rushes the straw to the stack, but does not **beat the grain out of it.**

It is up to you Farmers to say what Machine will thresh your grain this season. You have worked hard to grow the grain and you pay the bill for threshing it. You can't afford to divide your profits with the straw pile, for every bushel that goes into the stack is money right out of your pocket.

You Can Save Your Thresh Bill by Hiring a Red River Special to Do Your Threshing

It will save the grain for you; it will waste less of your time; it will do your job quicker; it will clean your grain better; it will pay you all around. It is the only Threshing Machine made that uses the **true and sure method of separation by beating the grain out of the straw** just as you would do with a pitchfork.

The Big Cylinder, the Man Behind the Gun, and the Shakers that toss the straw up and **beat it as you would do with a pitchfork** save the grain that others waste, whether it be wheat, oats, rye, barley, flax, peas, rice, alfalfa, timothy or other grains or seeds.

THE RED RIVED SPECIAL WORKS ON AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT PRINCIPLE OF SEPARATION from any other make. It beats it out while other makes hurry the straw to the stack and expect the grain to fall out, which it does not do.

Have your threshing done this year by a Red River Special. IT WILL SAVE YOUR THRESH BILL.

Write us or call on our Branch House or Dealer for the proof.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD, CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

The only builders of the Red River Special Thresher, Self-Feeders, Wind Stackers, Weighers, and N. & S. Co. Traction Steam Engines, Oil-Gas Tractors and Everything for the Thresherman.

Warning

All Good Things Are Imitated

Because of the phenomenal success of **Sal-Vet** numerous imitations in name and appearance are being offered to the public. Some of them copy the name **"Sal-Vet"** so closely that we find it necessary to give this warning that you be **very careful** to see that you get nothing but the original and genuine **Sal-Vet. Please remember that—**

FIRST—**Sal-Vet** is prepared from a secret formula and under the personal supervision of Mr. Sidney R. Feil, Graduate Pharmacist and Member of the National Institute of Pharmacy.

SECOND—In order to produce **Sal-Vet** we have found it absolutely necessary to install specially constructed, power-driven machinery. No other laboratory in this country can produce **Sal-Vet** or a satisfactory substitute.

THIRD—**Sal-Vet** is used and endorsed by practically all prominent breeders, feeders and the leading Agricultural Colleges. No other preparation for the destroying of worms in farm animals is so universally used.

Take No Substitute. Look for this name and trademark.

TRADE MARK

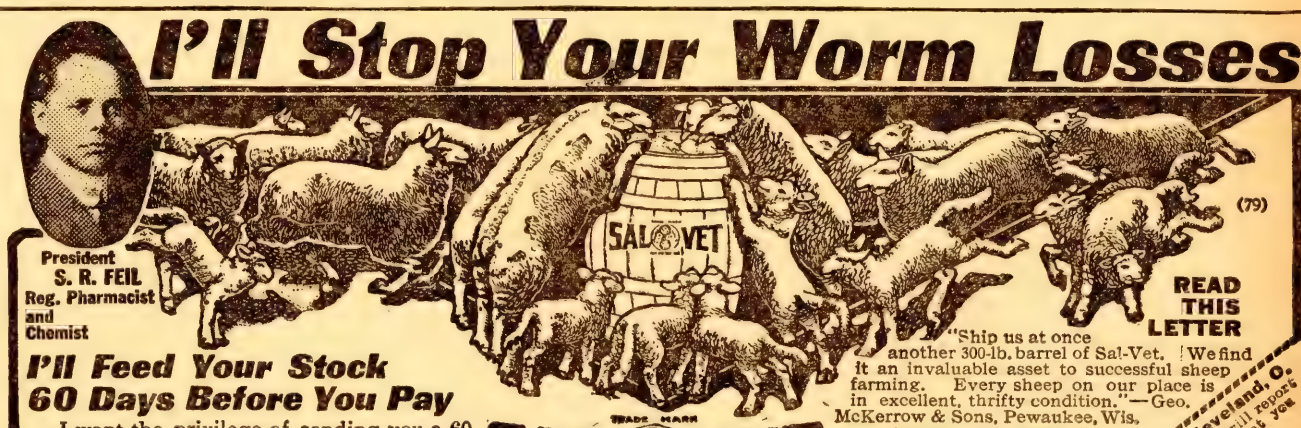
SAL VET

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Manufactured by

THE S. R. FEIL CO., Cleveland, Ohio

I'll Stop Your Worm Losses



(79)

President
S. R. FEIL
Reg. Pharmacist and Chemist

READ THIS LETTER

"Ship us at once another 300-lb. barrel of Sal-Vet. We find it an invaluable asset to successful sheep farming. Every sheep on our place is in excellent, thrifty condition."—Geo. McKerrow & Sons, Pewaukee, Wis.

I'll Feed Your Stock 60 Days Before You Pay

I want the privilege of sending you a 60-day supply of SAL-VET, the great worm destroyer and conditioner, at my risk and without asking you a single penny in advance.

If your stock (especially sheep and hogs) cough, look gaunt and thin, have dull eyes, laggard steps and drooping ears—look out for worms. They are stealing your stock profits and keeping your animals from thriving and putting on money-making flesh. Some may even die. I'll stop these losses, or no pay.

TRADE MARK

SAL VET

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

I never ask any man to pay me a penny for Sal-Vet until he has convinced himself that it has rid his stock of worms—stopped his losses and increased his profits. Read this liberal offer, already accepted by hundreds of thousands of farmers:

PRICES

40 lbs. $2.25; 100 lbs. $5.00; 200 lbs. $9.00; 300 lbs. $13; 500 lbs. $21.12. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs.

Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked "SAL-VET" packages.

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

Just fill out the coupon, tell me how many head of stock you have; mail it to me today. I'll send you enough Sal-Vet to last all your stock 60 days. You simply pay the freight charges when it arrives; when the 60 days are up report results. If Sal-Vet does not do all I claim, I'll cancel the charge; you won't owe me a penny. Send no money, just the coupon. Address

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.

THE S. R. FEIL CO., Dept. U.P.F., Cleveland, O.

Sidney R. Feil, Pres. The S. R. FEIL CO., Cleveland, O.
Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock 60 days. I will report results in 60 days and will then pay for it. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge. If it does what you claim.

Name.....
P.O.....
Shipping Sta.....
State.....
Sheep.....Hogs.....
Cattle.....
Horses.....

UPF2 6.15.1



KILLS ALL FLIES

WONDER FLY KILLER

Sure death to the pesky germ-carrying Fly. Flys are irresistably drawn to it and the **little Wonder** kills them all. A positive Fly exterminator lasting the entire season. Ten cents by mail. The KETCH-'EM-ALL FLY TRAP—"A million a minute," three dollars each, manufactured exclusively by us.

The WATSON CO., Peru, Ind.

House Dress Pattern FREE!



This pretty new house dress is the most practical and attractive house dress that can be worn this season. Six sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure, requires 6½ yds. material. Gingham, chambray, percale and lawn are excellent materials for house wear; use soft silk and light-weight woolen for street wear. To quickly introduce our big farm and home magazine filled with practical articles on general farming, fruit growing, live stock, poultry, household hints, good stories and many other special features, we make this liberal offer good only 20 days: Send 10 cts. for trial 3-months' subscription and enclose names of five housekeepers and we will send you this popular dress pattern free. Be sure to give size, also say you want dress pattern No. 4650. Address at once,

VALLEY FARMER,
Pattern Dept. 10, Topeka, Kan.

GENUINE
BUCKLEY
SEWING MACHINE



Latest model, with perfect silver finished attachments, ball-bearing stand, drop head and patent lift, may now be yours at rock-bottom DIRECT-FROM-FACTORY-PRICE. Saves you $25 to $35. Easiest possible payments, to suit your convenience. The Buckley is GUARANTEED FOR 25 YEARS. Shipped, prepaid, for thirty-day trial. (12)

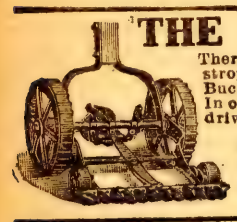
FREE TRIAL Get this famous old reliable Buckley Sewing Machine, in golden oak finish. USE IT 30 DAYS FREE IN YOUR OWN HOME. Put it to every conceivable test. The Buckley is the one perfect machine.

LOWEST MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Let me send you a genuine Buckley. Prove to your own satisfaction that you can't get a better sewing machine at double the price. Then, after 30 days, if you find you can't get along without the Buckley, then merely send us ONE DOLLAR A MONTH. No interest on payments.

GET MY FREE BOOK Send a postal today. I will forward my catalog and special free proposition without expense or obligation.

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THE CLIPPER



There are three things that destroy your lawns—Dandelion Buck Plantain, and Crab Grass In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

Your dealer should have them—If he has not drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co
Box 5. Dixon, Ill.,

DAISY FLY KILLER



placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. **Lasts all season.** Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. **Sold by dealers,** or 6 sent prepaid for $1.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FANCY WORK AND EMBROIDERY FREE

We are going to give free to every lady our beautiful fancy-work and embroidery designs without one cent of cost. Newest and best designs illustrated in our new catalog, just off the press. Send 2c stamp and we will send it with our plan for getting any design FREE. **Smith Pub. Co., 422 Main St., Skowhegan, Me**



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If satisfied, buy it—the

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Send 2c stamp for our sealed book "CLEVER ADVICE TO LADIES"

DUPLEX CO., 735 Majestic, Indianapolis, Ind.

Folding BATH-TUB



Costs little, no plumbing, little water. Weight 15 pounds, folds into small roll. Full length baths, far better than tin tubs. Lasts for years. Write for special agents offer and description. Robinson Bath Cabinet Co., 2075 Adams Street, Toledo, O.

Embroidery Set FREE



This beautiful 5-piece Table Set, Wild Rose design—1 large Centerpiece with 4 doilies to match. Stamped on fine quality art linen ½ yd. long. This free to all who send only 10c. for trial 3-mos. sub. to our big farm and family magazine, filled with practical articles and departments of interest to all. Address VALLEY FARMER E. S. CO., Dept. 1, Topeka, Kan.

Tell them you saw the "ad." in Up-to-Date Farming



STICK TO IT

ONE of the worst obstructions in the road to success is indecision. This grows in youth, and too often becomes an insurmountable barrier in adult life. Young people want to do something, but they can not make up their minds as to what it is; and often when they think they have decided, they soon become restless again, and begin to look for something else, generally something entirely different from their home surroundings or what they have been accustomed to.

Seeking new fields of effort is, perhaps, not seriously objectionable, for we admire an ambition that reaches out and would seize something higher and better, but the faltering, wavering habit is the one to be overcome. Be deliberate in deciding, and acquire such information as to enable you to know what you are doing, being sure that your decision leads upward, and then stick to it. Qualify for every detail, be content with no part of the work until it is done right, and success awaits you at no great distance further on. Carelessness of being exact is the bane of many human lives. There is no such thing as "good enough" until it is perfect. The saying that "perfection is unattainable in this life," may be true, but heeding it, like the iceberg in front of the Titanic, has wrecked many otherwise noble lives. He who is content only with the best, with that which is nearest perfect, is the one who comes out ahead no matter what his calling.

Do not understand us to argue that change is always an evidence of weakness. One may sometimes make a wise decision that later developments may clearly justify a change. But the vascilating habit, the hunger for change, the restlessness and dissatisfaction that characterize so many lives can not but result in failure, or a lack of bringing out the good there may be in us.

FIGHTING THE FLIES

THE common housefly is well known as one of the worst pests in the kitchen and dining room, and, in fact, in the whole house. But in addition to that, it is now agreed by naturalists everywhere that this same fly is one of the greatest enemies of human health; that it is a bearer of disease germs, and thus becomes the propagator of some of the very worst human ailments. This knowledge has caused the intelligent world to unite in a fight upon the fly. But nature knows so much better how to bring these pests into being than man knows how to destroy them, that the fight to be successful must be a persistent and a stubborn one.

We advise our readers to avail themselves of every possible means of acquiring knowledge of this insect pest and how to most successfully fight it. Various fly poisons have been used for many years. These serve their purpose and by their use millions of the pests are destroyed every year. But the flies continue to come. Various fly traps have been devised, and we believe traps will eventually prove the most effective means of destruction. We do not know why traps may not be so perfected that not a fly could escape them. There are new traps on the market that may well be considered and tried.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

AVOID THE USE OF SHELLAC

THE Bureau of Chemistry at Washington discovered that arsenic is used in connection with shellac in the finishing process of many articles of food. This is particularly true of the glazing of various glossy commodities, and as a varnish on the inside of receptacles and containers of various things used as food.

But the greatest use of it seems to be in connection with beer. The products of many breweries, says a circular issued by the department being held in shellac containers from the time the wort leaves the brew kettle, throughout the fermentation and aging processes, until the consumer's glass is drawn from a shellac lined cask. Fermentation tanks, declares the circular, are almost universally shellac varnished, several coats being applied once a year, or oftener. Wooden stock tubs and storage tanks, chip casks and many retail packages, especially those of ale, are universally shellacked; and it should be remembered, warns the Department, "that arsenic is a cumulative poison, and that the beer drinker consumes liberal quantities at not infrequent intervals." A number of samples obtained at the breweries were analyzed and every one contained arsenic.

Every farmer should have life insurance for the protection it affords to his loved ones—those dependent on him. It is the duty of every man to look ahead to what *might* happen, and which does happen to everyone sooner or later. Besides, good life insurance is a profitable investment from a savings standpoint. The postal Life Insurance Co., 35 Nassau St., New York City, will have an interesting proposition for you if you write and mention that you read UP-TO-DATE FARMING. .. ..





ARE you awfully tired with play, little girl?
Weary, discouraged and sick?
I'll tell you the loveliest game in the world,
Do something for somebody quick.

Seasonable Dishes

A delicious and simple dessert when one is hurried is to prepare a rich biscuit dough cut in strips the size of the little finger, place in a buttered pan, sprinkle with nutmeg, add three tablespoonfuls of butter and a cup of maple sirup, bake in a moderate oven, and when half done add boiling water to make a thick sauce and finish baking. To be eaten hot with cream. you will surely want more.

Plain vanilla ice cream becomes a fancy dish by serving it in sherbet cups, sprinkle generously with chopped pecan meats and pour over hot maple sirup.

Maple Cream of Wheat.—To prepare the maple cream, add a cupful of thick cream and a half cup of maple sirup and whip until stiff.

To prepare the wheat, clean and wash a cup of whole wheat, right from the farm; soak over night, and cook five or six hours in a fireless cooker or double broiler until tender. Salt while cooking. Now to the cream prepared as above, add two cups of nicely cooked wheat; after it has cooked beat together and serve with apple jelly.

Frozen Fruit Cream.—Take a pint of cream and a cup of milk, a cup of maple sirup and half a cupful each of chopped figs, almonds and a can of peaches. Put through a sieve, a teaspoonful each of extract of orange, vanilla and coffee. Mix will before putting into a freezer.

Maple Taffy.—To two cupfuls of maple sirup add a cup of cocoanut milk. Cook until it hardens in water, then pull when cool enough.

Nellie Maxwell



Lingerie Hat

There is nothing more charming than an embroidered lingerie hat for wear in the hot summer time. Just the thing with white gowns.

The beautiful design shown is intended to be embroidered and comes to you stamped ready to work. It is stamped on white Irish linen, size 18x36 inches, including crown. We will send one postpaid for each new or renewal yearly subscription at 35 cents and 5 cents extra for postage and packing. Only 40 cents to send and we pay delivery charges.

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

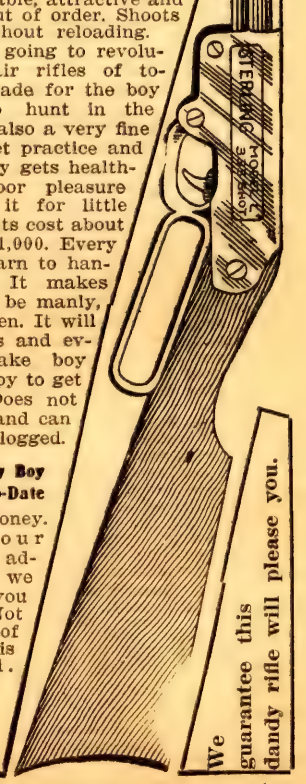
FREE to Boys

SEND NO MONEY—JUST YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS—A POSTAL CARD WILL DO

It Shoots 350 Times at One Loading With Remarkable Force and Accuracy—Not a Toy, But a Real Gun Built for Business.

Boys, did you know that air, when compressed in a gun under great pressure, had as much power to kill as any of the guns that use powder and ball? Well, that is the principal upon which this gun is made. Most of the air rifles are really no more than spring guns, which soon get out or order and have no power to hit hard. This air rifle is built for business; has powerful force, handsome in appearance and overcomes past imperfections and objections to air rifles. Note the lever action. You don't have to break the barrel to reload; all you have to do is to work the lever as you would in a repeating rifle. Also note its perfect lines, easy action, walnut stock, dull finish, nickel plated, stays bright. Accurate, durable, attractive and can not get out of order. Shoots 350 times without reloading.

This gun is going to revolutionize the air rifles of today. It is made for the boy who likes to hunt in the woods. It is also a very fine rifle for target practice and with it the boy gets healthful, out-of-door pleasure and lots of it for little money, as shots cost about 10 cents per 1,000. Every boy should learn to handle a rifle. It makes boys grow to be manly, self-reliant men. It will last for years and every wide-awake boy would be happy to get this rifle. Does not cut the shot and can not become clogged.



A Gun for Every Boy who reads Up-to-Date

. Send no money. Send us your name and address and we will tell you what to do. Not one cent of your money is required.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING Indianapolis Indiana

We guarantee this dandy rifle will please you.

CADETS of EQUITY

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of Our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is printed in the paper becomes a CADET of Equity, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—35 cents—will be made a PIONEER of Equity and sent a collection of twenty (20) beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address, CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE activities of the summer-time is somewhat reducing the number of Cadet letters we receive, but we still have more than enough to fill our space, and we are proud of them all.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, 15 years old, and we are taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I would be pleased to hear from the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all letters and cards I receive. I go to school at Lincoln City, the building being a two-story one, and stands where the Lincoln cabin stood. We also have a nice park surrounding the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, the mother of the great president.—Mary M. Varner, Lincoln City, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am a little country 'school marm," and I want to be admitted to your charming circle, for I am very much interested in the Cadets of Equity. The lady at whose home I board takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I certainly do enjoy reading it. I am a Michigan girl, and think, of course, there is no state like the Lake state, though my first home was in Illinois. Near my home, which is in St. Clair county, Michigan, the chief crops are hay, beans, wheat, potatoes and oats. At present I am in Oscoda county in the upper part of the lower peninsula. There are many hills and lakes in this part of the state. The lakes afford plenty of amusement in the summer, for there are many trout in the streams. Would like to hear from all Cadets.—Esther M. Stone, Goodells, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for nearly a year, and think it worthy of being praised, for it is the best farm paper I ever read. I live on a farm of 148 acres, and have lived here all my life. I am an American girl of 17 years. I have been making quilts and table pieces. Do you think I'll ever need them? I may since this is leap year. I will be glad to exchange cards and letters with the boys and girls about my age.—Lucretia Dunn, Long Eddy, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS: I am sending five more new subscribers; I want to be both a Cadet and a Pioneer. I live on a homestead and raise wheat, oats, potatoes and small fruits. I have three horses and one mule. There is plenty of deer and other game here. I live west of the Hogback mountains, and can give information to people seeking free homes. There is plenty of government land here yet. Will answer all correspondence.—R. L. Nichols, Meeker, Colo.

DEAR CADETS: I am 15 years old, and have lived on a farm all my life. I have two brothers and one sister, and we live on an 80-acre farm about seven miles from the Wisconsin line. I will answer all cards or letters I receive from the Cadets.—Lottie Quendenfeld, Lake Villa, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, 19 years old, and I have lived on a farm of 150 acres all my life. Our chief crops are beans, wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and cabbage. LeRoy is a fine farming district and produces fine crops. Four years ago my father cleared up and drained 10 acres of muck land, and since that time he has raised two splendid crops of celery. He finds it much more profitable than his other land. We think UP-TO-DATE a grand farm paper. I would be delighted to exchange cards or letters with all the Cadets, and I promise to answer all I receive.—Florence E. Conlin, LeRoy, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS: Do you like to hear from California? I think this is a fine state. Land around here sells from $150 to $300 an acre. We own 227 acres here and 480 acres in Nebraska. I used to live in Nebraska, but I like California the best. Papa bought a new Case threshing outfit last summer. I like to go out and see them thresh. I will soon be 12 years old, but I have a sister, Rosa, who is 17, and would like to receive cards from all the Cadets and readers; she will answer all. I would also like to exchange cards with the Cadets. We have taken UP-TO-DATE for a long time and like it fine.—Emma Mauler, Tulare, Cal.

DEAR CADETS: I am a city chap starting in the poultry business. We moved to the farm in January, and I tell you we had a severe winter. I raised chickens for four or five years on a city lot, and I know that I will succeed. One has to be "on the job" though from morning till night. I have about 130 chicks now, and a hatch of 94 eggs due in another week. I like UP-TO-DATE and am particularly interested in poultry and fruit. Would like to correspond with the Cadets, and will give any advice I can on poultry. Am 21 years old.—A. C. Schuessler, Hoboken, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a ranch out here in the West, in which I bought a half interest of my father. Everything looks favorable for a crop, and it will be the first one we have raised in four years. I am 20 years old August 16, and will be pleased to correspond with any of the Cadets and exchange photos. Will make it a specialty to answer all the old maids' letters.—Troy Fonda, Oconto, Neb.

DEAR CADETS: I am an Indiana girl, almost 17, and I live in the country. I enjoy reading UP-TO-DATE very much and I find the Cadet letters very interesting. Would like to hear from some of the Cadets; will answer all I can.—Margaret Culbertson, Rushville, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: We own a nice store, and though a farmer boy of 15, I clerk in the store most of the time. I wish all the Cadets could come to see me. We would have a fine time eating peanuts and candy. (Wouldn't you, though; 2182 is the number.—Ed.) Land is worth from $15 to $50 an acre. All kinds of produce is raised here. I would like to exchange cards or letters with the Cadets, and will answer all I receive.—Harvey Morgan, Rutledge, Tenn.

DEAR CADETS: Please admit a little orphan girl into your corner. I was happy when I received two large dolls as prizes for getting subscribers for UP-TO-DATE. I only have one sister and one brother. Mother has been an invalid three years. We live on a farm of 80 acres. I will be 11 August 5, and would be glad if the Cadets would give me a birthday shower. We like UP-TO-DATE fine.—Mattie Mae Jackson, Grady, Ala.

DEAR CADETS: I was interested in Lee Gray's letter, as I am also a school teacher and like the work very much. I have taught only one term, but I expect to teach again next fall. I think every farmer should have at least a common school education. I have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for more than a year, and I enjoy every page of it very much. I am 19 years old, and I would like to hear from all the Cadet girls, and will answer all letters and cards received.—John Parks, Seven-Mile-Ford, Va.

DEAR CADETS: I am 15 years old. We take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I just couldn't do without it. I live in a healthful little town, one mile from Calcassieu river. I would like to hear from the Cadets and farmer girls; will answer all I have time for.—Talma Crawford, Hineston, La.

Dear Cadets: I will be 15 August 4, and have lived on a farm all my life. We like UP-TO-DATE very much. I would like to receive cards or letters from the Cadets. —Florence Betton, Marshfield, Wis.

DEAR CADETS: My brother has been a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE FARMING about a year, and we all enjoy reading it, especially the Cadet page. I am 16, and we live on a farm of 80 acres. We only cultivate about 18 acres, the rest of our land being in cattle and hog pasture. I am secretary and treasurer of the Baptist Sunday school at Heuck's Retreat, where I attend school and Sunday school. I play the piano and sing, and have taken elocution. I am also secretary of the Beet and Tomato club of Lincoln county. Will answer all cards or letters from the Cadets. —Leslie Smith, Wesson, Miss.

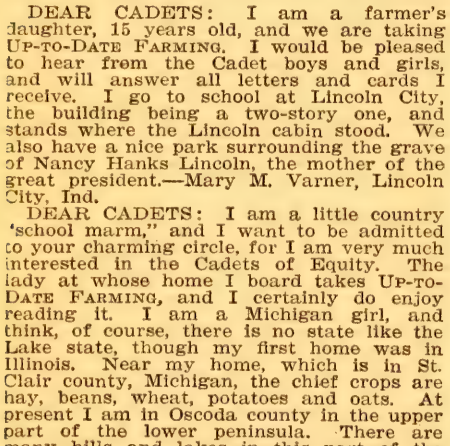
DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm among the West Virginia hills. Our principal crops are corn, wheat, oats, potatoes and grass. The land is fertile, but in some places the hills are very steep and rocky. West Virginia is all right, but I think it would be much nicer to live in a level country. I may some day. I will be 21 July 31, and would like to receive letters from the Cadets near my age; will answer all I have time for.—Orval Lewis, Sutton, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS: My father takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING and likes it very much. I like the Cadet page best of all. I live 8 miles from a town of 26,000 inhabitants, and half a mile from a small railroad town. I will be 18 July 10, and would like a post card shower from the Cadets. Will answer all I receive.—Lulu Michel, Waterloo, Ia.

DEAR CADETS: I have been a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE FARMING for several months, and think it is one of the best papers published. My brother and I enjoy reading the letters very much. We are both batchelors. I will be 23 years old July 16. This country is very pleasant to live in; there is plenty of sunshine. Our crops are mostly beans, maize, cane, and very little corn. We can raise the finest and biggest watermelons with very little trouble. I wish the Cadets and editor were here to join us in eating some of them. We have 160 acres each, and are trying to get more. We send out for all our groceries, and do our own blacksmithing, machine work, building and farming. We also do our own housework. Each of us has worked at different mechanical trades, and we are now experimenting on sub-irrigation on a small potato patch. Potatoes are selling at four and five cents a pound. We have considerable stock. I have been making butter of late, and sometimes it gets crumbly after it sets awhile. Will some of the country maidens tell me why it does so? We live seven miles from the town where we get our mail. We came to this land of sunshine from Miamisburg, O., about two years ago, and we still have some land in that state. Would like to hear from all the Cadet girls and boys by card or letter.—Louis P. Baum, Elida, N. M.

Letters Crowded Out

Oscar Starr, Ft. Smith, Ark.	18
Ethel N. Nelson, Renshaw, Ill.	18
Mabel Ronland, Tolley, N. D.	14
Anna Patton, Weaverville, N. C.	19
Laura Schneider, Cedar Bluffs, Neb.	18
Blanche Stickels, Antioch, Ill.	14
Vivian Markwell, Wallingford, Ky.	15
L. Lucretia Way, Port Matilda, Pa.	
Ida E. Nelson, Greencastle, Ind.	22
Joseph Henry, Phillip, Wis.	16
S. W. Hayden, Boyd, Okla.	24
Katie P. Thompson, Lorine, Ark.	15
Mary Davis, Somerdale, Ohio	18
Fred Armke, Jr., Bracken, Tex.	15
Floyd Girton, Logan, Okla.	
John W. Hafer, Westfield, Tex.	
Tina Garrett, Memphis, Mo.	17
Lida Garrett, Memphis, Mo.	15
Ruth M. Murdock, Ridgely, Tenn.	16
Gladys Stevenson, Hedrick, Iowa	15
Lucy Trammel, Taylor, Tex.	
Belle Akins, Fulton, Kas.	34
Mary E. Ramsey, Mint Spring, Va.	23
Stella Cupp, Bealeton, Va.	18
Emma Moye, Ridgeway, Ill.	16
Dollie Hathaway, Breedsville, Mich.	11
Eddie M. Bonestead, Hoosic Falls, N. Y.	19
Anna Akins, Fulton, Kas.	27
Jennie Lounson, Whitchall, Mich.	17
Ethel Shreves, Flora, Ill.	16
Maude George, Princeton, W. Va.	13



The suit is made of gray flannel, with collar, belt and peak on cap red. The red trimmings stand out strong and make this one of the prettiest suits you ever saw.

The mitt, mask, ball and glove are all regulation size and make, and are just the kind that every boy wants.

I am willing to put out one of these suits in every neighborhood for advertising purposes, because every boy will want one just as soon as he sees them.

SEND NO MONEY

Just send your name and say that you want this complete baseball outfit and I will send you ten beautiful birthday and greeting postcards to distribute among your friends.

Be the first in your neighborhood to send me your name. A postcard will do.

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17th and Jackson Sts., Omaha, Neb.



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FACTORY PRICES *Do not buy* a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you write for our large **Art Catalog** and learn our *wonderful proposition* on first sample bicycle going to your town.
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TIRES, Coaster-Brake rear wheels, lamps, repairs and all sundries at *half usual prices.*
Do Not Wait; write *today* for our *special offer.*
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Loudest, shrillest, most piercing Whistle in all creation. Heard for miles. Great for city or country. Calls farm hands to meals. Signals neighbors. Summons help in time of danger. HEAPS OF FUN FOR BOYS. One blast will make your friends jump a foot in the air. Every man, woman, boy and girl should have one in their pocket. Hundreds of uses. 10 cents each. 3 for 25 cents.
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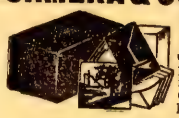
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THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



THE FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is a farmers' organization, incorporated, headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. Its first and greatest object is *"To obtain Profitable Prices for all the Products of the Farm, Orchard and Garden.*

National Officers and Directors

Pres., J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis; V.-Pres, W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas.; Treas., National City Bank, Indianapolis; Sec., H. C. Bassler, Indianapolis; National Organizer, James E. Baxter, Fort Plains, N. Y., or Indianapolis. Directors, C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kas.; S. W. Wilber, Worcester, N. Y.; Tom Bolt, Muskegon, Mich.; Robert Stevenson, Lebanon, Ind.; Guy Robertson, Gresham, Ore.; Jacob Bretz, Bretzville, Ind., and S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.

The Membership

consists of farmers and is limited to farmers and co-workers with farmers. The wives of members and their minor sons and daughters may become *special members.* The terms of membership are fully set forth in the Constitution and By-Laws.

The Membership Fee

is $2.00, which pays all the expense for the first year. The annual dues after the first year is $1.50. Part of the fee and dues is retained in the local union treasury; the apportionment is fully set forth in the By-Laws.

The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the Society. In it must be shaped the plans and work that will revolutionize American agriculture and usher in the time when the tiller of the soil shall no longer be a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for others, but when he shall be a more important and more independent member of society. Through the local union, assisted by headquarters and representatives on all the great markets of the country, all the *business* of the members—selling and buying—can be done.

How to Organize a Local Union

Whenever a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING reaches that condition of mind that he believes the farmers of his community should do more of their own business of selling and buying, instead of paying an enormous price to have it done by middlemen, he should send for instructions for organizing a local union. Any person who stands well in his community can organize.

A local union is wanted at every town, city and shipping point where not already established. Send for instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., to facilitate sending we append a coupon here. If no local union at your town send the coupon.

. . . . . .

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
Indianapolis, Ind.
Gentlemen: Please send instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., for organizing a local union at

. . . . . .

My
Name . . . . . .

My
Address . . . . . .

. . . . . .

Are you a member of the F. S. E. now?. . . .



A Personal Message from the President

Under the caption "The Way Out" a writer in a farm paper recently said this about marketing farm crops:

Our trouble is that neither the producer nor the consumer deals in wholesale lots. In order to utilize the wholesale transportation facilities, there must be one set of middlemen in the country to gather together these small lots, mass them into big lots and ship them in huge bulk. Then at the other end of the railroad shipment there must be another system of distributing middlemen who break up these big bulks into small packages for the consumer and make the local delivery to him. What we need is a single accounting system, a single directing intelligence to run the whole thing.

—o—

But why a set of middlemen in the country to gather together the small lots and mass them into big lots to ship in huge bulk? Why pay middlemen, whose interests usually are to buy just as low as they can force the price through wilful misrepresentation or a real doubt of what they can finally unload for, for such service of gathering together the small lots and mass them in huge bulk?

—o—

The Farmers Society of Equity plan accomplishes the same thing much better. The members of a local union all deliver their small lots on the same day, thus making a huge bulk. Then they send this bulk to the final market and save to themselves the money that the set of middlemen otherwise would charge. It is just a matter of getting together, adopting rules and regulations and selecting one of their own number, or one of the present local merchants instead of supporting many of them, as their agent. In other words it is a step that launches farmers of a community into the BUSINESS MEN class and they select the most capable among themselves to do the business for all of them.

Where the farmers are not organized there are usually several middlemen to receive the small lots and bulk them. Consequently the bulks are not as large as they will be when a local union, comprising in its membership nearly all of the producers, market jointly. Bulk commands advantages in transportation. Bulk also attracts buyers and commands better prices. Now contrast the bulk of any crop comprising all that is grown by all of the producers in a community with the bulk that can be collected at any time by any one dealer.

—o—

I mean this: Suppose there are two hundred producers of potatoes in a community that market at A ——, and that their average crop is five hundred bushels. This makes a bulk of one hundred thousand bushels of potatoes. This is the bulk that that local union of the Farmers Society of Equity has to sell. That bulk is offered all at one time, to be contracted for shipment at one time or at intervals as may be necessary. The point is that the business agent of the local union can offer for sale one hundred thousand bushels of potatoes in a lump, while any one of the local business men can never offer more than the growers through the community take a notion to haul in to him. Which plan possesses the advantage?

—o—

But let me go further with the illustration: The plan of the Farmers Society of Equity condemns individual sales and, as the organization developes, it even discards the local union unit of sale and makes the county a unit. So, just as soon as the county is organized with several local unions, a county union is organized. Then each local union reports crops to it. Then a county that has ten local unions (ten communities) representing 100,000 bushels of potatoes each, offers 1,000,000 bushels of potatoes in one bulk. Contrast this, if you please, with the system that maintains "a set of middlemen in the country to gather together the small lots, mass them into big lots and ship them in huge bulk." The comparison will be like a proposition to harvest the 1912 crops with the machines and methods in vogue seventy-five years ago. Yet in most places farmers are still following the old method.

—o—

It will be evident to each reader that the illustration might have been made with any other crop, than potatoes. The same principles apply through all the crops of vegetables, grain, live stock, fruit, cotton, etc.

—o—

Tens of thousands of individual producers of fruit and vegetables, particularly in the south, ship their crops by express to the markets. This can not be satisfactory, but oftentimes they have no alternative and so take the risk. That the individual crop can be marketed to good advantage is an absurdity. The sound plan is a combination of the small units into a great unit and then the profitable way is for one man, representing all of the producers, to attend to the business.

—o—

But community co-operation, or county co-operation, while a tremendous step forward on the road to scientific marketing, is not enough. Complete co-operation, such as comprises all of a crop, or a controling portion of it, that is ready for market at one time is what we must aim for. To illustrate:

—o—

Influence by the high prices that cucumbers sold for two years the planting was increased very greatly this year. The result is an apparent overproduction. That is, the great markets are glutted, Chicago price on June 6, being 25 to 50 cents per hamper for southern stock. After transportation and expense of selling are deducted there is very little left for packages and gathering to say nothing of cost of production and profit.

—o—

But outside of the great cities there is always an unsupplied demand, or a demand, which, if it could be reached direct from the producers, would take every cucumber that was grown at profitable prices. The old system of marketing can give the shipping section no knowledge of this demand. It has been supplied through the large markets, thus multiplying the handlers, consequently the expense, until little was left for the producer but prices were so high to the consumer as to curtail consumption. The remedy for this is complete, or approximately complete, control of all the supply of cucumbers. Then let it be known where the supply is represented and the demand, both great and small, would express itself at such place. With the supply and the demand thus expressed it will be a simple matter to apportion the supply and direct it to the demand. In short, this will accomplish what the writer expresses above, when he said: "What we need is a single accounting system, a single directing intelligence, to run the whole thing." And this is what the Farmers Society of Equity is accomplishing.

—o—

What we said of cucumbers was also true of strawberries. A great many strawberries are produced in southern Indiana. It is the money crops and main dependance of many families and, in the harvest season, the industry employs many people. In the height of the season the following dispatch was sent out from Jeffersonville:

—o—

People from this vicinity berry picking near Borden returned home Sunday, having been laid off. Probably half the berry growers have followed this course on account of receiving only 50 cents a crate of six gallons, which is less than one-half what is regarded as minimum rate to pay picking, crating and express charges. The vines are still loaded with berries.

The great markets, manipulated and dominated by a horde of middlemen, were glutted. But there were hundreds of smaller markets not fully supplied—hundreds of thousands of families without all the strawberries they would liked to have had at reasonable prices. If all strawberry growers about Borden, and the growers in the same latitude all across the country that had berries at that time would have delegated the marketing to a "single accounting system;" they would have had "a single directing intelligence" to market all their berries, instead of thousands of individuals blindly dumping their little dribs into the uncertain channels of trade, or hundreds of local organizations dumping their carload lots in the same uncertain currents, all unawares where the berries of the next town, or county or state, were going. Under such conditions the dispatch would not have been sent out.

—o—

These and other experiences with fruit and vegetable and grain and cotton, are now fresh in the minds of tens of thousands of producers who will read this paper. They are no different from the experiences they have had, or what has been coming under their observation ever since they had anything to do with agricultural matters. In the past there may have been an excuse for continuing the vicious, demoralizing, heart-breaking system, but with the opportunity to embrace the Farmers Society of Equity now and use the Equity System of Marketing there can not be any excuse for continuing it another year.

—o—

This paper has almost a boundless circulation. If one person in each community where, it circulates will, at once, send in the coupon printed on this page and get instructions to organize, the problem of marketing can be completely solved for many of the 1912 crops yet, and for all of the next year crops.

—o—

The Farmers Society of Equity has a complete plan and system. It is well on the way to completion. The Society will instruct free any person who will give a little of his time to organize his community or county. It will do this without charge, and it will even pay those who do the work. If some of the people who failed to get out of their crops what they should have had will take this work on they may find it more profitable than raising crops to sell.

—o—

Will enough farmers embrace this opportunity to put them beyond the hurtful influence of the old system in the future?

—o—

I have a letter before me from a friend whose opinions I prize very much. I quote from it as follows:

If the farmer is ever freed, in the way and to the extent you seek, it will have to be from without and not from within. Centuries of oppression, and continuing oppression by all sorts of discrimination, have sapped the founts of energy, and in many instances even the energy of pride has vanished. In many ways the farmers in the U. S. are clansmen to party leaders. This bone-and-sinew class I want to help you redeem from the sin of its own indifferentism. I read with much interest the numbers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. This paper ought to have a circulation on a par with the great party organs. Has it? No! Because the granger expends most of his intellectual energy on the political organ of his recognized party leaders and preachers. As a fair illustration of what I understand are your aims, as they are mine, I will quote from Charles Second's "The Spirit of the Law."

"The most happy of mortals should I think myself, could I contribute to make mankind recover from their prejudices. By prejudices, I here mean, not that which renders men ignorant of some particular things, but whatever renders them ignorant of themselves."

The farmer needs to be made acquainted with himself and with the beauties and delights and comforts naturally inherent in a farm life properly regulated.

—o—

Notwithstanding this severe indictment I will continue to believe that there are enough men in the great class of farmers, with enough intelligence and enough independence and enough pride, to work the great revolution that we seek. I believe there is at least one such man in every commun-

ity and we are looking for him as a leader. "He who would be free himself must strike the blow." A few on the outside will try to save farmers as we are trying to save them, but it is very evident that the majority of those on the outside, and we regret to include in the majority many of the farmers' pretended best friends, prefer to keep the farmers dependent and a class that can be exploited.

—o—

We have seen away off on the horizon a storm gathering and we think we see it gathering strength and drawing nearer. It does not appear to be so very far off now, either. The evidence of this brewing storm is seen in the unrest among farmers everywhere over business and political conditions. When the storm breaks in its fury as it is bound to do, it will be with the combined strength of ten million adult producers from the soil, and it will sweep everything before it. The farmer is not only becoming acquainted with himself, but he is beginning to understand the power that his class possesses and how to use the power for the accomplishment of a common object.

—o—

Farmers, before any other class of people, recognized the necessity of organization and co-operation and actually attempted to carry out the idea. But their plans were not sound and the objects sought were not the right ones. The result was failure. But they must not be discouraged. Without organization no business can be satisfactory in this age. The all-important thing is to study the Farmers Society of Equity plan and system. You will find the plan sound and the system sufficient for an industry even as great and intricate as American agriculture.

—o—

Eliminate as many of the middlemen as possible and add their margins to the farmers' price. There is no necessity for having a single middleman at the producing end to dictate to you and share the money your fine crops sell for.

—o—

Every new member, every new local union, every new county union brings the time nearer when there will be complete co-operation.

This is presidential election year. I want to say that those people who can't govern their own business are not capable of governing the nation. But once let farmers control their own business and they will control and govern the country.

—o—

Send the coupon and while waiting for returns see all your neighbors about this important matter.

BLUEGRASS SEED PRODUCERS ORGANIZE AND POOL

FOR years there has been virtually a bluegrass seed trust, or control by a few strong buyers and cleaners of the seed in Kentucky. Also, there have been attempts to organize on the part of the producers but not with much success. The present movement, however, seems to promise better for the farmers. A report from Lexington, Ky., gives the following information:

The supply of the bluegrass seed of the world is gathered in the Blue Grass region of central Kentucky, within a radius of forty miles of Lexington. The seed gathered in what are known as the Blue Grass Counties is exported to Canada and Europe, and sold at prices many times that paid for it to the farmer from whose grass the seed is stripped.

Not in years has there been such a crop of blue grass as there is this year; but even the enormous crop which will be stripped this year, if it is not too much beaten down by the wind and rain, will not supply the world's demand nor make up for the shortage of last year. The price however, offered to the farmer for his bluegrass seed by those who have heretofore made it a business to purchase the seed, is very much lower than it was last year, or has been in recent years, and out of proportion to the price the seed brings after being cleaned and dried.

To give assurance of a reasonable price to the land owner, Mr. C. H. Berryman has organized the Central Kentucky Bluegrass Seed Company, for the purpose of erecting a seed cleaning plant, to dry, clean and store the seed, and has also organized a pool at a price fair alike to the purchaser and to the consumer. This pool, the success of which is already assured, will be a benefit both to the land owner and to the purchaser, assuring the land owner the best market price for his product and the purchaser pure and unadulterated bluegrass seed.

In years past other seeds of various kinds have been often mixed with blue-grass seed, so that the purchaser of that which was labeled bluegrass seed could not always be sure that he was securing seed from the Kentucky Bluegrass. The membership of the pool and of the Central Kentucky Bluegrass Seed Company will give absolute assurance that the seed as sold will be the real thing.

Already there is pledged in the pool, land that at the most conservative estimate will produce between 125,000 and 150,000 bushels of bluegrass seed, and every land owner who wishes to join the pool or to take stock in the seed company organized for the purpose of drying and cleaning the seed is invited to do so. The purpose of the pool will be solely to sell the seed at a fair price, not to hold it or to manipulate the market, and there is every reason to believe that its formation will bring to the land owners a much higher price for seed that it is possible for him to obtain under present conditions.

All of which is commendable. Particularly do we commend the object to protect the purchaser in the quality since we are well aware to what extent adulteration has been practised to the injury of the people producing the seed and the innocent users.

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IT is the most comfortable motor cycle made. The only machine built with a Ful-Floteing Seat.

A feature that does away with all bumps and jars. It alone is built with a Free-Wheel Control, which does away with tiresome pedaling or running alongside to start. Holds world record for economy and many other records. Send for booklet.

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Ten Years Spent Getting Ready for This Sensational Success

No-Rim-Cut tires have seemed to come like a meteor into the leading place in Tiredom. In two years the sales have increased 500 per cent. They have trebled in the past 12 months.

Now these new-type tires by far outsell any other tire in existence. But this, remember, is our 13th year. Some of those years were spent in darkest obscurity. Ten of those years were spent perfecting this tire.

So this amazing success has big reason behind it. It has come through slow progression.

Testing 240 Materials

We started tire making 13 years ago by bringing to our plant the best experts we knew. And we kept on bringing them. For nobody knew in those days how to meet automobile conditions.

To prove ideas quickly, we built testing machines, where four tires at a time are worn out under every road condition.

There we have tested some 200 fabrics—some 40 formulas for treads.

There we have tested every method of making, of wrapping, of vulcanizing.

Every material and method was compared by actual mileage, on this metered machine of ours. Thus year after year we increased tire mileage, and lessened tire troubles. Thus we finally brought the Goodyear tire about as close to perfection as men ever will get it.

Cutting Tire Bills in Two

Then we started on other savings. Records on thousands of ruined tires showed 23 per cent had been rim-cut.

This led to the invention of No-Rim-Cut tires. This patent type has made rim-cutting impossible. It saves tire users that 23 per cent, by a method which we control.

10% Oversize

Next we dealt with blow-outs, due to overloading tires. We made No-Rim-Cut tires 10 per cent over the rated size.

That means 10 per cent more air—10 per cent added carrying capacity. And that, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

These two features together, with tens of thousands of motorists, have cut tire bills right in two.

8½% Profit

Then we aimed to sell these perfect tires for the least price possible. Our multiplied output aided in this. So did our modern equipment.

No-Rim-Cut tires used to cost one-fifth more than other standard tires. We have brought them to an almost equal price. And our profit last year, despite all our facilities, was but 8½ per cent.

200,000 Users

It was ten years from the start before men woke to these tires. Then one told another, and the tide of demand developed like a flood.

Now over one million have gone into use. Sales have doubled three times in two years. Now some 200,000 motor car owners insist on these premier tires. You will also insist when you know them.

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No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without Non-Skid Treads

Our 1912 Tire Book—based on 13 years of tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you

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After years of research along the lines of the deeper scientific mysteries of the occult and invisible of Nature-forces, the cause and cure of deafness and head noises has been found and we are enabled by this same mysterious knowledge and power to give to every unfortunate and suffering person the assurance of a treatment that relieves even the most obstinate cases. We say to those who have thrown away their money on cheap apparatus, salves, air pumps, washes, douches, and list of innumerable trash that is offered the public through flaming advertisements, we can almost certainly cure you and cure you to stay cured. We ask no money for our consultation, advice and diagnosis of your case. Our treatment method is one that is so simple it can be used in your own home. You can investigate fully, absolutely free and you pay for it only after you are thoroughly convinced that it will cure you, as it has thousands of others. It makes no difference with this marvelous new method how long you have been deaf, nor what caused your deafness. No matter how many remedies have failed you—no matter how many doctors have pronounced your case hopeless, this new magic method of treatment should prove a beacon light to guide you to a perfect restoration of your hearing.

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Please send me without cost or obligation on my part, complete information concerning the new method for the treatment and cure of deafness or head noises. If I wish you to make a diagnosis of my case after hearing from you, you are to do so FREE OF CHARGE.

Name .....

Address .....

Town .....State.....

Observations

Unless the signs fail, $1.25 wheat is growing now.

A strong pull and a pull all together will make it a short pull.

The world needs leaders. Every community needs a leader to organize a local union of the F. S. E.

A car load of potatoes was shipped from Hastings, Fla., to a point in Alaska, 3,400 miles beyond Seattle. The distance from Hastings to Seattle is 3,383 miles, making the total distance 6,783 miles.

In many sections through the south great quantities of green beans and cucumbers are spoiling in the fields because the "bottom" dropped out of the markets. Nobody to blame but the producers, themselves.

Five and one-half days for producing, one-half day in the interest of marketing and Sunday to teach and preach and practice peace and good will on earth, and equity to all. Who will contend that this is not a good program for the week?

Figures compiled by Bradstreet's Commercial Agency show that the cost of living advanced nearly ten per cent. in the last year to May 1, 1912. Prices of commodities have advanced, generally, to the highest point since records have been kept.

Indications are for an unusually large crop of early potatoes in the central belt. We will hear of the price going down with a dull thud about the time the height of marketing is reached. Don't delay a day in getting potatoes off as soon as they will do to handle.

An expert egg handler says the careless handling of eggs cost the country $35,000,000 a year. Is that the reason that the 15-cent eggs sell for 50 cents a few months later? We have always contended that the handling was not right, but we never said it was careless handling.

The apple crop prospect is excellent. Last year's crop was 29,000,000 barrels. The biggest crop ever raised was 68,000,000 barrels in 1896. That year apples went begging at 50 cents a barrel and from a third to a half of the crop spoiled in the orchards. Orchardists should set to work at once to complete a national organization or they will probably have cause to regret Nature's bounty. What will they do?

We do not recommend the plan of the Southern States Cotton Corporation. Its plan is not sound and its object—15-cent cotton—is unobtainable except the natural conditions favor the price when an organization with its expense is unnecessary. Also the great capital stock, $7,000,000, is unnecessary in any scheme to secure profitable prices, since the farmers own the cotton first. Let it alone.

The strawberry crop of the south was very unsatisfactory to the growers. But this is not unusual. So uncertain is the business that sections that grew immense quantities a few years ago now grow very few, but the centers have shifted to other points. Strawberry growing, like the business of the swindler, requires that a new sucker be born every minute to take the places of those who get disgusted, and this will continue until the marketing is properly systematized.

A Luther Burbank Society has been organized in California and chartered by the state. The object is to assist Mr. Burbank, the famous plant scientist, in the widespread dissemination of his teachings and to give to posterity the benefits of his work without "favor or entail." The membership is limited to 500. From the revenue obtained through the membership fees, it is the aim to place "the wizard's accomplishments in convenient book form, at normal cost, before every farmer, gardner and horticulturist in the world."

A southern paper says the bad feature in the present marketing system is the gambling in cotton futures. Well, what's wrong with the marketing system for strawberries, and cucumbers, and hay, and peaches, etc. People don't gamble in futures for these, yet the marketing results are often bad. Gambling in cotton futures is bad, but it is not *the only* bad feature. And this feature should not concern farmers more than some others, because they can cure it when they control their own crops of cotton. To cure the future gambling curse would not be any more difficult for each farmer than to cure a bad cold, if the right remedy is used.

THE FIELD

Up-to-Date Farming will print in this department short letters from its subscribers on any subject of general interest and calculated to further the mission of the paper.

Could Have Saved Thousands

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY:

I am talking the F. S. E. to all of my neighbors when I see them and most all of them seem to think it is just what we need. But here is the situation: We had a crop failure last year and it is all that our people can do to buy high-priced feed to keep the stock. Also we are not sure of our crops this year. If the crop prospects look good a little later I am sure I can organize a union for marketing. I can see that if we would have been organized last winter we could have saved thousands of dollars in buying hay and corn.—C. O. Youngquist, St. Francis, Kas.

We Need Something

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY:

I have heard of your organization. We certainly need a union or something here to help get us out of the power of the vampirish claws of every middleman this side of ——. There never was, and there never can be a more ferocious set of vandals than we homesteaders have had to contend with. They skin us out and in. But what can we do? Two years of crop failure have left us penniless. Until we raise a crop or a rich uncle dies and leaves us wealth we can not raise the fee, if it were only one-fourth as much. The only thing that can bring any money out are doctors' bills and grave diggers—the actual necessities, you know.

But we are awake and as soon as a crop is in sight we will organize, even if we must ask headquarters for credit until some money is realized from the crops. The only relief must come through a united organization like the Farmers Society of Equity.—J. N., Groves, Colo.

Teach Satisfaction with Country Life

DEAR EDITOR:

I submit my views on the following questions submitted by Roosevelt's Country Life Commission, and printed in your book, "The Third Power." A proper understanding of the matters, covered by these questions, ought to greatly advance dthe F. S. E. and perhaps entirely eradicate present farm life disadvantages. The questions are:

2. *Are the schools of your neighborhood training boys and girls satisfactorily for life on the farm?*

12. *Do the farmers and their wives and families get together for mutual improvement and social intercourse and entertainment?*

13. *What, in your judgment, is the most important single thing to be done for the betterment of country life?*

To Question 2, I say they are not, as the schools teach little or nothing of the profits and means to obtain profits from the crops produced. And instead of teaching the country girls the art of plain and fancy cooking, and neat and stylish sewing, so they could do these things themselves and dress well and look nice and take pride in their cullinary accomplishments, they hold before them too many pictures of riches and granduer in the cities. They teach sewing and cooking in the town and city schools, even when they are under the same school board. The country schools do not teach *satisfaction* to the country boys and girls, but dissatisfaction with country life.

To question 12 I also say, No. A closer mutual tie could be brought about through the young people. Encourage the young people to unite in their entertainments and much of their work. I mention sewing, cooking, debating and crop growing clubs and contests. The F. S. E. might commission some young person to organize the young people in each community. A small fee could be charged to raise money to do many things. These would unquestionably lead to local unions of the F. S. E. Many farmers would join the society to give their children the advantages of the clubs.

So the answer to question 13, is that farmers should organize. Then, besides other objects of the society, they can hire the right kind of teachers and see that they teach our daughters new ways of preparing things for the table to delight the appetite and how to dress stylishly, although in the country. Also encourage the boys and girls to meet together as a club to jointly promote industry and sociability. —Alice G. La Rue, Chassell, Mich.

Ever-Sharp Shears FREE

Dear to the heart of every woman—a pair of finest shears that are always sharp. Send for a pair free; see offer

The Patent Tension Spring keeps them always sharp and enables the user to cut anything from wet tissue paper to the heaviest cloth. The tension on the rivet can be set so that any kind of material intended to be cut with shears can be cut with perfect ease, without tiring the hand.



The illustration is 4 inches long, but the shears we offer are 8 inches in length. They are made from the best carbon steel which insures strength, and a keen cutting edge. The manufacturers guarantee quality of the material and workmanship in every pair.

GUARANTEED FOR YEARS

My Offer One pair of these Shears will be sent free for your renewal or a new subscription, one year for 35 cents

J. A. Everitt, Editor, Indianapolis, Indiana

A Genuine Rupture Cure Sent On Trial To Prove It

Don't Wear A Truss Any Longer

After Thirty Years' Experience I Have Produced An Appliance for Men, Women and Children That Actually Cures Rupture

Are You Ruptured?

If so, the BROOKS APPLIANCE is made for YOU; You and all other Men, Women and Children who are sufferers from this annoying and dangerous trouble. That truss you have been wearing—one of the many you have tried—chafed and irritated you and was worse than nothing. It had springs and pads and harness and straps and fixings galore and was continually getting out of shape—slipping down or working up and always needing attention. Then, there were salves and washes and ointments to make the case worse and harder to bear. I want to say that you will find none of these annoyances and vexations in the BROOKS APPLIANCE. At least they are reduced to a minimum. This APPLIANCE was made with a view to eliminate, to do away with just such trouble. I would have been foolish to work half a lifetime, thinking out and perfecting a thing that had no advantage or was not better than scores of other inventions upon the market. In my APPLIANCE you will find the old objectionable features LEFT OUT. You will find it easy to wear. You will scarcely realize you are wearing it. There is no binding, drawing and slipping out of place. It does its work effectively and with comfort to the wearer. I want you to read my book, in which I have taken pains to give full particulars about it. Then, there are a few letters printed in it—selected at random from among hundreds written by men and women who have been cured. You can write these folks and see what they say. If I were you I would see to this matter without waiting. You can put off some things without running much risk, but a rupture is a dangerous proposition to neglect. A rupture is not only bad and serious of itself, but it leads to things infinitely worse. Fill out coupon and mail TODAY. Tomorrow will do, but today is better.

Don't Make The Child Wear a Truss Through Life

I Want to Reach the Parents of Every Ruptured Child in the Country.

The Truss is a Flesh Torturing Invention Fit Only as a Relic of Barbarity.

I want them to know about the Automatic Air Cushion Rupture Appliance that I make for children who are afflicted in this way.



The Brooks Appliance Cured His Rupture. Now He Is As Sound And Whole As If He Had Never Been Ruptured.

My appliance can be put on any child with perfect safety to the little one. For growing children there is nothing better to be had—no matter how much you pay—than my Appliance. I want the parents or others who may have children in their care to understand that there should be no delay in getting proper help for ruptured children.

Every day that the rupture is allowed to go on without the right means of correcting it—just so much harder will it be for the child to get rid of it.

No ruptured child can ever be free from the thought of the rupture and it is not fair to any child not to have an equal chance with other children.

No matter what we may wish to think—ruptured children do *not* have an equal chance.

Common trusses do not help.

Thousands of men and women know that from their own experience with such trusses.

But it is not necessary for children to wear harsh, cumbersome, steel trusses any more.

You may have had to wear something like this, but don't make your child do it. Give the child something better.

My Appliance is better and I want to prove it to you.

I will make an Appliance to the child's measure, send it on TRIAL—put it into your hands to see and use and then you can say whether it is what I claim or not.

The Automatic Air Cushion conforms with every movement of the child; there is an even, gentle pressure which gradually binds the broken parts together—as you would bind a broken limb—and then no matter how much the child jumps, runs, rolls over or falls down—the pressure is kept up just the same—always drawing the parts together.

Write me today and get all the information—send the coupon.



The above is C. E. Brooks of Marshall, Mich., the Inventor, who has been curing rupture for over 30 years. If ruptured write him today.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon today and I will send you free my illustrated book on rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you may also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try my appliance or not.

Others Failed But The Appliance Cured

C. E. BROOKS,
Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:—
Your Appliance did all you claim for the little boy and more, for it cured him sound and well. We let him wear it for about a year in all, although it cured him 3 months after he had begun to wear it. We had tried several other remedies and got no relief and I shall certainly recommend it to friends, for we surely owe it to you. Yours respectfully,
WM. PATTERSON.
No. 717 S. Main St., Akron, O.

Pennsylvania Man Thankful

Mr. C. E. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:—
Perhaps it will interest you to know that I have been ruptured six years and have always had trouble with it till I got your Appliance. It is very easy to wear, fits neat and snug, and is not in the way at any time, day or night. In fact, at times I did not know I had it on; it just adapted itself to the shape of the body and seemed to be a part of the body, as it clung to the spot, no matter what position I was in.

It would be a veritable God-send to the unfortunates who suffer from rupture if all could procure the Brooks Rupture Appliance and wear it. They would certainly never regret it.

My rupture is now all healed up and nothing ever did it but your Appliance. Whenever the opportunity presents itself I will say a good word for your Appliance, and also the honorable way in which you deal with ruptured people. It is a pleasure to recommend a good thing among your friends or strangers. I am,
Yours very sincerely,
JAMES A. BRITTON.
80 Spring St., Bethlehem, Pa.

Remember

I send my Appliance on trial to prove what I say is true. You are to be the judge. Fill out free coupon below and mail today.

Ten Reasons Why

You Should Send For Brooks' Rupture Appliance

1. It is absolutely the only Appliance of the kind on the market today, and in it are embodied the principles that inventors have sought after for years.
2. The Appliance for retaining the rupture can not be thrown out of position.
3. Being an air cushion of soft rubber it clings closely to the body, yet never blisters or causes irritation.
4. Unlike the ordinary so-called pads, used in other trusses, it is not cumbersome or ungainly.
5. It is small, soft and pliable, and positively cannot be detected through the clothing.
6. The soft, pliable bands holding the Appliance do not give one the unpleasant sensation of wearing a harness.
7. There is nothing about it to get foul, and when it becomes soiled it can be washed without injuring it in the least.
8. There are no metal springs in the Appliance to torture one by cutting and bruising the flesh.
9. All of the material of which the Appliances are made is of the very best that money can buy, making it a durable and safe Appliance to wear.
10. My reputation for honesty and fair dealing is so thoroughly established by an experience of over thirty years of dealing with the public, and my prices are so reasonable, my terms so fair, that there certainly should be no hesitancy in sending free coupon today.

Cured at the Age of 76

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:—
I began using your Appliance for the cure of rupture (I had a pretty bad case) I think in May, 1905. On November 20, 1905, I quit using it. Since that time I have not needed or used it. I am well of rupture and rank myself among those cured by the Brooks Discovery, which, considering my age, 76 years, I regard as remarkable.
Very sincerely yours,
SAM A. HOOVER.
High Point, N. C.

Child Cured in 4 Months

C. E. Brooks,
Dear Sir:—The baby's rupture is altogether cured, thanks to your appliance and we are so thankful to you. If we could only have known of it sooner our little boy would not have had to suffer near as much as he did. He wore your brace a little over four months and has not worn it now for six weeks. Yours very truly,
ANDREW EGGENBERGER.
21 Jansen St., Dubuque, Iowa.

Recommend From Texas Farmer

C. E. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:—
I feel it my duty to let you, and also all people afflicted as I was, know what your Appliance has done for me. I have been ruptured for many years and have worn many different trusses, but never got any relief until I got your Appliance. I put it on last November, but had very little faith in it, but must say I am now cured. I have laid it away—have had it off for two weeks and doing all kinds of farm work with ease. While I was wearing it, I had la grippe and coughed a great deal but it held all right. Words can not express my gratitude towards you and your Appliance. Will recommend it to all ruptured people.
Yours sincerely,
J. E. LONG.
Bald Prairie, Texas.

Free Information Coupon

C. E. BROOKS, 35-C State St., Marshall, Mich.

Please send me by mail, in plain wrapper, your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name .....

City .....

R. F. D. ..... State .....

I Promise Every Buyer Not to Rush This Car

By R. E. Olds, Designer

These are times when every buyer wants his new car in a hurry. The popular makers are pushed to the limit.

And these are times when mistakes creep in, when inspection is slackened, when workmanship is skimped.

I have seen many a good car's reputation wrecked to meet a rush.

We Don't Hurry

We, too, are overwhelmed. Reo the Fifth is the season's sensation. With this car at this price, beyond any doubt we could sell three times our output.

Our men are doing their level best. But I say to them all, "Take your time—watch every part—don't hurry."

For men forget and forgive any little delay, but a weakness is never forgotten.

Care Is Costly

The chief difference in cars, in these days, lies in the time spent on them.

That's why one car costs twice as much as another, with about the same specifications.

To be slow and exact, watchful and cautious, adds 20 per cent to the cost of a car. And it often cuts profits right in two by keeping one's output down.

But Reo the Fifth— My Farewell Car—will never be skimped for profit. That I promise you.

How I Watch It

I am rather old-fashioned — perhaps a little too extreme. Twenty-five years spent in building cars have made me overcautious.

I have never built as many cars as the people wanted.

Some of the newcomers, as a result, build more cars than I do. But no man can claim to build a car any better.

My steel is all analyzed. Every material passes laboratory tests.

Each part is inspected over and over. Each important part is given all my rigid tests. Parts are rejected for the slightest flaw, no matter how badly we need them.

Parts are ground over and over to get utter exactness. Engines are tested for 48 hours. Finished cars are tested until every part is found to be perfect and noiseless.

The bodies are finished in 17 coats. Every detail of finish gets the final touch.

All this is now done with the same care and exactness as I used on my Show cars, which I built in December.

Every Reo the Fifth marks the best I can do.

The Center Control

The new center control found in Reo the Fifth marks the year's greatest improvement in automobiles.

All the gear shifting is done by this round-top lever between the two front seats. It is done by moving this lever—with the right hand — less than three inches in each of four directions.

Both brakes are operated by foot pedals. There are no side levers, so the entrance in front is clear.

This arrangement permits of the left side drive, at which every maker is aiming.

The Little Price

Reo the Fifth is very much underpriced. Every comparison shows that.

You who buy at this price will be fortunate. For, under average conditions—with average cost for materials—this price will be impossible.

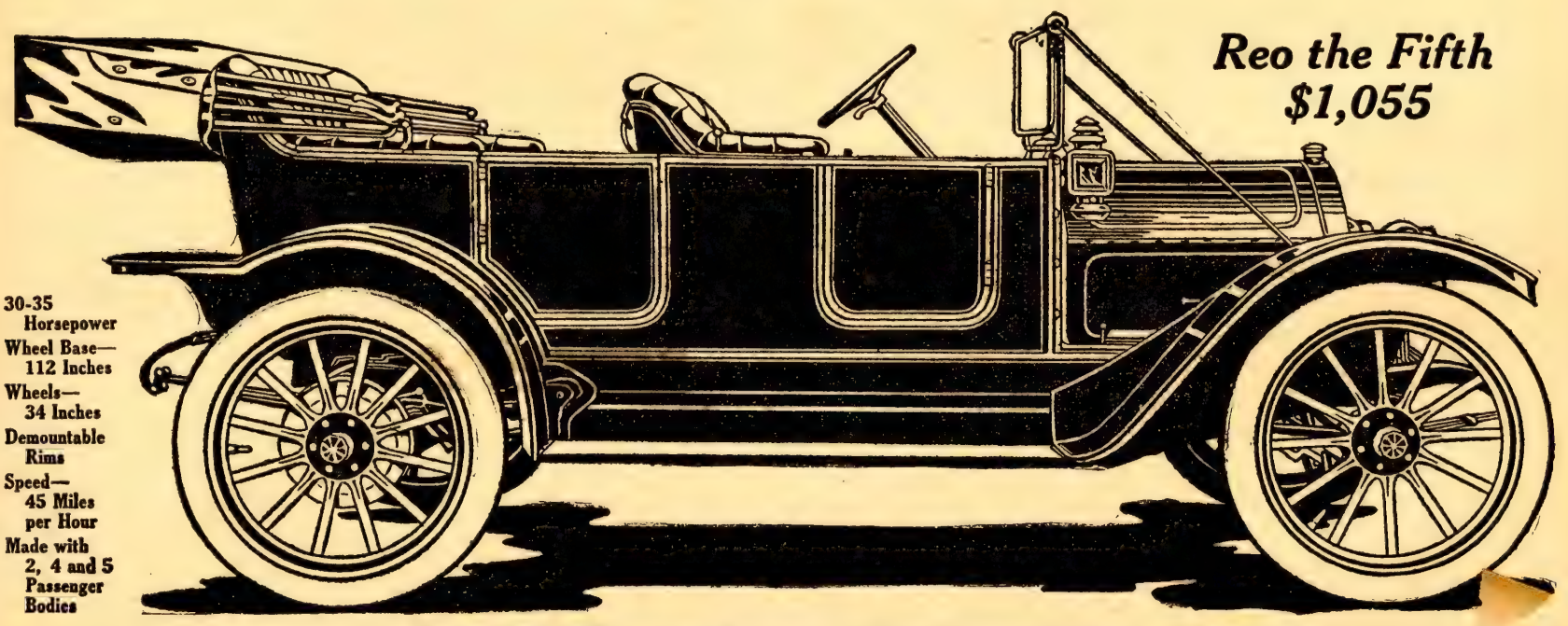
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There are Reo dealers in a thousand towns. Many are able to make instant deliveries. The others will tell you their exact situation. See the dealer nearest you at once.

Write us for a catalog showing our various bodies and we will tell you where to see the car. Address

R. M. Owen & Co. General Sales Agents for **Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.**

Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.



Reo the Fifth $1,055

30-35 Horsepower
Wheel Base—112 Inches
Wheels—34 Inches
Demountable Rims
Speed—45 Miles per Hour
Made with 2, 4 and 5 Passenger Bodies

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, gas tank and speedometer—all for $100 extra. Self-starter, if wanted, $20 extra.

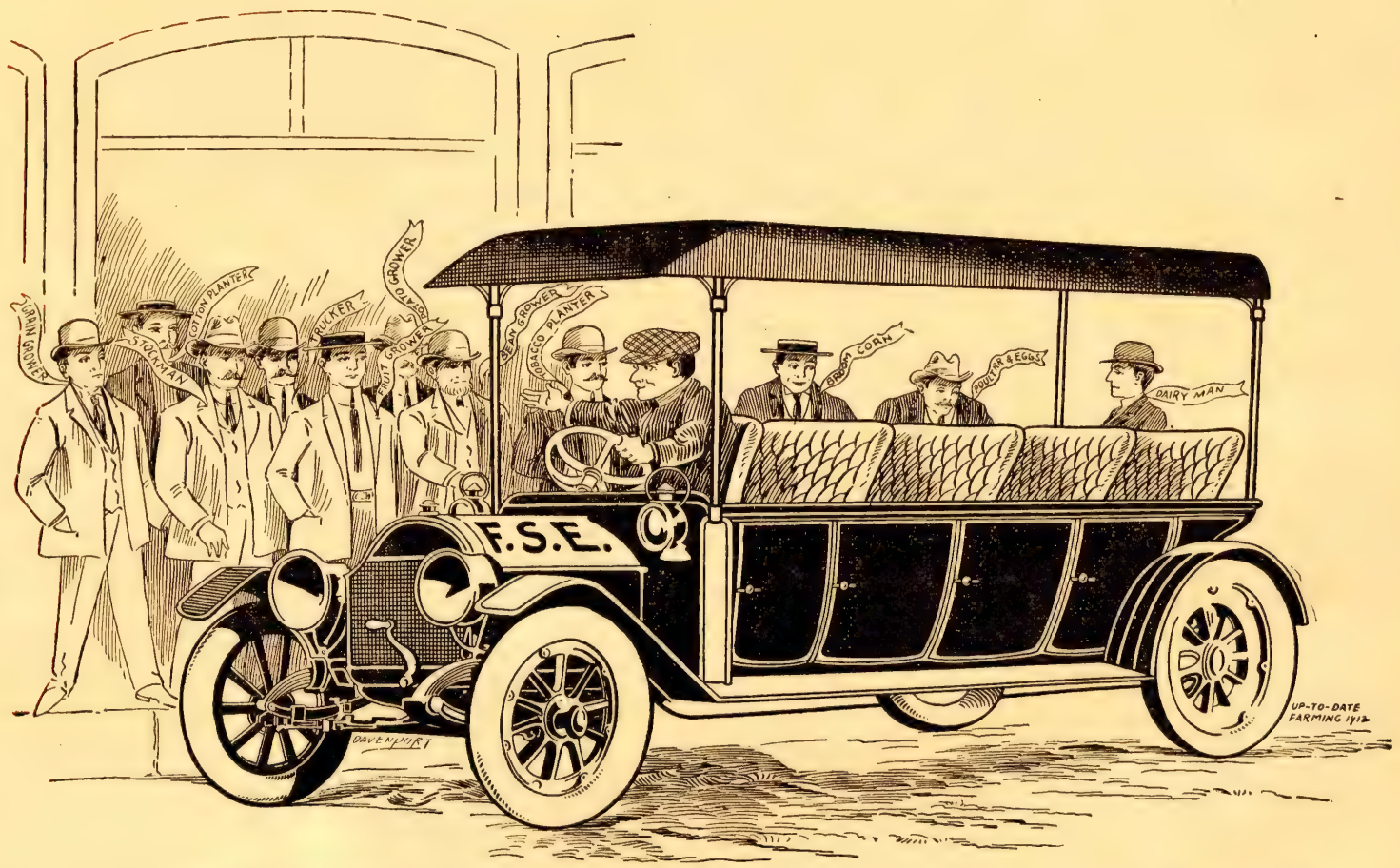
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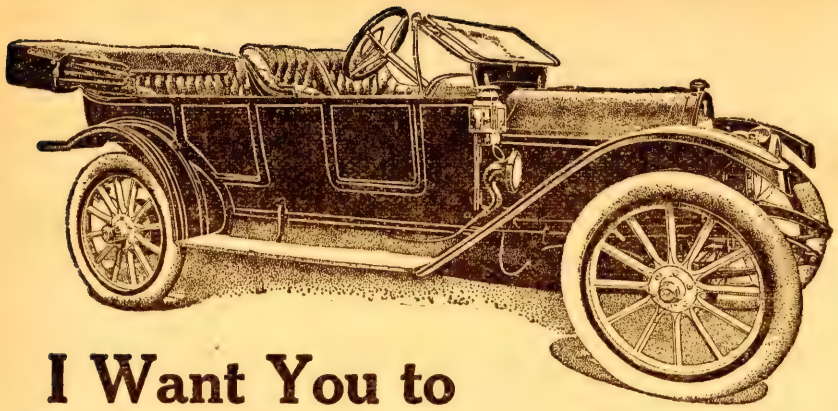
READ In This Issue

Over-Production Ruins Prices and Profits	Page 3
The Fourth of July	Page 4
What the Telescope Reveals	Page 5
A Personal Message from the President	Page 12



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I Want You to Visit the Staver Factory—

Come as my guest. Ask for me personally. If I can possibly find time, I'll take you through the plant myself; if not, I'll see that you are taken care of and shown every consideration.

I'll guarantee to make your visit one that you'll remember for a long time. Our great factory is one of the show places of Chicago. The home of the STAVER is a place to be proud of—the most modern and expensive machinery, the most skilled men in the country, from superintendent down to machinist.

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We *had* to do it. Every farmer in the country knows that for 33 years we have been building the best carriages made in America That reputation is worth *millions* of dollars to us. Do you think we would *dare* to offer these same farmers an automobile bearing the STAVER name unless we knew, *beyond the slightest possibility of a doubt*, that we had a *perfect* car? Yon *know* we wouldn't.

But, whether you come or not, be sure to send for the new STAVER catalog. I'll send you, with my compliments, a copy of the famous Transcontinental Route Book and the story of the blazing of the Continent-to-Continent Roadway by the STAVER. Let me hear from you.

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Staver Carriage Co.

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Don't Rent---BUY

I sell farming and orchard land—the real thing—on my Cadillac Tract, Michigan, as low as $10 down on 20 to 40 acres, balance 12½ cents an acre a month. So, if you're renting now—quit it. Come over into Michigan—where we raise 40 bushels of wheat, over 100 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of potatoes and 1¼ tons of first-cut alfalfa to the acre; where stock thrives because forage and water is plentiful and the climate is as mild as Missouri. Come to a section where you can clean up $100 to $500 an acre on peaches, tomatoes, radishes, cucumbers and the like.

Soil and Climate Combine to Make This Land Fertile

Send me your address. I want you to see the Thirty-seventh Annual State Board Report. This describes how the soil and climate here combine in "furnishing a better growth of vegetables than clay land." It will explain to you why this country is the natural home of the cherry—why the apple is an unqualified success—and why berries and grapes grow rank.

So Good It's Hard to Resist--Don't

You've overlooked the best farm land you can buy north of the Ohio long enough. If I ever get the facts into you, you'll find it hard to stay away. You'll want to come to this Michigan country where we get our big results with surface cultivation, and the fertilizer is already in the ground, and you get paid for clearing your own ground of the Norway pine stumps. You'll be tempted by the shelter, drainage, elevation and picturesque beauty of the land, by the low rail or water freights, nearby market and the good fishing, hunting and boating; by the helpful people, fine schools, quick-drying roads, cheap phones, and, in short, everything you need to make yourself and family happy.



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Write me today—send a postal now—and full description of my Cadillac lands, which I will deliver to you title clear and cloudless, and complete details of my plan to sell you this land for as low as $10 down (on 20 to 40 acres) and 12½ cents an acre a month thereafter, will reach you by return mail.

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July 12

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Entered at the Indianapolis, Indiana, Postoffice as second-class matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Equity Publishing Co.
Publishers
Indianapolis Indiana

15th Year—Number 13 INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA July 1, 1912

EDITORIAL

Over-Production Ruins Prices and Profits

A GOOD illustration of the effect of over-production is afforded by the growing of coffee in Brazil. Our Congress has had a committee investigating coffee production, and Herman Seilcken, a New York coffee dealer, testified before the committee that unless something had been done to help the planters of Brazil there might have been a revolution. The price of coffee had been brought so low through over-production that the Brazilian government exercised its right to levy a tax on coffee planting and did all in its power to encourage the farmers to grow other crops.

It seems that a combination of coffee dealers in this country and in Europe got control of coffee production in Brazil, and waged a constant campaign with all sorts of inducements except of profits for the producers, for the increased production of that commodity, to the practical abandonment of other crops. This enabled the buyers to obtain large quantities of coffee at such meager prices that the growers were ruined and the prosperity of the Brazilian people was seriously impaired. That is why, according to the witness, the Brazilian government took the matter up and determined to limit the output of coffee, and "maintain prices at a profitable figure for the benefit of Brazilian farmers." Coffee users know that this super-abundance of coffee production, and the ruinously low prices paid the producers had no effect on the prices charged for coffee in the United States.

The point we wish to make is that what the coffee trust did as to coffee production in Brazil, the United States Department of Agriculture, the agricultural press, and schools, the farm institutes and other educational forces are trying to do with all farm crops in this country. They may not mean it, and have not the selfish interest in it that the coffee trust had, but the effect is the same. Everything said, everything published, and everything done for the farmers is to urge and encourage greater production. In everything there must be more acres and greater yields per acre. This is a pleasant and progressive theme, and it appeals to farmers as good teaching; but it is a fact, apparently ignored by these teachers, that excessive crops and over-production lowers prices and destroys farm profits. In many cases in this country, so-called bumper crops have brought less money in the aggregate than the medium crops that only well supplied the demand. The same thing done with wheat, corn, cotton or other crops in this country that was done with coffee in Brazil would have the same effect here that it had in Brazil. It would ruin the producers of those crops, impair the prosperity of the country, and be no benefit whatever to the consumers of the products, for the profits would all be absorbed by syndicate dealers.

We appeal to our people, therefore, to divide their time between production and marketing. Do not let up on production. Be sure there is enough of everything to supply the demand, but see to it that the supply goes to the demand at reasonable prices to the farmers, and shorn of the roundabout costs and exorbitant profits of the dealers and handlers. This is a point the Produce-More people never study. They permit themselves to be deceived by the market gamblers who want to buy in glutted markets that they may get the stuff at beggarly prices to be held and sold out on demand at exorbitant profits. If these matters are not worth studying then the financial success of farming is of minor consideration.

Another Board of Experts

FREDERICK A. DELANO is receiver and chief executive officer of the Wabash railroad. He is also a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard university, and is said to be a close student of economics. Mr. Delano wants an "international board of experts" to solve the question of the much complained of increase in the cost of living. He thinks the tariff (on farm products, of course), and the failure of farmers to produce more are prominent factors in increasing the cost of living. But he has another cause which he places above these, and that is the increase in gold production. Mr. Delano says:

> As I see it, this gradual increase in the cost of living is due largely to the fact that the standard of our measurement of values has been slowly diminishing. This has been going on for the last fifteen years, unknown to most of us, due to the enormous increase in the production of gold, the standard of values in this and other countries. In other words, our money continues to buy less and less each year, which means that prices are going up.

Mr. Delano seems to ignore the fact that an increase in the money supply of a country, if the money be permitted to circulate, always brings increased prosperity to that country. Prices, if permitted to follow the law of supply and demand, increased, it is true, but the increased money in circulation enables the purchasers to just as easily pay the higher prices; and since the purchasers make the prices of farm products there is no danger that these prices may get beyond the level of the increased amount of money. Hence, the increase of gold production, though it may enter into and increase the money of the country, can not be a factor in a burdensome increase in the cost of living, provided there is an equality in the recognition of the monetary increase. It may be, though, that general trade may recognize the increase in the country's money and bring prices up to a level therewith, while the payers of wages to employes, of whom Mr. Delano is near the head, may fail to respond to the increase of money and refuse to pay those in their employ higher wages to correspond therewith. This would make it a burden on that class of people. Their share of the money increase held back by their employers would give them no more income with which to meet the higher prices than they had before. We suggest that Mr. Delano give this phase of the question some consideration.

Mr. Delano illustrates his position as follows:

> Suppose a man is buying cloth by a yardstick measurement. In this instance the yard stick is the standard upon which his business is conducted. Now suppose while he is not looking somebody cuts off an inch from the stick, the next time he buys he gets only thirty-five inches of material. Continue this from time to time and shortly he finds himself getting less and less for the same nominal purchase. Why? Because his standard of measurement has been growing smaller.

Very well. But who is cutting the yardstick, the buyer of the seller? If goods and supplies ready for use are being purchased the seller is cutting it and giving less for the price, but if it is raw material from the farm, farm products, the buyer cuts the yardstick and gives less money. After all, the price paid is the measure whether it is the raw material or the finished product, and the price both of products and labor ought to be equitably adjusted to the amount of money in circulation, which should determine the ability of the people to buy and supply their needs. This is why an increase of money always increases prosperity.

But in 1873, the class of people to which Mr. Delano belongs, cut the yard stick in two in the middle by the demonetization of silver. The money furnishers do not like "too much money." It makes the prices of commodities higher in dollars; or, in other words, it reduces the purchasing power of the dollar. This is better for the owners of commodities, especially for those who have commodities to sell, but it tends to reduce the profits of those who own the dollars. Besides, the greater the amount of money the harder it is to control, and those who make it a business to gather in and own the money, do so that they may control it, and in controling the money they can control everything else, including the country's business. When there is a plentiful circulation, people have little occasion to borrow, and that diminishes the business and profits of the money furnishers.

It is no wonder that Mr. Delano sees all these evils in the increased production of gold. If his international board were appointed, it would be composed entirely of men like himself, who have studied and understand only the money side of the question, and their investigations, like those of the Monetary Commission, would be along lines of the purchasing power of money, to make the dollar buy the greatest possible quantity of commodities. It is absurd to argue that such a course would be fair to all, for it would make the money accumulated and owned by a few worth more commodities than it was before, while it would make the commodities produced and owned by the producers worth fewer dollars. It would broaden and deepen the chasm between the money owners and furnishers and the property and commodity owners and producers. Equity to all depends rather upon a money circulation to meet the demands of business and a corresponding level of commercial values, and these will adjust themselves if not interfered with by ulterior influences. Hence, as a representative of the people, we welcome every increase in gold production.

Beware of Imported Seeds

THE Department of Agriculture has done the people of the United States an important service in analyzing seeds imported into this country to be sold for planting to our farmers. Eighteen lots of seed of alsike clover, red clover, white clover, and hairy vetch, amounting to 225,780 pounds, were analyzed, and showed that the pure seed in the respective lots were only 44.9, 64.2, 51.2 and 23 per cent, while the germinating quality of the pure seed was only 38.8, 37, 30.5 and 77 per cent respectively. The cost of these seeds was $7.47, $7.97, $17 and $3.82 per one hundred pounds, but the farmer who bought them for planting actually paid for the seeds that would grow of the kind he was buying per one hundred pounds for the alsike clover, $44.35; for the red red clover, $34.66; for white clover, $111.86, and for the hairy vetch, $23.29, or from two to four times the market price of seeds of the very best quality. Besides he got seeds to start on his farm the worst weed pests known to farming.

A special examination of seed of alsike clover and red clover imported from Canada during 1911 showed that approximately one-half was unsalable for seeding purposes in that country, the seed-control there prohibiting sale when more than a prescribed number of noxious seeds are found to the pound. One lot of seed of alsike contained less than 50 per cent. pure seed and germinating only 15 per cent., o 7 1-2 per cent. of the entire bulk. Th particular lot contained approxima 135,000 weed seeds in each poun

This shows that importers hesitate to bring seeds fro to sell to American farme prices that will not sell at countries where they were

Fairness and Equality in the Tariff

SOME may think we place too much stress upon the late attempt of those in authority in this government to force upon the American people free trade with Canada in farm products, the so-called reciprocity proposition, but we do not think we do. A more unfair and unjust measure was never attempted in this country, or one that would have resulted in greater injury to the farmers of the United States. As early as March 21, 1911, the American Protective Tariff League resolved that "the Canadian reciprocity agreement is a gross violation of the policy of protection, in that it unfairly sacrifices the interests of American agriculture, and the manufacturer can not hope to retain protection for his commodities when like protection is not extended to the farmer."

That is the keynote of our position on that question. We are not worrying over the tariff one way or the other, but we know there is no more important industry in this country than that represented by its agriculture, and if any industry is protected by the government none deserves it more than the farming industry, hence if protection is taken from farm products we say take it from the products of the manufacturers also. The Canadian agreement took all protection from farm products, but retained more or less of it on all other commodities.

And this question is an important one in the present presidential contest. It may be ignored by the politicians, and considered a dead issue by the voters, but it is not. Its rejection by Canada saved our farmers from the effects of it, but it is still alive, especially in this country. It stands as an act adopted by the American Congress and signed by an American President. In spite of its rejection by a vote of the Canadian people, its acceptance, under any pretext, by act of the Canadian government could make it binding upon the United States. Any vote, therefore, that in any way endorsed the present national administration would be a vote endorsing the Canadian agreement to have free trade in farm products, live stock, etc., but in nothing else, and such inducement might lead to its prompt acceptance by a reconsideration in Canada.

It is therefore, a live issue in spite of platforms or campaign speeches; and it must be remembered also that it extends even beyond the present national administration. Speaker Champ Clark, leader in the House of Representatives, led the majority in the House to support and adopt the measure. What we plead for is that such information be given the American people as will enable them to act intelligently and vote so as to secure fair play and equal protection to all our people, farmers as well as others.

This is made all the more significant by the fact that only a very few weeks ago the House Committee on Ways and Means, refused to allow the consideration of the repeal of the act by the American Congress. This makes it sure that this one-sided, unjust, ruinous free trade measure is a live one in the Congress that adopted it, and that it is still the purpose of our rulers to force it on the American farmers. The masses of our people, especially the farmers, must be mindful of their interests. If they vote to endorse such a measure as that they may expect to suffer the consequences.

Human Needs of Wealth

A DISTINGUISHED Illinois judge, discussing a few years ago, the vast accumulations of individual wealth, declared that about $500,000 is as much as a man can use for the most extravagant human needs in a life-time. What, then, must be said of those who possess a million; ten millions; a hundred millions? And if one can not spend such sums in supplying every legitimate need, is it possible for one to earn that much in a life-time? Take the highest legitimate wages and count the longest years of human service, living out of the wages as earned, and no such accumulation can result.

It must follow, then, that these great accumulations have never been earned by those who possess them, but that they have been gathered in by means other than legitimate service of the human race. In other words, by taking some advantage not taken by others, or seizing opportunities not open to others, or availing themselves of special privileges not accorded to others. It is a crime against the rest of the human family to thus accumulate the wealth that legitimately belongs to all, and that many actually need but can not obtain because it is thus gathered up by a few? Suppose an abundance of feed for a flock of poultry should be placed in a hopper from which by reasonable scratching at the place arranged for the discharge of the feed, each individual of the flock may obtain an abundance, not only for itself, but for such as may be dependent upon it, the latter requiring a little more scratching, of course. Now suppose a few favored fowls should be shown a way or be permitted to enter a place where they could not only obtain their fill without much scratching, but from which they could carry away and put beyond the reach of others eat quantities of the feed for which y could have no use even should feed hopper become empty. Sup- also that each unnecessary quan- is removed, should compel the mbers of the flock to scratch rder each day to obtain their actual needs.

ation may be homely, but it is apt, and none can fail to see how much the flock of poultry is like the human family today. The selfish few that have been shown a way to rob the flock by taking more than they can possibly need, and the powers which opened the door and provided the way, are responsible for the increased efforts required of the others, and can not be held guiltless by the great jury of humanity.

Now, in this there is not a particle of the so-called doctrine of Socialism. A scattering of the accumulations would be no remedy. It would only cause a scramble that would gorge a few and leave the remainder no better off. What we urge is that the side doors be closed, that the special privileges be abrogated and that opportunities be alike for all. Under any conditions some will be richer than others. Let those who serve their country or their race best have the best pay, but let all come from the same door that responds to honest scratching. Then there will be no danger of the inordinate accumulation of millions, the result of self-created stocks and bonds, of securities that secure nothing, of water poured into the mere semblance of investments, but all of which draw from the legitimate earnings of the people. We think our readers can begin to count on their fingers the institutions in this country that do that, and to recall the lapses of the government that permit it, or the acts of legislation that open the door for it. The selfish control of politics, the manipulation of party machines, the cowardice or timidity or actual corruption of chosen representatives of the people, are responsible for it all so far as special privileges and the opening of doors to undue drafts upon the people's earnings are concerned. If there is a remedy for these things it is with the people, and it must be applied with a greater degree of intelligent independence. The monopolistic powers have their fences builded high, and they are staked and ridered with the public press. The ruling powers are thus fenced in and the struggling masses are excluded. There is work ahead for the friends of Mr. Lincoln's common people.

The Fourth of July

AS WE go to press with this issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING every true American citizen is thinking of and planning for the Fourth of July. We are glad that is so. Every one who loves his country honors the day of its birth. Orators everywhere will tell again the story of the Revolution and the Declaration of Independence will be read again to millions of interested listeners.

And the exercises will not stop at this. Once more will be recounted the achievements of our nation and people since the winning of our independence. Our patriots and heroes will be lauded, as will the men and women who have contributed to our civic greatness.

But unfortunately there have crept into our national policies and practices things that the fathers would not have tolerated. Could Washington, or Adams, or Jefferson, or Madison, have been induced to make personal campaigns, exhausting every means fair and unfair, to get themselves nominated as presidential condidates? Things have been done and said this year by avowed candidates for the presidency that would have been resented and repudiated by the entire people at late as the days of General Grant. Is it possible that as a people we are losing our high ideals, and that the dignity of the national presidency is being sacrificed to personal ambition?

And the domination of commercialism in the affairs of the country, the open and undenied power of concentrated interests, exercised unblushingly within the halls of Congress and even in the courts, the marketing systems, deep rooted in selfishness, that force producers to accept unremunerative prices and then extort exorbitant prices from consumers—all these seem to be fixed conditions of our national life, and not one of them would have been approved or permitted by those who won our independence. They are as pernicious now as they would have been then, and are just as antagonistic to the spirit equality, liberty and independence. These things should be thought of on Independence Day, and the uncontaminated common people should resolve, as the fathers resolved, to throw off these wrongs, not amid the boom of guns and the shriek of shells, but in the quiet, peaceful exercise of the ballot.

Negros and Market Control

THE farmers of this country can be neither prosperous nor independent until they have reached a point where they can control the marketing of their products. The idea of buying everything at the seller's price and selling everything at the buyer's price is repugnant to the idea of property ownership. So long as farmers do that they cannot enjoy the boasted rights of property guaranteed the citizen by the nation's constitution. One can scarcely call a thing his own that another may take at the price he himself puts on it. It does not affect the principle to say the farmer is not compelled to accept the price offered. The farmer's income is drawn from the products of his farm, and those products bring no income until they are sold. Hence, he must sell or have no income; and under the present marketing system the only way he can sell is to accept the offered price made by somebody somewhere, on a basis of which he knows nothing, and it comes to him as the offer of the buyer.

The only way the farmers can change this system and acquire the simple right of ownership in their own property, is through organization and co-operation. This presents a somewhat complicated problem in the south. There one-third of the farmers are Negroes, and so far the southern organization for white farmers in the south exclude the colored people. It is difficult to get ALL the white farmers into these organizations. Add to the that can not be induced to co-operate one-third of the total number of farmers that are not permitted to join, and successful co-operation becomes next to an impossibility.

In the north and west this difficulty is not presented, and we urge our southern brotherhood to take this problem up and solve it. The need for successful co-operation in the equitable control of marketing is urgent, and no quibble of sentiment should be permitted to get in the way. The colored farmers must be admitted to the organization that will solve the marketing problem of the south. The Farmers Society of Equity opens the door.

Smiles

Use of Noses

"Mamma, why do people have noses?"

"Common people, my dear, have noses to smell and sneeze with, but high-class people like us have them to stick up when we meet common people to express our contempt without the trouble of speaking."

Naturally So

His wife had been to a woman suffrage meeting, and as she came home the geese gathered around her making a great chatter.

"Now, you see," said her husband, "even the geese are opposed to women voting."

"Of course. One would expect it of geese, but not of anybody else," was the reply.

Knew How It Was

Wife—Why do you write "personal" on that letter you are just sending out?"

Husband—So that his wife will be sure to break it open and read it.

Now is the Time

"Yes, I intend to kiss you when I go."

"Then leave here right now, sir."

Needed a Document

Wife, reading—After their separation he sent her a document giving her control of their children.

Husband, soberly.—I wish we had a document giving us control of our children.

Much Worse

"I can't imagine anything worse than a man without a country," said the sentimental lady after reading Hale's story on that subject.

"I can," said her non-poetic friend. "A man without a country is not near so bad as a country without a man."

Too Much for the Service

After burying a man by the name of Button, the gravedigger presented the following bill: "For opening and closing a Button hole, $5."

She Saved Him

"If it had not been for my wife I would sure have had my pockets picked in that crowd yesterday."

"How did she prevent it?"

"She had picked them the night before."

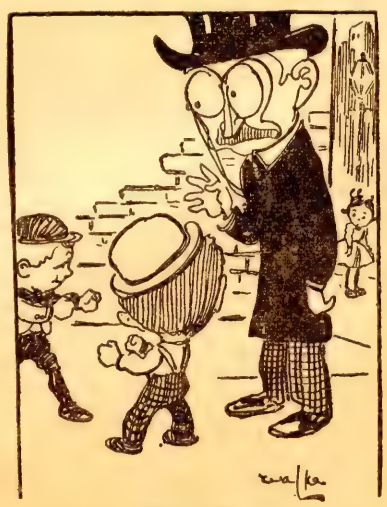
What They Lacked

"Have you no references?" asked the lady of the applicant for a position.

"Yes, ma'am, lots of 'em."

"Then why didn't you bring them?"

"My references are just like my photographs, ma'am; they don't do me justice."



Not Him

Preacher—Here, stop fighting, little boy.

Little Boy—What, stop, and my girl standing on the corner eyeing me! Not on your life! She'd think I was a quitter.

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers

Minimum Prices

1911 Crops, Unless Stated to Contrary

We believe the following are fair and equitable minimum prices for the crops mentioned. We believe conditions of supply and demand are such that these prices will be paid before the next crops are produced. Certain it is that if producers will hold their crops and ask these prices they will be paid, because the consumers cannot get along without them. The farm price will be the minimum price less freight and a fair commission to the handler.

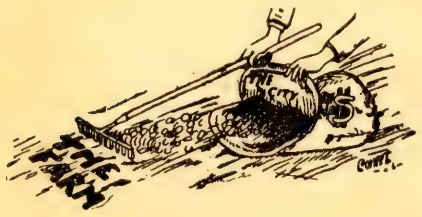


All prices at Chicago unless stated to contrary.

NOTE.—Some readers do not understand that the F. S. E. names minimum prices, below which crops should not be sold, but does not attempt to name maximum prices. This accounts for the lower than present market prices in some articles. The minimum prices are decided as soon as the crops are harvested and we can say that at that time not one crop could be sold at the price. Since then all but wheat and cotton have gone to the minimum or beyond it.

WHEAT—No. 2 red (1912 crop)	**$1.25**
WHEAT—No. 1 northern spring at Minneapolis	**1.30**
CORN—No. 2 white	**.75**
OATS—No. 2 white	**.55**
BARLEY—Good malting	**1.00**
BUCKWHEAT—At home market	**.90**
RYE	**1.00**
HAY—Choice timothy, ton	**$22@24**
POTATOES—Choice, old	**.85**
BEANS, Pea	**2.50**
COTTON—To Grower	**.13**
BROOMCORN—Choice Illinois, ton	**$150@175**
Choice Oklahoma, ton	**125@150**
CATTLE—Good to choice steers at Indianapolis	**$7.50@8.50**
HOGS—Best heavies, 210 lbs. and upward, at Indianapolis	**7.50@8.00**
Common to good lights, 125 to 150 lbs.	**7.00 7.50**

THE increasing complications in the political situation make the future more uncertain and tend to still further destroy the confidence of financial, commercial and manufacturing interests. Whether business generally will suffer more because of the recent development is uncertain, but the immediate future is not reassuring for a return to booming business or even normal business. We do not include general agriculture in the list of business likely to be adversely affected. We base our prediction on the facts that stocks of the old crops are very low, prices



are high and crop prospects are good to excellent. Also farmers market more sanely now than they used to. As an example, the report comes from Kansas City, which market feels the impulse of the new wheat from the southwest first, that the receipts of wheat are so small as to hardly be worth mentioning. Farmers like good prices. They remember how the prices of all grain and live stock advanced, over the first paying prices of a year ago. The largest producers are well fixed financially and our prediction is that they will hold their crops rather than dump them and break the prices down for the speculators to load up.

Attention is called to the present market prices and conditions compared with former reports. An inspection of the figures show that wheat and oats scored heavy decreases in visible supplies in the past two weeks. Also all the grain visibles are lower now than a year before and decreasing rapidly. Also the visible supply of wheat in Canada is melting like a snow bank in June. Prices of all grain declined 1c to 5c a bushel (the table shows) but they are all much higher than a year before. So we consider the farmers' outlook very good. If they will refrain from dumping their crops, but watch the visible supplies and prices, and draw in a little when the former grows or the latter is put down, there is not a particle of reason why every bushel of the crops will not bring them satisfactory prices.

We advise our readers to market new oats as soon as they can get it ready, as long as they can sell at 50 cents or better, basis of central markets. The price may be lower for a while when marketing becomes free. The object is to catch the market before the slump.

Markets for fruit and vegetables are, perhaps, more treacherous than in former years. The earliest crops on the market quite uniformly sold for high prices, but as soon as the big marketing began prices were put down on many lines. There is a great army of disappointed truckers and gardners this season. A special effort will now be made by the F. S. E. to federate the various local and district producers organizations. If these organizations will join heartily in such a movement it may be recorded that 1912 was the last year of uncertainty in marketing perishable farm crops.

The following figures tell the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supplies of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on June 15, 1912, with comparisons are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X indicates increase.)

	June 15, 1912. Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels
WHEAT	29,068,000	—5,439,000
CORN	9,736,000	X 2,388,000
OATS	6,174,000	—3,056,000
BARLEY	837,000	— 135,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 22,844,000 bushels. This is 7,664,000 bushels less than two weeks before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on June 22, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	June 22	2 Wks. before	A Yr. before
WHEAT, No. 2, RED			
Chicago	1.07 @1.08½	1.11@1.13	89
St. Louis	1.07¼ @1.07½	1.13@1.14½	87
Kan. City	1.09 @1.10	1.10@1.11	83
Cincinnati	1.09 @1.12	1.18@1.20	89
New York		1.24½	

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.12; No. 1 northern, 1.11⅝@1.12⅛. Two weeks before, $1.15⅞ and $1.15⅛@1.15⅜ respectively.

CORN, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	77½@78	79½@80¾	55
St. Louis	80	84 @85	57½
Kansas City	79	81½	57½
Cincinnati	84 @85	85½@87	57½
New York		83	
OATS, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	54 @54¾	55 @56	40
St. Louis	52	55½@56½	43½
Kansas City	50½	55½@56	
Cincinnati	55 @55½	58½@59	41½
New York		57¾	

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed June 22, 1912, and two weeks before, as follows:

WHEAT—July, $1.06⅜; September, $1.03⅝; December, $1.04⅞. Two weeks before, $1.10⅛, $1.06 and $1.06¼ respectively.

CORN.—July, 72⅞c; September, 72c; December, 62⅞c. Two weeks before, 74⅝c, 73½c and 63c, respectivuly.

OATS—July, 49c; September, 40¼c; December, 41c. Two weeks before, 51⅛c, September, 41⅞c and 42¾c, respectively.

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Cotton

New York, June 22.—Cash cotton closed as follows. Middling uplands, 11.65c; middling gulf, 11.90c. The price is unchanged from two weeks before. It is $3.35 per cwt., lower than a year before.

Live Stock

Indianapolis, June 22, 1912.

CATTLE—Range of day's paying prices for steers	$5.50@8.85
Good to choice steers, 1,300 lbs. and up, quoted	8.15@8.85
Common to medium steers, 900 lbs. and up	5.50@8.25
HOGS—Range of day's paying prices	5.75@7.80
Best heavies, 310 and up,	7.60@7.80
Common to choice lights	7.25@7.60

The prices of both cattle and hogs are about the same as two weeks before.

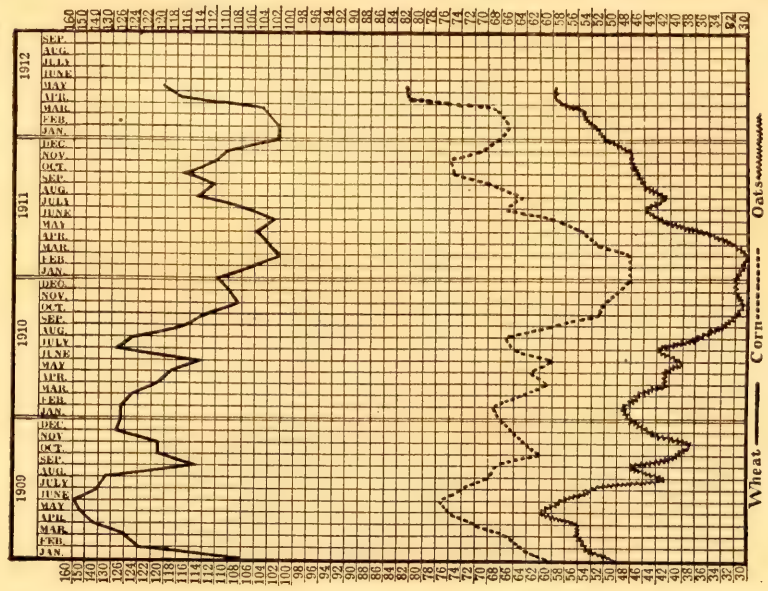
Chicago Produce Market

June 21, 1912.

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets.

We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparison.

OLD POTATOES—The season for old potatoes is about at an end. Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:



This chart shows the highest monthly cash price for the three leading grains at Chicago, for a period 1909 to May, 1912, inclusive. Notice how the prices follow each other up and down, displaying a remarkable sympathy for each other. The figures on right and left margins are prices in cents. This chart will be continued.

Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels	Change same period last year Bu.
— 776,000	X 11,028,000	— 664,000
— 3,965,000	— 1,460,000	X 5,800,000
—10,972,000	— 2,827,000	X 4,140,000
— 278,000	— 1,822,000	— 232,000

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	21	45	98
Tuesday	17	22	25
Wednesday	15	19	28
Thursday	10	14	32
Friday	15	25	22
Total, 5 days	88	125	205

Market was quiet and about steady today. Demand was less active than on Thursday, but the receipts were moderate, and pressure to sell was not sufficient to force prices any lower. Most of the stock offered was of only ordinary quality.

Per. bu. bulk or sacked, Wisconsin, Burbanks or Rurals, poor to good	$ .75@ .80

NEW POTATOES—Demand good for nice, sound, large size stock, both white and red, barrels or sacks. Receipts were a little lighter today, about 30 cars. Trade was of good volume, with buyers filling orders willingly so long as they were not compelled to pay higher prices. Small potatoes have to be liberally discounted, and even then they are not wanted by the best trade.

Sales reported were: Texas sacked—1 car small at $1, 1 car at $1.15, 2 cars at $1.20, 1 car at $1.22, 2 cars at $1.25, 2 cars at $1.27, 1 car at $1.30, 2 cars at $1.35, 1 car at $1.38.

Barrels, Virginia Cobblers, stave barrels	$3.85@4.10
Norfolk Cobblers, basket bbls.	3.75@....
Per bushel, Texas, red, in sacks, depending on quality	1.30@1.40
White Cobblers	1.20@1.38
When showing decay or very small, either white or red, less.	

The price of old potatoes has declined 20c a bushel in two weeks. The price of new potatoes is about the same as two weeks before.

ADVICE.—We advise marketing new potatoes as soon as they are in prime condition. The price will decline rapidly.

BEANS—No change quoted. Nothing in particular could be learned about the market. There is some trading but it is reported as quiet.

Pea Beans—		
Hand-picked, choice, dry.	$2.90	@2.92½
Price	2.80	@2.82½
Mediums nominally about same as Pea Beans.		
Red Kidneys, dry, choice	$2.90	@3.00
Good, but not uniform	2.50	@2.75
White Kidney	2.85	@3.00
Brown Swedish, long	2.50	@2.60
Round	2.60	@2.75
Limas, per 100 lbs.	6.12½	@6.25

The price of pea beans is 2 to 5c lower than two weeks before. Brown Swedish, 10 to 15c lower, limas, 25c lower and others unchanged.

ADVICE—Market any surplus beans you have now.

HAY—Receipts, 904 tons. Market dull. Offerings large and demand light. Prices almost nominal.

Choice Timothy Hay	$21.50@22.50
No. 1 Timothy	19.00@20.50
No. 2 Timothy	17.00@18.00
No. 3 Timothy	14.00@17.00
Kansas and Oklahoma Prairie, choice	18.50@20.00

The price of timothy hay is $3.50 to $4 a ton lower than two weeks before. Prairie hay is $5 a ton lower. *We suppose all readers of this paper and members of the F. S. E. marketed their hay at the high prices of a few weeks ago as we have been advising. If any did not they had better market at once to save further loss.*

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $10.50 @11. Oat straw at $9@9.50. Wheat straw at $8@8.50.

Rye, oat and wheat straw are all lower, 50c to $1 a ton. *The advice about marketing hay also applies to straw.*

BROOM CORN—A car of Illinois corn sold at $60@90 per ton. Market dull. Car lots hard to sell, even at lower prices.

Per ton, Illinois corn	$60.00@110.00
Oklahoma	60.00@100.00

The price of Illinois corn is quoted $50 a ton lower than two weeks before; Oklahoma $30 to $50 a ton lower.

We will not venture advice about broom corn. The new vacuum cleaners are cutting seriously into the demand for brooms.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This Week Cases	Last Week Cases	Last Year Cases
Monday	13,310	21,967	17,242
Tuesday	22,478	22,359	17,056
Wednesday	18,676	23,315	12,589
Thursday	12,541	19,212	10,833
Friday	12,270	14,372	12,306
Total	79,275	101,225	69,996

The market is quoted steady at the current quotations which are the same as yesterday.

A good business is being transacted, and there is nothing new to be said about the market. Local consumptive demand is absorbing a good part of the receipts. There are some outside orders being filled, and some speculative buying. There is enough doing to keep the market in good condition. The receipts are not so large and they are all wanted.

The following quotations were established by the Butter and Egg Board:

Miscellaneous lots, cases returned—Eggs which will not grade—15@16c, depending on quality.

Ordinary Firsts quotable at 16c.

"Firsts" quotably 17½c per dozen.

Checks quotably 13½c per dozen.

Dirties quotably 14½@15c per dozen.

Storage packed steady. Firsts were quotable at 18@18¾c—depending on section from which received.

The price is the same as two weeks before.

This spring has been the most unsatisfactory poultrymen ever experienced in hatching. The trouble was laid chiefly to the very hard winter that put the hens out of condition and early setting resulted in a very small percentage of chicks which lacked vigor. The crop of young chickens is very short for the season and this is likely to influence higher prices than ever before. Readers of this paper will please note this and should act accordingly.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

Cold, wet spring has favored an epidemic of hog cholera in the southern half of Georgia. The state veterinary, who has just returned from an investigation trip, reports 65 per cent. of hogs dead and apparently no abatement in the disease. Government report last anuary credited the state with 2,100,000 hogs.

Kansas City wires, "Our wheat receipts are so small they are hardly worth wiring. Our stocks of wheat are decreasing rapidly, and anything like milling wheat is wanted. Demand for corn from feeders continues."

Potato prospects in the middle belt are exceptionally good and a bumper crop is assured. Marketing will be free in a couple of weeks which will be the end of high prices. Unless dry weather or early frosts should change the prospects in the northern belt potatoes will be comparatively cheap for a year.

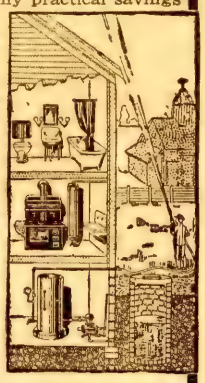
Cantaloupes are being shipped from Mexico to many American cities. The quality is reported as generally fine.

C. C. Post, of Chicago, says that the railroads are reaping the only real profit from the great Texas onion industry.



How to Install Running Water in Your Own Home

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WHEN AND HOW TO SAVE HAY

MUCH of the value of hay, its price on the market and its value as feed, depends upon when it is cut and how it is cured and preserved. But as the period of development for cutting to secure most profitable results differs in the various hay grasses, and especially the legumes, judgment as well as knowledge is required. To make hay it is a safe rule to cut all the common grasses just as they are beginning to bloom, or just after the bloom has fallen. For cattle and sheep, hay from early cutting is best, but for horses it is better to cut a little later. Grass cut early is sure to make good, clean hay of prime quality, but often a greater weight may be secured by cutting after it becomes more mature, but there is likely to be a loss in the feeding quality. The over-mature hay is less palatable to stock, and if cut when in full bloom the hay is sure to be more or less dusty.

Timothy should be cut just as it is coming into bloom. When timothy is grown in combination with red clover, it is necessary to cut the crop early in order to secure the clover before it has become too ripe to make good hay. Cut at this stage it is best for feeding cattle and sheep. Timothy should not be allowed to stand until in full bloom, since, if cut at that stage, the hay will be dusty and objectionable for feeding to horses. To make the best hay for horses, timothy should be cut at the stage called "second bloom," which is really when the grass has about ceased blooming and most of the blossoms have fallen. When timothy is cut at that stage the greatest weight of hay is secured, and it has, perhaps, the greatest nutriment value, but it is more or less woody, as it is when allowed to mature seed. Most other grasses should be cut for hay before the blooming stage, though red top and some others retain their good feeding qualities longer, and make good hay when cut in full bloom or after the blossoming stage. It is best to cut millet for hay as soon as it is fully headed before the bloom forms. Clover should be cut when it is in full bloom, with a few of the blossoms turning brown. If cut before this stage the hay will be lighter and less nutritive, while if left till it has mostly ripened, many of the leaves will be shattered and lost in harvesting. The leaves are the most nutritious part of clover hay. Alfalfa should be cut when it begins to bloom; cut earlier it is not so rich as feed. Cowpeas should be cut for hay when the first pods are beginning to turn yellow, and soy beans should be cut still earlier.

In making or curing hay, favorable weather is the essential element. Hay that has been wet either by rain or dew is injured no matter what subsequent treatment it may have. But too much sunshine after being cut is injurious also; it makes it bleach, lose leaves in handling, and it becomes lighter in weight. In sunny weather, therefore, the hay should be shocked very soon after cutting. But the farmer's experience and judgment must rule in these cases.

FORKS AND SPADES IMPROVED

Much of the back-breaking energy required in using an earth fork or spade is expended in the dislodging of



the load from the ground after the fork or spade has been inserted, which means a severe strain on the shoulder and back muscles. The attachment shown in the illustration lessens this labor by providing a fulcrum, says the Popular Mechanics. By simply pulling the handle backward the load is dislodged, the fulcrum bearing the strain instead of the muscles.

WATER ON GRINDSTONES

Hot water on the grindstone will spoil it after a while, so that it will have no grit. Use warm water, not hot, for taking the frost out of your stone.

It Meant the Same

Sour Lady in the book store—I want "The Recollections of a Liar."

Clerk—We have no such book as that, but we have "Recollections of a Married Man."

Lady—That will do; it is the same thing.

Very Real

Blix—How did you like the new play?

Mix—Fine. It is the best we've had. The church scene was so real I actually went to sleep.

The Farmer and His Crops

By the Bard of Equity

The wheat is ready for the shock;
The grass is waving to the reaper,
The farmer, wondering what 'twill bring,
Reads UP-TO-DATE, his secret keeper. ..

The cotton swells its eager bolls,
The corn grows up, defying fate;
Again the farmer seeks advice,
And fondly turns to UP-TO-DATE.

Soon crib and garner will be full,
And cotton gins will roll and grate;
Then, satisfied, the farmer turns
To study price in UP-TO-DATE.

Do you still reap with a sickle or thresh with a flail?

No; you're more up to date; if you did you would fail.

Then why should old marketing conditions prevail?



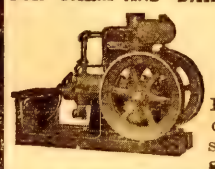
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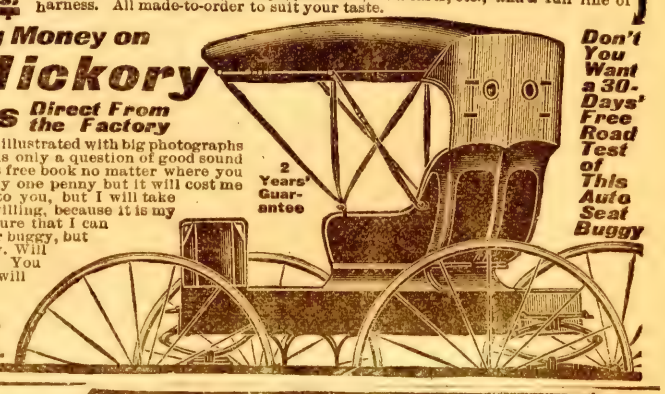
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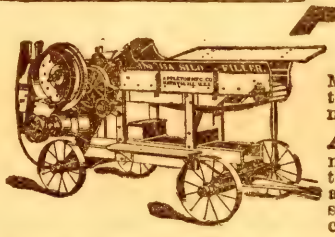
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The Boll Weavel and the Corn Worm

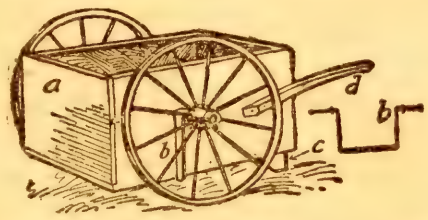
THE Department of Agriculture is of the opinion that floods on the lower Mississippi, coming as they did before many of the boll weevils had left their winter quarters, will greatly reduce the danger from these weevils in the flooded districts during the present season. But as many of the weevils hibernate in the Spanish moss, under the bark of trees, and in other hiding places entirely above the highest water, it can not be expected that all have been destroyed.

Since the cotton boll weevil and the so-called corn nose worm in the north are the same insect, this suggestion by the department may awaken thought in the corn farmer. These weevils were worse in the corn last year than they were ever before known to be. The early and midsummer drought held the corn back and made even the early planting late. Then came the moist, hot weather, which seemed to be favorable to most insect pests, and gave the weevil its most favorable opportunity, which it seems to have taken full advantage of, and few ears of corn grown last year in the large area where these weather conditions prevailed, fail to show the effects of it. As there were no serious overflows in the corn belt, there was nothing unusual to detroy or disturb the insect in its winter quarters, hence it is not unreasonable to expect that there may be more of them this year than heretofore.

Another thing favorable to the ravages of the pest is the lateness of planting this spring. It has been so wet that corn planters have been held back, and corn planting has been considerably later than usual. The "nose worm" is always worse in late corn than in early, and, while we do not care to say discouraging things at a venture, farmers need not be surprised if they find the corn this fall pretty badly damaged by this pest. About the only thing upon which we can base a hope is the continued extreme cold during the winter in this same corn growing region. The weevil being rather a southern insect may not be able to survive the severe freezing. But that is only a remote hope.

FARM CART IS QUITE HANDY

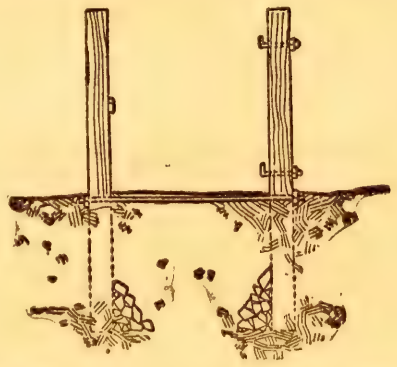
THE illustration shows a side view of our hand cart which we have used for ten years. It is on buggy wheels which are high and yet the box is low down, writes C. R. Bashore in the Farm and Home. The axle is an old



buggy axle bent as shown at b. The box, a, is about four feet long and two feet high. It can be used for many purposes and the box can be made any length and height desired. The shoe at c, made of heavy scrap iron, keeps the box level when the cart is at rest. Two hardwood handles, d, should be bolted on to push or draw the cart.

POSTS KEPT FROM SPREADING

GATE posts may be kept parallel vertically without cumbersome braces, by connecting them underneath the surface of the earth with a long rod. When



setting the posts, small rocks or bricks should be packed tightly on the inside of the lower ends, says a writer in Popular Mechanics. This construction will make a substantial brace, which will be out of sight and will effectively prevent the posts from spreading.

Want a new buggy? Write to Ohio Carriage Co., Sta. 99, Columbus, O., for big catalog that shows at least one buggy to suit you in style and price.

Gas Engines

As a rule testimonials and endorsements are secured from those far away, but the good words that many have to say for Shelby gas engines are from Hoosier owners who live a short distance from the plant in Shelbyville, Ind. Among them, C. C. Cole, Eaton, Ind., has had one in use for three years and it is now doing as good work as ever. Henry H. Miller & Son, Fair View Stock farm, Huntington, Ind., have now in use a 6 horse-power Shelby, which has already given two years' service.

Minimum repair expense, economy of gasolene consumption and long service with low cost make Shelby gasolene engines a farm necessity.

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"Yes, Tightfist has bought his wife a machine."

"What kind, touring, talking, sewing or washing?"

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It Was There

"Is your bookeeper's heart in the office?"

"It sure is; he can't think of anything but the stenographer, and she is in the office all the time."

Over 6,000 subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING own automobiles, according to a recent census of readers. These 6,000 should all write to the Auto Specialty Co., Dept. M., Kansas City, Mo., for their new catalog, which gives wholesale prices on all auto supplies.

A Delicate Subject

"That horse you sold me yesterday is stone blind and you didn't tell me a word about it."

"I know I didn't. I hated to speak of it. The man that sold him to me didn't tell it, and I was afraid he didn't want it mentioned."



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Ben Schmidt, acknowledged the world's expert gas engine maker, has gotten up a very valuable book, "How to Use Power on the Farm and in the Shop." He wants to send it to you *FREE.* Just put your name and address on the coupon below and mail it at once. We will immediately send you a copy of this valuable book, "How to Use Power" Free and prepaid. The book contains information of vital importance—will materially aid you in your daily work on the farm or in the shop—information which tells how to save money every day in the year—how to greatly increase your working efficiency. Considerable expense and many, many years of experience enabled Schmidt to compile this book, which tells how you can get the famous Schmidt Chilled Cylinder Gasoline Engine on your farm for a positive FREE TRIAL and then send it back *AT OUR EXPENSE.*

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SCHMIDT BROS. CO. Engine Works

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PROFITS FROM SILOS

IT IS a generally conceded fact that ensilage is an excellent feed for dairy cows, but that it is also a grand feed for beef cattle is not so widely known.

We have used a silo in the feeding of beef cattle for several years with most excellent results. Two years we fed large steers, and the remainder of the time light butcher heifers. I have at hand the exact figures for last year's feeding, and will give them, as last year was about an average year. Some years we made somewhat less and some considerably more

The last of November we bought on the Chicago market a carload (30 head) of 510-pound heifers. They cost laid down in Centerburg, all expenses



SILO ON FARM AT JERSEYVILLE, ILL. NOTE THE CONVENIENT GROUPING OF FARM BUILDINGS.

paid, $3.22 a 100 pounds. These heifers were fed ensilage morning and evening, and a little clover hay at noon the entire time until sold, receiving no other feed. On May 3 we delivered them to Newark, O., one mile from our place. They weighed 652 pounds each, and we received $4.75 per 100 pounds. Below I give an itemized statement of costs and receipts.

Receipts	
19,560 lbs. cattle at $4.75	$ 929.10
Costs	
15,300 lbs. cattle at $3.22	$ 492.66
Rent 9 acres of land at $3	27.00
Plowing 9 acres of land at $3 a day	18.00
Harrowing two days at $3	6.00
Planting and seed	4.50
Cultivating three times at $3 a day	12.00
Use of engine 1 1-2 days at $8	12.00
Use of ensilage cutter 1 1-2 days at $3	4.50
Slack coal for engine	1.00
Ten men 1 1-2 days at $1.50	22.50
Board for men and teams 1 1-2 days at 20c per meal	7.80
Total costs	$ 607.96
Receipts	$ 929.10
Costs	607.96
Net profit	$ 321.14

It will be noticed that I do not charge anything to clover hay eaten by cattle. This charge is fully offset by ensilage to milch cows and horses. Neither do I charge anything to labor of feeding cattle or interest on money invested in cattle, silo, barn, etc. This charge being entirely offset by scores of loads of rich manure hauled out on land. I fed the cattle practically all the ensilage they would eat, so they ate but very little hay. Ensilage fed to dairy cows will, of course, make a larger gross profit than when fed to beef cattle, but also entails a much larger amount of labor.

This much net profit from nine acres of poor corn land (the land having been in corn four years successively), seems almost impossible, but is rendered possible by the fact that when fed through a silo the entire corn plant is utilized, there being no enormous waste as when fed from shock. The experience of silo users in this neigrborhood is that a silo will a great deal more than pay for itself every year it is used in net profits.—J. Paul Long, Centerburg, O., in "Silo Profits."

THE COW ON THE FARM

UNLESS it is the farmer's purpose to raise calves, or unless he depends upon the sale of milk, cream or butter for a part of his income, it is not necessary to keep many cows. One good cow well fed and cared for will give more and better milk, and, of course, yield greater profits, than two cows neglected as milch cows too often are on the farms. To do her best the cow should not only have good pasture, but she should have plenty of shade and abundance of water; and, no matter how good the pasture she should have some grain or other substantial feed night and morning. If she can have some sort of protection from flies, she will do better, utilize her feed better, and give more milk. A brushy place for her to spend the hot part of the day in is a valuable thing in the pasture.

If one cow can be made to supply the family with needed milk and butter, what is the use to have more? Feed and care as we have suggested often enables one cow to do that better than two would do it otherwise. The extra feed is more than paid for in having but one cow to milk and care for instead of two or more.

"Early to bed and early to rise,"
But the best rule is, early to organize.

Don't Knock

A country store has the following sign on the door: "Come in without knocking; and go out the same way."

A Bad Wink

"Bugget, here you are drunk again! I thought you had turned over a new leaf."

"So I did, (hic) but these awful winds blowed it over again."

Most Likely

Teacher—For a man to have more than one wife is poligamy. What is it for a woman to have more than one husband?

Little Willie—Please, ma'am, isn't it monotony?"

The Others Followed

Teacher—If you had six sheep in a pen and one jumped out how many would be left?

Pupil—Nary one.

Teacher—Oh, yes, you'd have five left.

Pupil—Now, teacher, you may know 'rithmetic, but you don't know sheep.

If you want fine, fat, healthy hogs, cattle, sheep and horses, feed them Sal-Vet. And you can do this 60 days at the expense of the S. R. Feil Co., Dept. UPF., Cleveland, O. Write to the company and they will send you their free offer. UP-TO-DATE FARMING recommends this company. Write them today if any of your stock is sick.

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The hot weather is at hand when the use of the cream separator frequently means most as to quantity and quality of product, while cream and butter prices are so very high that waste of quantity or poorness of quality means even more now than ever before.



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Look up the nearest DE LAVAL agent at once, or if you don't know him write us directly.

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The Road to Providence

By MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS

Copyright 1910 Bobbs-Merrill Co.

The Road to Providence began in April 15th number. Back numbers will be mailed for two cents each.

"I think you are right, Mrs. Mayberry," she said slowly after a second's rally of her forces. "The sympathy and—and regard for one's physician is very necessary at times and—and—" She paused, but not so much as a glance out of the corner of her purple black eyes did she throw in the direction of the Doctor.

"Course they ain't nothing so encouraging in the world as love, and I think the sick oughter have it gave to 'em in large and frequent doses! I'm thankful I've got so much in my heart that I can just prescribe it liberal when needed. Dearie me, could that shadow be a chicken hawk? Just excuse me, children; finish your dinner while I go out and look after my feather babies." And Mother hurried away through the kitchen, leaving the singer lady and the Doctor sitting at the table under the fragrant vine, with the replete Martin Luther nodding his sleepy head down into his plate between them.

And thus deserted, the flush rose up under Miss Wingate's eyes and a dimple teased at the corner of her red lips, but she busied herself with removing the plate from under Martin Luther's yellow mop and making a pillow of her own bare arm, against which he nestled his chubby little cheek with a sigh of content, as he drifted off into his usual after-dinner nap.

The Doctor watched her from under his half-closed eyes, then he lit a cigarette, leaned his elbow on the table and sat silent for a few moments, while under her breath she hummed a little sleep song to the drifting baby.

"On the whole," he asked at last, the usual delightful courtesy with which he always addressed her striving with an unusual trace of gentle banter in his deep voice, "what do you think of Mother's philosophies?"

"I think," she answered as she ruffled the baby's curls with one white hand, "they are so true that no wonder they are—are—are more healing than—than your medicines."

She raised her eyes to his suddenly and they were filled to the brim with frank merriment.

"Don't tell me I'm going to lose my one and only star patient, Teether Pike and the puppy excepted!" he exclaimed with a laugh.

"Yes," she answered slowly, "I'm going to let you operate when the time comes—but it's your Mother that's healing me. Oh, can't you, can't you see what she's doing for me?" she turned to him and asked suddenly, the burr thrown across her voice heavily because of the passion in her tones. "I came to you a broken instrument—useless for ever, perhaps—unfit for all I knew of life unless you healed me, and now—now I can make things and do things—a pie and a good one, bread to feed and butter thereto, and today two halves of a pair of trousers, no the halves of two pairs of trousers. What matter if I never sing again?" She stretched her white arm across the table and looked over the head of the sleeping baby straight into his eyes. Hers were soft with tears, and a divine shyness that seemed to question him.

He lifted the white hand, with its pink palm upward, gently into his own brown one, and placed the tip of one of his fingers on a tiny red scar on her forefinger.

"Do you know the story the drop of blood I took from this prick this morning told?" he asked with his eyes shining into hers. "A gain of over thirty per cent. in red corpuscles in less than a month. Yes, I admit it; Mother is building, but when she has you ready—I'm going to give it back to you, the wonderful voice. I don't know why I know, but I do."

"And I don't know why I know that you will—but I do," she answered with lowered voice and eyes. "When all the others tried I knew they would fail. The horrible thought clutched at my throat always, and there seemed no help. I don't feel it now at all. I'm too busy," she added with a catch in her laugh and a sudden mist in her eyes.

"Mother's treatment again," he laughed as he laid her hand gently back on the table.

"And yours—when directed by her—her philosophies," she ventured daringly, as she lifted Martin Luther into her arms, with a view to depositing him upon the haven of Mother's bed to finish his nap.

The Doctor looked at her a second, started to answer, thought better of it, took the heavy youngster out of her arms into his own and strode across the hall with him into Mother's room.

The singer lady walked to the edge of the porch, pulled down a spray of the fragrant vine and looked out through it to the blue hills beyond the meadows. She hummed a waltz-sing this time, and her eyes were dancing as if she were meditating some further assault on the Doctor's imperturbality. He came back and stood beside her, and was just about to make a tentative remark when Mother Mayberry hurried around the side of the house.

"Children!" she exclaimed, her eyes shining, her cheeks pink with excitement, and the white curls flying in every direction; "I never did have such a time in my life! It *were* a chicken hawk and he were right down amongst the hens and little chickens. Old Dominick was spread out like a feather bed over all her little black babies. He had it in his claw, but she had him by a beak full of feathers and was a-swinging on for fare-you-well. Old Dominick was a-directing of her squawks, and Ruffle Neck was just squatting over hers, batting her eyes with skeer, for all the world like she was a fine lady a-going into a faint. And there stood all four of the roosters, not a one of 'em a-turning of a feather to help her! They looked like they was petrified to stone, and I'm a great mind to make 'em every one up into pies and salad and such. They's a heap of men, come trouble, don't make no show, and the women folks have to lead the fight. But they might er helped after she's took holt!"

"The brutes!" exclaimed Doctor Tom with real indignation. "When are you going to have the pie, Mother?" he added teasingly.

"Well, I've got no intentions of feeding no such coward truck to you, sir," answered his mother, still flurried with beligerency.

"But the little baby chicken—what *did* become of it?" demanded Miss Wingate, and she, too, cast a glance of scorn at the Doctor.

"Why, he dropped it and flew away as soon as he caught sight of me. It ain't hurt a mite, and Spangles have hovered it and all the rest she could coax out from under Dominick. Now this do settle it! Good looks don't qualify a woman from nothing; it's the men that can't stand extra long tail feathers and fluted combs. I'm a-going to put 'em all four in the pot before Wednesday."

"I apologize; I apologize, with emotion, for all my doubts, both expressed and unexpressed, of Mrs Spangles!" the Doctor hastened to exclaim. "Neck under heel for the whole masculine fraternity and suffrage triumphant!"

"Well, it's not as bad as that," answered Mother in a jovially nollified tone of voice. "Meek, plain-favored men like you may be let live, with no attention paid 'em. Now go on over to Flat Rock and stop a-waisting me and my honey-bird's time with your chavering. Come back early for supper or you won't get none, for all three of us are a-going to prayer meeting."

"I'll be here, and thank you for—crumbs of attention," answered the Doctor, and, with a laughing glance at both his Mother and Miss Wingate he took himself off in the direction of the barn, for the purpose of saddling his horse for his afternoon visit to his patients beyond the Nob.

"Ain't he good to look at?" asked Mother Mayberry as she watched his tall figure swing down the garden path. "Good looks in a man can be a heap of pleasure to a woman, but she mustn't let on to him."

"I believe," said Miss Wingate in an impersonally judicial tone of voice, "that Doctor Mayberry is the very handsomest man I ever saw. One would almost call him beautiful. It isn't entirely that he is so tall and grand and has such eyes, but—do you know I think it is because he is so like you that he is so lovely." And the singer lady tucked her hand into Mother Mayberry's with a shy blush.

"Liking folks kinder shines 'em up, same as furniture polish, honey-bird," laughed Mother Mayberry with delight at the compliment. "You're a-rubbing some on me and Tom Mayberry But he were the best favored baby I 'most ever saw, if I do say it as shouldn't."

"Oh!" said Miss Wingate delightedly, "I know he must have been lovely! What was he like?"

"Well," answered Mother reminiscently, "he were about like he are now. He come so ugly I cried when I seen him first, and Doctor Mayberry teased me about it to the day of his death. He called Tom 'Ugly' for short. But he might soon begun to sprout little pleasing ways, a-looking up under them black lashes and a-laughing acrost my breast. His cheeks was rosy, his back broad and his legs straight, same as now. He teethed easy, walked soon, have never learned to talk much yet, and had his measles and whooping-cough when his time come. I just thought he were something 'cause he were mine. All babies is astonishing miracles to they mothers."

"But I'm sure Doctor Mayberry was really wonderful," said Miss Wingate, instantly sympathetic. "Had he always such black hair?"

"Borned with it. Now, my little girl had beautiful yellow curls, and I can show you one, by the Lord's mercy I've got it." Mother paused and an ineffable gentleness came into her lovely old face. "I want to tell you about it, honey-heart, 'cause it have got a strange sweetness to it. She wasn't but five years old when she died, tooken sudden with pneumony cruel bad. Nobody thought to cut me one of her curls before they laid her away, and when I come to myself I grieved over it more than I had oughter. But one day when the fall come on and the days was short and dark; and it looked like nothing couldn't light up the old house with that sunshine head gone, me almost a-feeling bitter and questioning *why*, Tom went out and picked up a robin's nest that had blowed down from a tree in the yard. And there, wound around inside it, was the little curl I had cut off in the spring, out on the porch, what had tagged into her eyes and worried her! The mother bird had used it to make the nest soft for her babies and now didn't need it no more. When I looked at it I took it as a message and a sign that my Lord hadn't forgot me, and I ain't never mistrusted Him again. Come, let me show it you."

(To be Continued.)

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Best investment for the money I ever made.—Mathias Brown, Batavia, Ill.

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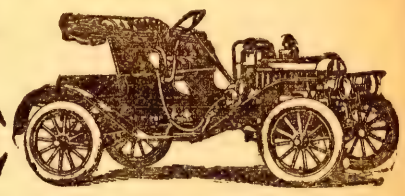
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As publishers of The Omaha Rural Weekly and The Farm Magazine, we have given away, absolutely FREE, 15 automobiles in the last four years, and we are going to give away two more automobiles and 46 other valuable prizes on August 31, 1912.

The Omaha Rural Weekly is a 42-column weekly paper, containing good reading for every member of the family, news of the world, short stories, fashions, patterns, good editorials and a full page of comics in colors.

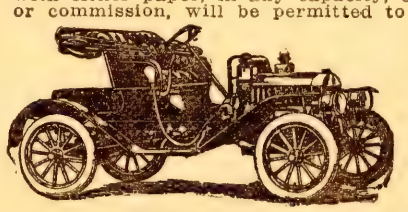
The Farm Magazine is a semi-monthly magazine, containing fashions, patterns, household recipes, children's pages, short and serial stories and helpful articles pertaining to every department of the farm.

We want to increase the circulation on both our papers this summer, and are starting a voting contest on each paper. Both contests to start July 1 and close August 31. Every subscription counts so many votes, and the subscription prices and amount of votes credited for them are exactly the same on both papers.

A 1-year subscription at 25c counts 500 votes.
A 3-year subscription at 50c counts 1,500 votes.
A 6-year subscription at $1.00 counts 3,000 votes.

Subscriptions taken anywhere in the United States will count in the Omaha Rural Weekly Contest, but subscriptions for The Farm Magazine must be taken in Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, South Dakota, Wyoming or Colorado. The first prize in each contest will be a $625 Maxwell Automobile, the second a Flanders "4" Motorcycle, the third a $75 Gold Watch and so on. The remaining 44 prizes (22 in each contest) consist of Gold Watches, Silverware, Fountain Pens and other valuable merchandise. It costs you nothing to enter; just fill out the entry blank and mail it today and receive by return mail names and addresses of other winners in our contests, complete list of prizes, full information, suggestions, samples and supplies to win one of these $625 automobiles or other big prizes.

This is your chance to own an automobile of your own without spending one cent of your own money. These contests will be conducted absolutely fair, no one having an advantage over another. No one connected with either paper, in any capacity, or soliciting subscriptions on a salary or commission, will be permitted to enter either contest.



Don't wait, don't hesitate, send in your entry today because it's free. Anyone can enter either contest, man, woman, boy or girl. It makes no difference where in the United States you live, you have an equal chance to win one of the prizes.

REFERENCES—Any Bank or Business House in Omaha.

ENTRY BLANK — — MAIL THIS TODAY.

Mel Uhl, Publisher. Omaha, Neb. 5

Please enter my name and credit me with 10,000 votes free in your Maxwell Auto Contest ending August 31, 1912.

Name .....

Town .....State .....R. F. D.....Box...

Send full information and supplies at once. It is understood that this entry in no way obligates me even if I never try to get a single vote.



MOVING UPWARD

ONE never should be content with things as they are. School boys and girls frequently write essays on "Contentment," and lecturers and educators as often urge people to be "contented." They do not fully realize the import of their teaching. They deprecate the dissatisfied restlessness and worry that mars many lives, and to counteract that they teach people to be contented. But if the people of the world were contented, satisfied, today, the world's progress would be ended. It is those who are not content with things as they are that are constantly and persistently leading on to better things. Sometimes what was intended to be a progressive movement proves to be the reverse, but if nothing were done, nothing would be gained. We, therefore, extend a hand to the boy or girl, especially in the farm home, that has a longing for something better, not something better than the farm, but something better than what is. The ambition that is constantly looking upward, that knows there is something better beyond and has the courage to push to it, has made the world what it is, and will make it what it is to be. Don't be content with what you have or what you have attained, for there are better things that may be reached. But a needless worry and restlessness that merely longs for a change, or prompts the person to quit and sit down, are no part of a progressive dissatisfaction that induces nobler effort.

over 170 million lives.

These are fearful figures, and should induce the careful thought of every reader.

The fly is a scavenger of filth, is hatched in it, is raised in it, feeds on it, and lays its eggs in it. Then the first great remedy is to clean up! Cover up or burn every bit of refuse and disinfect closets, etc., with chloride of lime. Use it liberally. Keep them out of your house by screening every opening. Destroy those that get in. Catch those on the outside by aid of the large traps advertised. These will catch millions of flies in a few hours.

Many excellent fly-killers are on the market. Investigate them and buy. A systematic crusade along this line will rid an entire community of these most dangerous insects.

Those who have had time to figure, say that one pair of ordinary, everyday healthy flies will, if left to do their own sweet will, produce in one season over five sextillion, one hundred and eighty-four sextillion little flies. This means one for every second in every hour of one hundred and sixty-four billion years! If left unchecked for one summer thay would exceed the world in bulk.

It behooves every reader to get busy. Start now. Do your part to protect your own and the lives of your family and community.

Pronounced It Wrong

They were discussing the preacher, and criticising him unmercifully, as church people too often do.

"I notice he always pronounces one word wrong," said a quiet man, with a faint suggestion of a twinkle.

"Just like him," remarked one of the leaders in criticising. "What word is it?"

"W-r-o-n-g!"

MY BEAUTIFUL ROSE-TREE.

Words from CARMINIE MELODIA. Arr. from the GERMAN.



"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

A Problem

"These little sardines, Lizzie," said her mother, who wished to mingle instruction with everything, "are sometimes eaten by the big fish."

"I'm not surprised at that," said Lizzie, "but how do the big fish get the cans open?"



big paper, we will send you this elegant Sugar Shell, absolutely free.

It is made by the celebrated Oxford Silver Plate Co., has a handle 4 inches long, bowl 2 inches long and 1½ inches wide, is heavily silver plated and handsomely engraved and embossed in the beautiful Narcissus design. Polished bowl, French grey handle. The illustration does not do it justice.

If you send for this beautiful Sugar Shell, we will also give you an opportunity to win a handsome 26-Piece Silver Set of the same grade and pattern as this Sugar Shell, without one cent of cost to you. This is a wonderful offer, which we are making for advertising purposes only. Don't delay, for it is good only 20 days!

SEND YOUR NAME TODAY!

Remember, this offer is good only 20 days, so don't delay. You may send the subscription of a friend on this offer, if you do not want to subscribe yourself. Mail us your name with 10c today. Your money will be promptly refunded if you are not more than delighted with the Sugar Shell. Address,

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Dept. SS, 16, Topeka, Kan.

Superfluous Hair Goes

Almost Like Magic. The new remover of superfluous hair, Elec-tro-la, is a marvel. Light and heavy growths—even on tenderest skin disappear in a few minutes without the least irritation. Never harms, never fails. To prove it we'll send you a free trial package for your name and address. If you prefer, send $1.00 now for regular-size $1.00 package. Satisfaction or money back. KORECTIV CO., 9278, 231 E. 43rd St., CHICAGO, ILL.



Embroidery Set FREE

This beautiful 5-piece Table Set, Wild Rose design—1 large Centerpiece with 4 doilies to match. Stamped on fine quality art linen ½ yd. long. This free to all who send only 10c. for trial 3-mos. sub. to our big farm and family magazine, filled with practical articles and departments of interest to all. Address VALLEY FARMER E. S. CO., Dept. 1, Topeka, Kan.



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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

WILD WILLIE'S WIERD WHISTLE



Loudest, shrillest, most piercing Whistle in all creation. Heard for miles. Great for city or country. Calls farm hands to meals. Signals neighbors. Summons help in time of danger. HEAPS OF FUN FOR BOYS. One blast will make your friends jump a foot in the air. Every man, woman, boy and girl should have one in their pocket. Hundreds of uses. 10 cents each. 3 for 25 cents.

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WONDER FLY KILLER

Sure death to the pesky germ-carrying Fly. Flys are irresistably drawn to it and the **little Wonder** kills them all. A positive Fly exterminator lasting the entire season. Ten cents by mail. The KETCH-'EM-ALL FLY TRAP—"A million a minute," three dollars each, manufactured exclusively by us.

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DAISY FLY KILLER



placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or 6 sent prepaid for $1.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.



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35 Embroidery Designs
WITHOUT COST

Here are 35 Beautiful Embroidery Designs that I have secured exclusively for the ladies of my large up-to-date family. In the assortment are 6 Embroidery Borders, 4 Butterflies, 5 Emblems, 2 Alphaoets, 2 Initial Wreaths and innumerable other beautiful and attractive designs.

The designs can be easily and readily transferred to the fabric without the use of a flatiron, stamping compound or any other out-of-date accessories. Each design can be transferred six or eight times.

Our Offer This set can not be bought in stores. But we will give it to you free for a four-months' subscription, new or renewal, at 15 cents. Present subscribers may have their time extended four months and get this valuable and attractive set. Send only15 cents.

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25c Takes pictures 1½x1½. Our "Little Beauty." Leatherette covered Camera and Complete Outfit of plates, paper, chemicals, &c., with complete instructions so that even a **Boy or Girl can take Good Pictures** of landscapes, buildings, friends, &c.

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$3.50 Recipe Free for Weak Kidneys

Relieves Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling Etc.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a *quick recovery*, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you $3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K1867, Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

CADETS of EQUITY

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of Our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is printed in the paper becomes a CADET of Equity, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—35 cents—will be made a PIONEER of Equity and sent a collection of twenty (20) beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address, CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE different seasons remind us of how different are the surroundings of the Cadets of Equity. In every state of the Union, and residing in every portion of the country, the seasons with them are more or less different. Some of them have flowers while others have frosts. About the homes of some the crops are ripening while around others they are being planted. But One Day is the same everywhere. While this issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING is being printed the Cadets everywhere are preparing to celebrate the Fourth of July, and are anticipating the pleasures they will have in meeting with their neighbors, engaging with them in friendly sociability, and listening to the retold story of our nation's struggles and triumphs. Patriotism will glow in every heart, and all will be happier for the return of the day we celebrate. A busy time is on the farmers now, and we have not so many letters as we have had heretofore.

DEAR CADETS: I have taken UP-TO-DATE for some time, and I am indeed interested in it. I am 19 years old, and live with my parents on the farm. I would like to receive cards and letters from the Cadets.—Gertrude Scott, Bloomsdale, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, 18 years old. I live on a 120-acre farm half mile north of Galesburg and about 6 miles east of Reasnor. We have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for about a year, and think it is a fine paper. I enjoy reading the Cadet letters very much. I will answer all letters or cards I receive.—Ada Ramer, Reasnor, Iowa.

DEAR CADETS: I am 18 years old, and the daughter of a farmer. We own a 325-acre farm, and I like farming fine. I can do 'most anything—plow, fence, hoe, etc. We take UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I enjoy reading it. I would like to receive cards or letters from the Cadets, and will answer all I can.—Mollie E. Garrett, Curry, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS: In reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING at a friend's home, I became interested in the Cadets of Equity page. But nearly all the letters seem to be from the west, so I thought some of you might like to hear from "way down east." I live on a farm in northern New York. We keep about 50 cows, and raise hay and oats as our main crops, and other grain in smaller quantities. I think your letters are very interesting, and I will be glad to correspond with some of you.—Lyle P. Zahn, Castorland, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS: I have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for about a year, and think it is a grand paper. I am a farmer's daughter and live on a 100-acre farm; am 17 years old, and I sure do like farm life. I have one brother but no sister. We live about 2 miles from Meeks, La. I think Meeks is a fine little town. I would like to hear from all the Cadets, and will answer all letters and cards I receive.—Willie Lee Watts, Kito, La.

DEAR CADETS: I am a little Oklahoma girl, 11 years old. I live on a farm and enjoy farm life. For pets I have two dogs, one calf and one horse. We have 160 acres of land, and have 2 cows, 2 calves, 2 mules and 8 horses. My father takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING and likes it well.—Blanche Gaddy, Rice, Okla.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Colorado girl, 15 years of age. I live on a farm and enjoy farm life very much. I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and think it one of the best farm papers. I enjoy reading the interesting letters from the Cadets. I would like to receive letters or cards from them, and will answer all I receive.—Marie Bartlett, Deep Creek, Colo.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Nebraska boy, 20 years of age, and am a barber by trade; but I have worked on a farm and enjoyed it very much. The fresh air, the bright sunshine, the songs of the birds, and the sweet scent of the flowers, make one feel happy after the hustle and bustle of the city. My father takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and we like it very much. He likes it teaches the farmers how to cut out the surplus middlemen and save for themselves the profits they have so well earned. I will answer all post cards and letters I receive.—Glen F. Walton, Geneva, Neb.

DEAR CADETS: I have been reading your interesting letters, and have just now picked up courage to write. Father took UP-TO-DATE, and we think it a good paper. paper. But my father died May 6, and I am in the Marlinton hospital with a cut foot. I am 20 years old, and would like to exchange cards or letters with the girls and boys.—Clarence Sharp, Huntersville, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl 15 years old. My brother takes UP-TO-DATE, and I enjoy reading the Cadet page very much. My father and mother teach school in the country near Sealy, and my father is the justice of the peace there. I enjoy country life. We have a good many parties down here in the country and have some very nice times. I hope the Cadets will remember me, and send me some cards and letters. I will answer every one I receive.—Clara Arabelle Du Bose, Sealy, Tex.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, and I am glad of it. I live in the dear old state of Tennessee, among the hills. Our home is about 5 miles from Lafayette. We can raise most everything around here. My papa has taken UP-TO-DATE only for a short time, but we all like the paper fine. I read all the letters, and I sure like them. I would like to correspond with you Cadets, and would like to have a card from each of you. I was 18 years old June 20, but I am not very good looking.—Hetty Driver, Lafayette, Tenn.

DEAR CADETS: We have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for some time, and think it an ideal farm paper. I live 40 miles northwest from the great city of Pittsburg, and 8 miles from New Castle, a city of 36,000 population, and 5 miles from Ellwood City, a busy little town among the hills, though there is much level land around here too. Ellwood has the largest tube mill in the world. I think all who live in Pennsylvania should be proud of their state. New York alone exceeds it in wealth, population, mining interests, etc. We have a farm of 170 acres, and raise corn, wheat, oats, hay, and other crops. Land is worth from $80 to $120 an acre. There is a trolley line between New Castle and Pittsburg that passes about a mile from our house, and is a great convenience to many people. I am just past 18 years of age, and would like to exchange cards with the Cadets.—Ruth C. Frew, Ellwood Vity, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I am a blue-eyed Kengo to school. I went to the city school from New Year's to May 16, when the school was out. My teacher was Miss Gertrude Gary of Hopkinsville, and I liked tions of white farmers in the south tucky girl, 12 years old, and I like to her very much. Just for fun, let's see who can find the word "free" the greatest number of times in July 1 UP-TO-DATE. I live about two and a half miles north of Madisonville, near the L. & N. railroad. I like horseback riding very much. I would like to hear from those who take up the search for the word "free" as suggested, and from others also. I would like to hear from Carrie Barger again.—Shellie Estell McKinsey, Madisonville, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl of 11 years, and I live on a farm of 115 acres. My father has 9 cows, 15 calves, 3 horses, a dog, 35 hens, and 90 little chickens. I would like to exchange letters and cards with the Cadets.—Sadie Clark, Ulster, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: My sister takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and we are well pleased with it. I think it is a fine paper for the farmers. I am 17 years old, and enjoy reading the Cadet letters and many other good things I find in the paper. I was interested in the letter written by Helen Sheets, and would liked to have been with her on her visit to the Mammoth Cave. I would like to exchange cards or letters with the Cadets or readers of UP-TO-DATE.

DEAR CADETS: My mother and father both take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and they like it better than any farm paper they take. I am 13 years old, and I always enjoy reading the Cadet page. I think every farmer should take this paper. We have over 300 little chickens. I live on a farm of 560 acres, and I like to ride horse-back and fish. We have a piano, and I play it. I go to a country school. I would like to exchange cards or letters with the Cadet boys and girls near my age. I will try to answer all I get.—Lizzie Boyle, Acres, Kas.

DEAR CADETS: Mother subscribed for UP-TO-DATE only last winter, but we all think it fine. I was 15 June 10. We have only a small farm of 6 acres, but it is enough for us. Father is a carpenter, and my brother takes care of the farm. He is only a year and two months older than I am. He will take up the carpenter's trade this summer. I do not know much about farm work, as we have not lived on a farm long. We lived in Pittsburg until a short time ago. But I can cook anything. I have heard people say I am a fine bread baker. I will exchange cards with any of the boys and girls. I like views best.—Mildred Brink, Crosses, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I am a rancher's son and am 18 years old. My parents own a fine 10-acre grove of oranges in the premium section of southern California. Land is worth from $2,000 to $3,000 an acre, and these are current prices. It seems absurd, but it is a fact. I own a small farm in Florida myself, and hope someday to move and improve it. I take several farm papers, but I always go for the Equity page in UP-TO-DATE the first thing. I would be pleased to get letters and cards, and will answer all telling those who wish more about my part of the country.—Howard P. Twitchell, Azeesa, Cal.



The suit is made of gray flannel, with collar, belt and peak on cap red. The red trimmings stand out strong and make this one of the prettiest suits you ever saw.

The mitt, mask, ball and glove are all regulation size and make, and are just the kind that every boy wants.

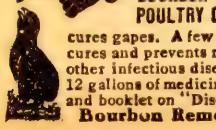
I am willing to put out one of these suits in every neighborhood for advertising purposes, because every boy will want one just as soon as he sees them.

SEND NO MONEY

Just send your name and say that you want this complete baseball outfit and I will send you ten beautiful birthday and greeting postcards to distribute among your friends.

Be the first in your neighborhood to send me your name. A postcard will do.

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—OF— ONE DROP BOURBON POULTRY CURE down a chick's throat cures gapes. A few drops in the drinking-water cures and prevents roup, cholera, diarrhoea and other infectious diseases. One 50c bottle makes 12 gallons of medicine. At all druggists. Sample and booklet on "Diseases of Fowls" sent FREE. Bourbon Remedy Co., Lexington, Ky.

Rider Agents Wanted



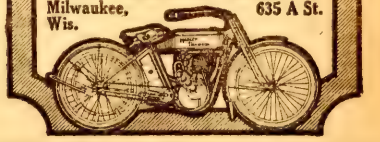
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IT is the most comfortable motor cycle made. The only machine built with a Full-Floating Seat.

A feature that does away with all bumps and jars. It alone is built with a Free-Wheel Control, which does away with tiresome pedaling or running alongside to start. Holds world record for economy and many other records. Send for booklet.

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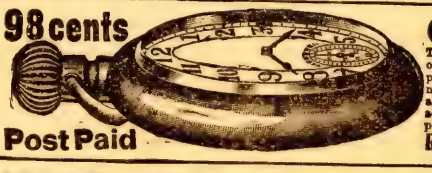
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240 Popular Songs Many With MUSIC FREE

Arrah Wanna	Rain-in-the-Face	Waltz Me Around Again Willie	I'd Like to Feather a Nest For You
San Antonio	When I Marry You	O'Brien Has No Place to Go	Peek-a-boo, Mister Moon, Peek-a-boo
Oh You Kid	Always in the Way	If I Only Had a Sweetheart	I'm Trying So Hard to Forget You
Honey Boy	Good-Bye Susanna	Roses Bring Dreams of You	I'm Afraid to Go Home in the Dark
Baby Doll	Are You Sincere	Take Me Back to Dreamland	Call Me Up Some Rainy Afternoon
Cheyenne	Clover Blossoms	My Dream of the U. S. A.	You Have Stolen My Heart Away
To-Night	Would You Care	Shine On Harvest Moon	I Love My Wife, But Oh You Kid
Red Wing	Just Some One	I Wish I Had a Girl	Will You Always Call Me Honey
Dreaming	Same Old Moon	Waiting at the Church	Take Me Out to the Ball Game
Rainbow	Holding Hands	Why Don't You Try	Will You Forgive If I Forget
School Days	Naughty Eyes	Be Sweet to Me Kid	Love Me and the World Is Mine
Winter	My Pony Boy	Some of These Days	Meet Me Tonight in Dreamland

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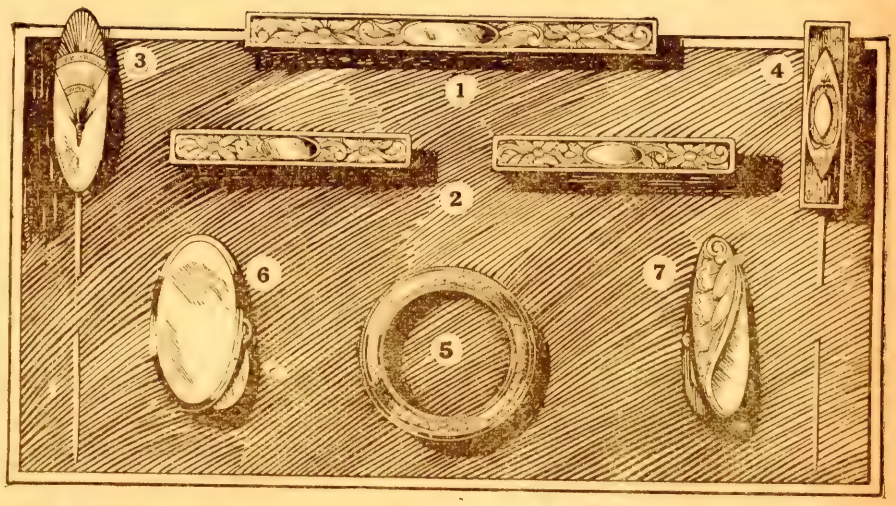


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No. 1 Is a Ladies' Bar-, Veil-, or Neck-pin. No. 2 Is a Ladies' Neck-pin Set (two pretty, dainty pins). No. 3 Is a Ladies' or Gents' Oval Scarf-pin. No. 4 Is a Ladies' or Gents' Square Scarf-pin. No. 5 Is the very newest Ladies' Circle-Pin. No. 6 Is a plain Oval, Guaranteed Solderless Tie-Clasp for either Lady or Gentleman. No. 7 Is a Fancy Oval Tie-Clasp, same quality as number six.

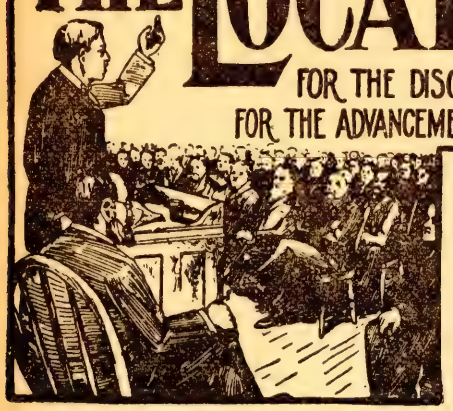
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THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



THE FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is a farmers' organization, incorporated, headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. Its first and greatest object is *"To obtain Profitable Prices for all the Products of the Farm, Orchard and Garden.*

National Officers and Directors

Pres., J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis; V.-Pres, W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas.; Treas., National City Bank, Indianapolis; Sec., H. C. Bassler, Indianapolis; National Organizer, James E. Baxter, Fort Plains, N. Y., or Indianapolis. Directors, C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kas.; S. W. Wilber, Worcester, N. Y.; Tom Bolt, Muskegon, Mich.; Robert Stevenson, Lebanon, Ind.; Guy Robertson, Gresham, Ore.; Jacob Bretz, Bretzville, Ind., and S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.

The Membership

consists of farmers and is limited to farmers and co-workers with farmers. The wives of members and their minor sons and daughters may become *special members*. The terms of membership are fully set forth in the Constitution and By-Laws.

The Membership Fee

is $2.00, which pays all the expense for the first year. The annual dues after the first year is $1.50. Part of the fee and dues is retained in the local union treasury; the apportionment is fully set forth in the By-Laws.

The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the Society. In it must be shaped the plans and work that will revolutionize American agriculture and usher in the time when the tiller of the soil shall no longer be a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for others, but when he shall be a more important and more independent member of society. Through the local union, assisted by headquarters and representatives on all the great markets of the country, all the *business* of the members—selling and buying—can be done.

How to Organize a Local Union

Whenever a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING reaches that condition of mind that he believes the farmers of his community should do more of their own business of selling and buying, instead of paying an enormous price to have it done by middlemen, he should send for instructions for organizing a local union. Any person who stands well in his community can organize.

A local union is wanted at every town, city and shipping point where not already established. Send for instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., to facilitate sending we append a coupon here. If no local union at your town send the coupon.

. . . . . .

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen: Please send instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., for organizing a local union at

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My Name . . . . . .

My Address . . . . . .

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Are you a member of the F. S. E. now?....



A Personal Message from the President

"Where Have My Profits Gone?"

—o—

This is the title of a book that has just come to our desk. It is published by the American Sales Book Company, of Elmira, N. Y.

—o—

We quote from the "Foreword" as follows to show the purpose of the book:

For many years, and at the cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars, the publishers, as pioneers, have developed methods and perfected machinery for the manufacture of business systems and the necessary supplies for their successful operation. The use of these systems have resulted in the saving of millions of dollars for the business men and merchants of the United States. Without such systems it would have been impossible for a great part of modern business to have been developed to its present magnitude.

—o—

To show the appreciation of this book on systems for business men and merchants; and as an indication that such people are alive to the matter of profits, we quote this, also, from the "Foreword":

Within three months after the first edition of the book, considerably over fifty thousand merchants and manufacturers have written to us in regard to it, and many have asked us to originate special systems for handling the details of their business.

—o—

Ever since the world began no great thing was ever accomplished without there was first a carefully prepared plan provided and, the thing was then carried out systematically. The book from which we quoted says that millions of dollars were lost to business men and merchants before system was employed. This is true, as every one will admit.

For many years the cry has come from American farmers: "What can we do to be saved from the exploiters of our crops?" and "Where have my profits gone?"

—o—

The answer to the farmers is the answer the merchants, manufacturers and business men heard and acted on, "System!" Without system any business is chaotic, profits are uncertain and even the business itself is in jeopardy.

—o—

System reconciles the many different ideas and methods of the individuals to the essential idea and the approved methods applicable to all. Then can come co-operation. And then the question "Where have my profits gone?" will not be asked, for the producers of the commodities will price their goods and take their profits before any other person can touch them.

—o—

Farmers have lost billions of dollars because they had no business system. They did all the hard work to produce the most valuable commodities on earth. But that was as far as they could go. All that they could do when they were produced was to dump them on the hands of another set of people who had a business system. And that is where the farmers profits went.

—o—

Business men adopted business systems and they saved and made millions of dollars. We claim that it is just as natural for farmers to adopt a business system as for any other class of people and, considering the indispensible nature of their produce a simpler system will meet their requirements than is needed for any mercantile or manufacturing concern that must first create a market and then fight to retain it.

—o—

Combinations among other classes is becoming more general, stronger and more exacting. Farmers, without a comprehensive organization, and without business system are drifting to where they are more and more helpless. Modern handling of farm produce, particularly perishable produce, has come to a point where the buyers can, concertedly, drop out of the market a few days and force prices as low as they want them. Thus, with the knowledge of the markets and the ability to co-operate exclusively with the handlers, farmers are becoming more and more dependent.

—o—

If the producers of perishable crops get good prices it is not because of anything they have done or not done. The weather and the dictum of the handlers are laws from which they have no appeal.

—o—

To show the absolute helplessness of the producer, either to compel an equitable price to be paid to him, or to protect the markets from the rapacity of middlemen, we relate that last year cranberries sold on the railroad platforms in Massachusetts at 90 cents to $1.20 a barrel, about 1 to 1 1-3 cents a quart, while in nearby cities they sold at 15 cents a quart, 1200 to 1500 per cent. above producers' prices. We have found cucumbers selling in the Indianapolis market daily for two weeks at 5 or 10 cents apiece, while hundreds of carloads produced in the south sold in the northern cities at 20 to 50 cents a bushel hamper, often not realizing the freight, to say nothing about cost of production.

—o—

The great problem of the day for farmers is a business system that will know where the demand is, eliminate the unnecessary parasites and send the produce direct to the handler who reaches the consumer.

—o—

It is like this: Farmers must put business into marketing, or business men will put farmers out of business.

—o—

Farmers must quit putting all of their time and vitality into the side of production. Farmers are lagging fifty years behind the procession not because there is no business system to fit their business, but because they are slow about adopting it.

—o—

No matter how perfect a plan is, it is of no value until applied. The writer whom we quote above said: "For many years and at the cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars, the publishers, as pioneers, developed methods" for business men.

—o—

The development of the business system for farmers that this paper teaches, has also been going on for years and somebody paid thousands of dollars to perfect it and to urge its adoption. That it is sufficient has been abundantly demonstrated. That it is the only national plan before the people is also conceded by well informed people. But its universal adoption is the question of the hour.

—o—

Farmers' organizations there are, but they lack the unity that the Farmers Society of Equity provides for and which is necessary for success.

—o—

The whole country is ringing with the complaints of inequity in price to the farmer and to the consumer, and yet you farmers go on drudgingly producing without heed to the crying demands of the time for sane, systematic marketing.

—o—

Why don't you divide your time and give part to the more important side of marketing? Why don't you

ICELESS REFRIGERATOR



A Summer Comfort and Necessity

Made of anti-rust U. S. Ingot iron. They are to be buried in the ground to the rim, then a bucket of water poured on top; this fills the rim and makes them positively air-tight and vermin proof. In a comparative test with an ice refrigerator in comparative test with an ice refrigerator in perfect working condition when the thermometer registered 98 degrees in the shade, a thermometer in the food chamber of each registered the same degree of cold, and at no time was the difference more than two degrees. The ICELESS REFRIGERATOR uses no ice.

GUARANTEED to keep your supplies fresh and cold without ice or money refunded. Write for complete description and prices.

ICELESS REFRIGERATOR CO.
Dunkirk, Indiana

GENUINE BUCKLEY SEWING MACHINE



Latest model, with perfect silver finished attachments, ball-bearing stand, drop head and patent lift, may now be yours at rock-bottom DIRECT-FROM-FACTORY-PRICE. Saves you $25 to $35. Easiest possible payments, to suit your convenience. The Buckley is GUARANTEED FOR 25 YEARS. Shipped, prepaid, for thirty-day trial. (12)

FREE TRIAL Get this famous old reliable Buckley Sewing Machine, in golden oak finish. USE IT 30 DAYS FREE IN YOUR OWN HOME. Put it to every conceivable test. The Buckley is the one perfect machine.

LOWEST MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Let me send you a genuine Buckley. Prove to your own satisfaction that you can't get a better sewing machine at double the price. Then, after 30 days, if you find you can't get along without the Buckley, then merely send us ONE DOLLAR A MONTH. No interest on payments.

GET MY FREE BOOK Send a postal today, I will forward my catalog and special free proposition without expense or obligation.

M. W. Buckley, Mgr., Dept. 3153 59 Van Buren St. Chicago

SALESMEN WANTED

Do you want a good position where you can earn from $1,000 to $5,000 a year and expenses?

There are hundreds of such positions now open. No former experience as a Salesman required to get one of them. If you want to enter the **world's best paying profession** our Free Employment Bureau will assist you to secure a position where you can earn good wages while you are learning Practical Salesmanship. Write today for full particulars; list of good openings and testimonial letters from hundreds of our students for whom we have recently secured good positions paying from $100.00 to $500.00 a month and expenses.

Address nearest office, Dept. 186

National Salesmen's Training Association

Chicago New York Kansas City Seattle New Orleans Toronto



Are You Interested In

pleasant, permanent and profitable agency work? We offer a position as exclusive distributing salesman either all or spare time for the **Automatic Combination Tool**, a Fence Builders Device, Post Puller, Lifting and Pulling Jack, Wire Stretcher, Wrench, etc. Used by Contractors, Teamsters, Farmers, Factories and others. Weighs 24 lbs., lifts or pulls 3 tons. Write for offer and county desired.

AUTOMATIC JACK CO., Box 162, Bloomfield, Ind.

MAKE MONEY gathering roots, barks, herbs, etc., used in medicines. Write for circular. **L. GRUND CO., N. Philadelphia, Pa.**

AGENTS 100% PROFIT



NEW ADJUSTABLE HALTER—

All metal parts. Outwears ordinary leather halter and retails for less. Fits any horse or cow. Adjustable to any size head. Cannot slip off. The harder the pull, the tighter the halter is drawn. Every horse or cattle owner buys. BIG MONEY MAKER. SALES EASY, BIG DEMAND. Write today for **Free Sample** to workers.

THOMAS HALTER CO., 6681 Barny St. Dayton, O.

FREE TRIAL ORDER

Send us the names of ten farmers or feeders in your section and 6c postage. We will send you a full size package of Arabian stock, poultry or heave cure tablets. There is no other obligation but to try them. Write today.

BESAW CHEMICAL CO.

602 Garfield Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

INDIANA
Binding Twine

6½ Cents F. O. B. Michigan City, Ind.

Standard or Sisal

Patronize the Factory which has put Prices at Rock-bottom and which is keeping them there. We are prepared to fill all order on the date received.

Note the price; and remember we guarantee the quality to be first-class, and that our Twine averages 500 feet to the pound.

Accompany your order with Check, Draft, Post Office Money Order, or Cash. Do not include freight; pay it to your agent when you get your twine. Freight to Indiana points runs from 20 to 40 cents per cwt.; to Ohio and Illinois points, 25 to 45 cents per cwt.

Address all Mail to

E. J. Fogarty, Michigan City, Ind.

adopt the system that is ready made for you and put every last exploiter, gambler and speculator out of the game?

—o—

The great city of New York is constantly within forty-eight hours of starvation, and other cities the same way, yet you have so far refused to adopt the simple plan to feed the markets at your prices and at the same time immensely increase the demand for your produce.

—o—

True, many are trying to do this, and to a degree they succeed, but they need the co-operation of a great many more producers in all lines.

—o—

In the name of the greatness of agriculture we again call for a leader in each community to establish the Farmers Society of Equity and its business system. The imperative necessity of national co-operation also impels us to call on all local and district organizations to affiliate with the Farmers Society of Equity to the end that there may be complete co-operation in marketing each of the crops, exact knowledge of the supply and demand and equitable prices to both producers and consumers.

—o—

In such a movement all selfishness and sectionalism must be eliminated and the good of all only considered. Our aim is to bring the remotest producer and the least important crop, as well as all of them, within the good influences of effective, beneficient, national co-operation.

—o—

A mule never kicks when he is pulling. Let's all pull together and it will be a short pull. If you have not the enthusiasm now it will soon come and then will come the pleasure and satisfaction of knowing that you are making good and doing good.

—o—

Get aboard, there's room enough for all in the Farmers Society of Equity.

See the first page illustration and send the coupon on the preceding page.

Oklahoma Meeting

A Farmers Society of Equity meeting under the auspices of the Pottawotomie County Union will be held at Tecumseh on Saturday, July 6th, beginning at 10 a. m.

The meeting will be opened by J. E. Hanson, county president, who will speak on "The Farmers' Need of Control of Markets." Other speakers of the day and their subjects are as follows:

P. H. Thomas, state president, "The Co-operative Farmer;" J. E. Hanson, "What I think of the Farmers Society of Equity"; T. S. Price, county vice-president, "The Benefits of the Equity System of Marketing;" J. A. Harman, state and county secretary, "Some Things We Have Accomplished Since August, 1911."

Before adjournment for dinner some committees will be appointed. In the afternoon the question of completing a solid organization in the county and ways and means to do it will be considered.

All members and non-members are invited. Every farmer and his family and other citizens in the county should attend and hear these matters of the most extraordinary importance explained by the competent speakers. Read the titles of the addresses again.—J. A. HARMAN, Sec., Shawnee, Okla.

F. S. E. Wants Organizers

Quit working to produce crops a short time and work for the Farmers Society of Equity to complete the farmers' business system to market them. If you can't give more than one day a week, let us have that. We will pay you for every local union you organize, besides, a local union pays every member in selling and buying. Professional organizers preferred, but farmers can do the work with our instructions.

Write to headquarters for terms and particulars, or if in any of these states, address the local man:

OKLAHOMA, write to J. A. Harman, state secretary, Shawnee.
NEW YORK, E. E. Baxter, Fort Plains.
MASSACHUSETTS, S. A. Hickox, So. Williamstown.
MONTANA, A. B. Stryker, Corvallis.
IDAHO, H. G. Morris, Oakley.
OREGON, A. R. Lymann, Gresham.
ALABAMA, A. E. Foster, Summerdale.

No farmer is so busy producing that he can not find a little time to give to marketing. Every other industry gives marketing equal consideration with producing. Farmers have got to come to it too.

Changes in Directory

Members and officers of local unions will please note the following changes and proper corrections should be made in the last Directory of the Equity System Markets, that you received:

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Cancel Tom Pankey Brokerage Co., and supply (c) S. F. Cornelius & Co., 4M XXX, BFFlaOP Veg.

NEW YORK—Add Zenith Butter and Egg Company, for shipments of butter and eggs.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Cancel J. J. Badenoch & Co., and supply (c) Bridges & Leonard, 50M XXX HGS.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Cancel Blaisdell Milling Co., and add (c) Cooper Commission Co., XXX Grain. Sells flour, feed and grain.

God Speed the Day

I am enthusiastic over the Equity System of marketing. I think there never was anything like it. I am in the race to establish it here and am talking to my neighbors. God speed the day when we will have things coming our way.—H. O. Painter, Clarksville, Mo.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is one of the best farm papers published in the United States, and the only one that is fearlessly advocating the right of the farmer to set the price on his own products.—J. T. Ingram, McLeansboro, Ill.

I take farm papers, small and great, but none compare with *UP-TO-DATE*.—E. E.

A Better Day is Coming

By Thomas L. Phillips

I wish if I might reach the ear
Of every living farmer
Around the globe; both far and near,
In every nook and corner,

I would not tarry very long
With you who have the knowledge,
But I would try to tell it strong,
To those who are in bondage.

The night is dark; the clouds are thick,
And still no sign of morning;
But listen friend, just stop and think—
A better day is coming.

Have courage brother, yes, there's hope,
The clouds are disappearing,
The darkness now is almost gone,
And lo! the sun is rising.

The deliverer came; divinely sent,
(At least it seems to me)
To open wide the prison door
And set the prisoners free.

Oh happy news; pass, pass it on,
Come join the F. S. of E.
And we shall hear the shackles fall
And set the captives free.

God grant his blessings from above,
And we will render Thee
The praise and glory which are Thine,
And we'll live in Equity.

AGENTS

CLAUSS NEVER-FAIL
Automatic Razor Sharpener

A positive Automatic Razor Sharpener—Absolutely Guaranteed. The only machine made that Hones and Strops any razor—old style or safety. THE SELLING PROPOSITION OF THE DAY. ALL OR SPARE TIME. Actual Experience Not Necessary. Sells on Sight. 100% Profit and more. Strike out for yourself—I've got the plan and the goods and will grant you ALL THE TERRITORY YOU CAN HANDLE. WRITE TODAY and get in right on the ground floor. MAKE MONEY—BIG MONEY—REAL MONEY. It's the opportunity FOR YOU. What others are making—you can make.



$100.00

$45 TO $90 A WEEK

Reward For any razor—old style or safety—that can't be Sharpened and kept in best of condition on the Never Fail provided the blade doesn't need grinding.

Here's Irelan, Iowa, who sold 13 Sharpeners first day; Brown, Mass., Who sold 31 first trip out; Bagby, Tx., ordered over 200 machines in 10 days. Grand Free Advertising Special Introductory Plan Starts You.

Send No Money Send name and address at once and get complete information with Free Trial Offer.

The NEVER FAIL is the only successful invention of its kind on the market. Developed to the Highest Degree of Efficiency. Highest possible grade Materials and Construction. Roller Bearings—Remarkably Easy runner. Accurate, Automatic to the limit. A keen, Velvety Superb Shaving Edge EVERY TIME You Use the NEVER FAIL.

You Can't Go Wrong on this STRAIGHT FORWARD ON-THE-SQUARE Proposition.

ADDRESS SECRETARY **THE NEVER FAIL CO. 1127 Colton Bldg. TOLEDO, O.**

Trusses Like These Are A Crime



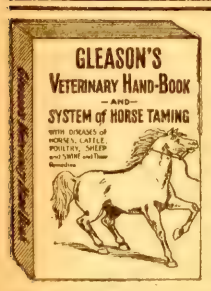
Our FREE BOOK tells you why Leg-strap "appliances" and Spring Trusses like shown above CANNOT help you and how the famous Cluthe Self-Massaging Pad CURES Rupture. **Sent on 60 Days' Trial** to prove its wonderful holding and curing powers. Remember, we will allow you 60 days to test its durability, waterproof qualities, and your absolute relief from leg-straps and springs **or no charge.** 5,000 Public Endorsements of this simple Home Cure sent with the FREE Book which explains all. Just use the coupon or say "Send the Book."

Box 773, CLUTHE COMPANY
125 E. 23rd Street, NEW YORK CITY

Name .....

Address .....

Return Mail Brings World's Greatest Rupture Book



Horse Book FREE

Here is a book that should be in the hands of every horse owner! Admittedly the greatest book on the subject ever written and practically *worth its weight in gold* to horse owners and livestock breeders. 520 large pages profusely illustrated. Part 1 deals in plain language with the theory and practice of Veterinary Science —Diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, Swine and Dogs—with tested and proved remedies. Part 2 contains Prof. Gleason's famous System of Horse Breaking, Taming and Training. Gleason's marvelous skill in training and treating horses is known throughout the entire world and he is considered the world's greatest authority in this field.

Our Great Offer! By a special arrangement direct with the publishers we are able for a limited time to offer "Gleason's Horse Book" *absolutely Free*—postage prepaid—to all who send only 50c to pay for a 5-year—new or renewal—subscription to our big farm magazine. Send your name and 50c at once.
Valley Farmer, Dept. H B-19, Topeka, Kan



I WILL MAKE YOU PROSPEROUS

If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once.

Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable Book and full particulars FREE. Write today.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO.
M 139 Marden Building
Washington, D. C.

E. R. MARDEN
President



BOYS and GIRLS

If you want a genuine Shetland Pony and Outfit, write me today for my new and the easiest plan you ever heard of.

DON'T SEND ANY MONEY

just a postal, and say you want a pony. I will be glad to help you. Address

P. YOUNG, Agent,
Pony Farm, Box No. 755
Springfield, Ohio

House Dress Pattern FREE!



This pretty new house dress is the most practical and attractive house dress that can be worn this season. Six sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure, requires 6½ yds. material. Gingham, chambray, percale and lawn are excellent materials for house wear; use soft silk and light-weight woolen for street wear. To quickly introduce our big farm and home magazine filled with practical articles on general farming, fruit growing, live stock, poultry, household hints, good stories and many other special features, we make this liberal offer good only 20 days: Send 10 cts. for trial 3-months' subscription and enclose names of five housekeepers and we will send you this popular dress pattern free. Be sure to give size, also say you want dress pattern No. 4650. Address at once,

VALLEY FARMER,
Pattern Dept. 10, Topeka, Kan.



This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered dependable. If a direct reply is wanted enclose two stamps.

QUESTION: *Some of our best farmers think that the F. S. E. is a cheap affair and they hesitate to go in for fear that it can not do much. They refer to the small membership fee—$2. What shall I answer in such cases?—Several organizers.*

ANSWERS Your critics probably think that the society buys crops and then markets them and that it must have a large capital to do this. But the Society, neither the headquarters nor the subordinate unions, ever buy crops. It acts only in directing the marketing. And it is the same way with the local and county unions. The membership fee and annual dues are for the support of the organization and to extend it. The individual fees and dues for this can be very small, because the Society must have a great number of members. One million members will pay two million dollars toward such support and extension and such a membership will be all-powerful for accomplishing all of the objects of the organization. Twenty thousand members paying $100 each would raise the same amount of money, but this number would not have much power to compel profitable prices or toward accomplishing any of the other good objects. It is not expected that the portions of the fees and dues that are retained by the local and county unions will properly support them. So it is provided that these unions shall add to them as much as they deem necessary.

Q. (1) *How are secretaries of local and county unions paid?* (2) *What relation do the local and county unions bear to each other?—O. S. Paul, Lymon, Idaho.*

A. (1) The by-laws of the National Union permits local and county unions to make their own rules and by-laws to govern them. It was not expected that the apportionments from the regular fee and dues would meet all the expenses of the local and county unions, but each union should increase them so as to provide necessary funds. Also local and county unions doing business of selling members crops will have a revenue from the rebate of part of the commissions usually charged on the various markets. (See paragraphs 4, 5 and 6, page 1, of Directory). (2) See "The Equity System of Marketing" booklet, sent free by the National Union; or "Farmers Industrial Freedom," pages 23 to 28. This will be sent for 10 cents.

Q. *Will it be possible for the publishers of the official paper*—UP-TO-DATE FARMING *—to print it on better stock and omit medical advertising? I assume that because of the small subscription price, which a great many farmers demand, the publishers are obliged to be economical and the revenue from such advertisements may have been considered necessary. But such changes would appeal to many of the best farmers and help to bring them into the Society.—A. B. Stryker, Corvallis, Mont.*

A. Medical advertising will be eliminated as fast as present contracts expire. By fall none will be running. Also about October a better grade of paper will be used. Your surmise is right. In the past it was necessary to keep a very low subscription price to get volume of subscribers. Beginning May 1st, the price was raised. If the receipts in the future will not be enough to afford better paper the price will be raised again.

Q. *I shipped eggs to the Organized Producers Co., New York, but can not hear from them. What do you know about them? Milton Spencer, Cherry Valley, New York.*

A. This is not one of the F. S. E. representatives. A few months ago we published a caution against them as we could not learn that they were entitled to credit and confidence. We will make further investigation. A good firm in New York to ship butter and eggs to is Zenith Butter and Egg Co., 355-59 Greenwich street.

Q. *Our local union needs some advertising matter, blanks, etc., to secure new members.*

A. This is the way many secretaries write. They should be explicit and tell headquarters what pieces of literature and blanks are needed and how many. In short, make an exact requisition for supplies. Every local union should always have a supply of "Application Blanks" (No. E104) for membership. Recently all were supplied. When the supply is exhausted send for more. Also locals should always have blanks to report new members (No. E7). Also a supply of tracts, E98, "The Farmer is King;" E99, "Which Do You Prefer;" E100, "Do You Ever Sell Chickens;" E101, "On the Road to Liberty;" E102, "Board of Trade vs. Equity System;" E65, "Bog of Farm Mismarketing," and E73a, "Practical Community and National Co-operation." Any secretary not having these will be supplied on application to headquarters.

J. A. Harman, Shawnee, Okla., state secretary, wants to correspond with members having alfalfa hay to sell.

Q. *Where can we get peach baskets? —Many inquirers.*

A. All interested should clip this list out and preserve it, as we have answered the same inquiry before, for other fruit growers. Please understand that the following people make fruit packages, which comprises the full line: (always mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing.) Anderson Tully Co., Benton Harbor, Mich.; Barbee Wire and Iron Works, 44 Dearborn street, Chicago; Berlin Fruit Box Co., Berlin Heights, O; Heath, Morris & Co., New Albany, Ind.! Edward Jansen, 124 W. 19th street, New York City; Michigan Barrel Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Saginaw Basket Co., Saginaw, Mich.; Sayre Butter Package Co., Waverly, N. Y.; South Side Co., Petersburg, Va., and Ward Kent Co., Greenfield, Tenn.

F. S. E. representatives that handle fruit will often help producers to get packages.

Will you have any thing to market this year? If so send your membership to the F. S. E. and get its plans of marketing and study it before your crops are ready. A membership-at-large—$1.00.

Cotton

An Appreciation—By Henry W. Grady

What a royal plant cotton is! The world waits in attendance on its growth. The shower that falls whispering on its leaves is heard around the earth. The sun that shines upon it is tempered by the prayers of all people. The frost that chills it, and the dew that descends from the stars are noted, and the trespass of a little worm on its green leaf is more to England than the advance of the Russian army on her Asian outposts. It is gold from the instant it puts forth its tiny shoot. Its fiber is current in every bank; and when, loosing its fleeces to the sun, it floats sunny banner that glorifies the hun... that man is marshaled and... will compel the a... and wring a... of the earth. I... ge that ... gave to this pe... as their ... when He arched our skies, established ... mountains, girt us about with the ocea... loosed the breezes, tempered the sunshin... and measured the rain; our and our chi... dred's forever—as princely a talent ... ever came from His hand to mortal s... ardship.

Johnny-on-the-Spot

"Your advice to farmers is a... right and is doing good. I will get every farmer around here who is not a subscriber now."—Vail.

War Cry Song

By E. A. Jackson

We are coming, Mr. Everitt,
A million farmers strong;
We will join your great Society,
And help the cause along.

We are coming, surely coming,
To help producers on;
We'll make a strike for Equity,
And sing our war cry song.

We'll sing our war cry song,
Yes, we'll sing it all day long;
We are coming, Mr. Everitt,
A million farmers strong.



The Right of All the Way

Railroad service and telephone service have no common factors—they cannot be compared, but present some striking contrasts.

Each telephone message requires the right of all the way over which it is carried. A circuit composed of a pair of wires must be clear from end to end, for a single conversation.

A bird's eye view of any railroad track would show a procession of trains, one following the other, with intervals of safety between them.

The railroad carries passengers in train loads by wholesale, in a public conveyance, and the service given to each passenger is limited by the necessities of the others; while the telephone carries messages over wires devoted exclusively for the time being to the individual use of the subscriber or patron. Even a multi-millionaire could not afford the exclusive use of the railroad track between New York and Chicago. But the telephone user has the whole track and the right of all the way, so long as he desires it.

It is an easy matter to transport 15,000 people over a single track between two points in twenty-four hours. To transport the voices of 15,000 people over a single two-wire circuit, allowing three minutes for each talk, would take more than thirty days.

The telephone system cannot put on more cars or run extra trains in order to carry more people. It must build more telephone tracks—string more wires.

The wonder of telephone development lies in the fact that the Bell System is so constructed and equipped that an exclusive right of all the way, between near-by or distant points, is economically used by over 24,000,000 people every day.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

A CART LOAD OF FUN

This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A CART LOAD OF FUN" are the following: "A Man with a Liver," "Pumpkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man," "How to Go-a-Courting," Baumgartner's Dog," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar." "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel." "He Concluded not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married." "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient May had His Feelings Upset," "Jone's Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. "A CART LOAD OF FUN" is a book of 64 large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers price 10c each, 3 for 25c; postpaid. COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis FOR 10 cts

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

Agents Wanted

AGENTS—250 per cent. profit; wonderful little article; sells like wildfire; can be carried in pocket. Write at once for free sample. A. Mathew, 1982 Third St., Dayton, O.

BOYS AND GIRLS are making money and earning splendid premiums, selling my goods. Liberal samples of goods and territory for six cents in stamps. Leo Williamson, 709 H. St. S. W., Washington, D. C.

READ OUR $100 a week opportunity on Home and Farm page. Efner Fly Trap.

Auctioneer School

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, largest in world, Trenton, Mo., Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma, Okla.

Farm Lands For Sale

FARMS FOR SALE, in the best all the year around climate in America, good soil; good markets. L. Jackson, 215 Arcade Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

FARM FOR SALE, $4,000—160 acres in famous Judith Basin, Mont.; good location; easy terms; for particulars address Keith Caldwell, Judith Gap, Mont.

500 IMPROVED FARMS, southwestern Minnesota. Lowest prices, best terms. Write Morehart & Atchison, Mankato, Minn.

GARDEN LANDS near Duluth, great markets, yielding $500 to $2,000 per acre, $12.00 to $15.00. Homeseekers, write Land Commissioner, D. & I. R. R. R., 139 Wolvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA corn, grain, fruit and stock farms. Lowest prices, easy terms. Write for latest price list. Lamm & Hohmann Land Co., Mankato, Minn.

OHIO FARM AND HOME BARGAINS—Why not live on the fertile "Western Reserve." We pay buyers' car fare, give clear title and easy terms. Write at once for illustrated Booklet Free. Williams' FARM AGENCY, Spokane, Ohio.

OREGON and Southern Washington. Write before investing or coming west, so you can learn the facts about the Oregon country, its attractive climate and its agricultural and other opportunities. Official information gathered and vouched for by over 150 commercial organizations and by Oregon State Immigration Commissioner will be sent free on request; all inquiries answered in painstaking detail. For full information write to room 675, Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Ore.

Farms for Exchange

BOOK 1,000 FARMS, everywhere for exchange. Get our plan for exchanging. Graham Bros. Eldorado, Kas.

Farms Wanted

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

For Sale—Tobacco

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. R. No. 5.

For the Home

MAKE YOUR OWN family liniment. Receipt 50c. G. A. Charron, Q, Analomink, Pa.

Golden Seal

GOLDEN SEAL pays; start your garden now. Write for prices of roots. W. N. Long, Florence, Ky.

Help Wanted—Male

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, care of Up-to-Date Farming.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-839. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L511 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

YOU ARE WANTED for government job. $80.00 month. Send postal for list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept C27, Rochester, N. Y.

Rice for Sale

RICE, 100 lbs., $4, freight prepaid (east of Rockies). Free samples. Beaumont Rice Exchange, Dept. O, Beaumont, Tex.

Patent Attorneys

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

Miscellaneous

BROTHER: Accidentally discovered root will cure tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. R. T. Stokes, Mohawk, Fla.

Indiana Red Wave

New Smooth Headed Wheat--King of the Wheat Field

The average yield of wheat in the United States for a number of years has been only 12 to 14 bushels an acre. To make this low average, probably half the growers had a yield below the average, while the other half had a yield above the average. It is an established fact that 60 bushels of wheat have been raised on an acre of ground. What yield do you get? Are you striving to get the maximum yields? Are you getting such yields as our customers of former years report below? This is a matter that concerns every farmer and his pocketbook.



It is the poorest kind of economy to sow runout varieties of wheat. Every variety runs out—dies—in time, just like people do. The wise farmer will watch when that time comes and will not continue growing a variety after it is in its decline. There is no better way to determine this than to sow the new, vigorous Indiana Red Wave, with new blood, alongside of your old kinds. In this way, an occasional small investment will keep any farmer up-to-date with the best grain and it will mean hundreds of dollars extra profit each year with no more work.

When you sow our well-graded and cleaned seed wheat do not count its cost as all cost. You save the value of your own wheat, which you would have used. Our kind requires only 1¼ bushels an acre—yours 1½ to 2 bushels an acre. Besides, to extra clean yours costs time and wheat cleaned out. In fact, it costs very little more, if any, to sow our new, hardy sorts, and the extra yield will return many more bushels per acre.

When offering Indiana Red Wave wheat for the first time we predicted that it would be one of the most popular rough and ready sorts in cultivation. We meant that it possessed so much natural vigor that it would withstand hard seasons, bad usage and on even indifferent ground make surprising yields. Our prediction has been verified and wherever it was grown it is taking wheat growers by storm. We honestly believe that there is not one of our customers but what will sell all he grew of Indiana Red Wave for seed at a high price. Every wheat grower that has seen it growing and threshed wants seed.

On hundreds of farms it yielded 10 to 20 bushels more an acre than other varieties. When the increased yield is considered it really is one of the best investments a farmer can make to get seed of the Indiana Red Wave. But then there is the satisfaction of growing such a reliable wheat, the profit in selling it for seed and the benefit to the community.

Indiana Red Wave is a cross between Early Red Clawson and an unnamed cross breed of Russian wheat. It has a very long, smooth head; grains medium long, large, firm, amber color as harvest approaches, strong and stands medium tall, has thick walls, clean, golden color, very strong in glutten; the straw grows up splendidly.

In over 30 years experience in growing and introducing new improved wheats we have not had one we could recommend more unreservedly to winter wheat growers than Indiana Red Wave.

Read These Reports From the Field

We glean these reports from letters from customers. We do not give full name and address as that would advertise our customers' seed to the detriment of our own business. Every reprint is from a bona-fide letter on file in our office.

J. B. Clark & Son, near Indianapolis.—Indiana Red Wave has done remarkably well for us, in comparison with other varieties of wheat in this section. It started out more vigorously last fall, grew uniform all along the season, withstood the hard winter much better than others and in the spring stooled better than any other variety. Today, as we are harvesting, it has longer, better filled heads than any other we have seen. We have grown wheat for many years but we have never had a variety which has attracted as much attention and elicited as much favorable comment as the Indiana Red Wave. Farmers from all sides are coming to see the wheat and that makes us happy.

W. S., Wabash Co., Ill.—I sowed 1-2 bushel on 1-2 acre and threshed 15 bushels of as fine wheat as I ever saw.

W. S. H., Calhoun Co., Mich.—I sowed 2 1-2 bushels Indiana Red Wave on 1 2-3 acres and threshed 60 bushels. (36 bushels an acre.) I am entirely satisfied with it.

G. A., Washtenau Co., Mich.—I sowed 5 acres of Indiana Red Wave and threshed 184 bushels and have a load of rakings unthreshed. It yielded more than my other variety.

J. H. C., Morgan Co., Ill.—I sowed Indiana Red Wave on 19 acres and threshed 1,099 bushels, one-half of the field averaged 50 1-2 bushels and the other half I fertilized, averaged 55 bushels an acre. The wheat is the finest I ever raised and tests 62 pounds. Just before cutting many people in the neighborhood called to see it and they all pronounced it the finest they ever saw.

E. W., Oakland Co., Mich.—I raised one acre of Indiana Red Wave wheat and it yielded 35 1-2 bushels. Very satisfactory.

W. M., Macomb Co., Mich.—Indiana Red Wave has every other kind beaten. We began cutting today (July 14) and I am well pleased.

F. W. D., Washtenau Co., Mich.—From one bushel of Red Wave sowed I threshed 20 bushels that weighed 62 pounds to the bushel.

Mr. L. S., Hartford Co., Conn.—Indiana Red Wave is by far the finest I ever saw. I have selected heads that measure 5 1-2 to 6 inches long, firm, compact and full of plump grains. The parts of the field where the land is good I estimate will yield 50 bushels or more per acre.

S. T. D., Knox Co., Ind.—Indiana Red Wave has grown very tall; some of it six feet high. It got badly torn by hail June 4. I like it very well. It has been estimated to make 40 bushels an acre. Heads from 4 to 8 inches long; from 10 to 13 meshes on a side.

The Top Bushels are Profit

Strive for the top bushels. It costs so much for seed, cultivating and harvesting, whether you raise 15 bushels per acre or 40. Good, vigorous seed will increase your yield. Costs very little, if any, more than your own seed. Every added bushel means extra profit for you. Begin to make more this year with the help of our improved seed wheat.

HOW TO ORDER Send remittance with order, or we will ship to responsible parties payable on arrival and subject to examination if one-fourth is sent to guarantee good faith.

The O. K. SEED STORE has been headquarters for the best varieties of Winter Wheat for over 30 years. We sell more Winter Seed Wheat than any other seed house. Every reader of this paper can, with care and good seed, raise crops like those reported above. Our wheat is carefully cleaned and ready to sow. We refer to any bank or business house in Indianapolis. Central location. Low freight rates. Prompt shipments. Circulars free.

PRICE OF INDIANA RED WAVE WHEAT—By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 4 lbs., 75c. By freight or express, not prepaid, ¼ bu., $1; ½ bu., $1.50; 1 bu., $2.50; 1 bag (2½ bu.), at $2.40 bu., $6; 2 bags (5 bu.), at $2.25 bu., $11.25; 10 bu. (4 bags), at $2.00 bu., $20. Write for prices on larger quantities. Prices subject to change. We do not charge extra for bags.

O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.



This Pony Free



"CHUM" is his name, and we are going to send him and his complete outfit as it looks in the picture below free to you or some other boy or girl. Pony, Buggy, Harness, Saddle, Bridle, all sent free, to your door, all charges paid. Send us your name today if you wan't "CHUM.'



HERE ARE THE NAMES OF OUR 58 LUCKY PONY WINNERS

1. "Bob," John B. Corn, Jr., Pulaski County, Ark.
2. "St. Nick," Marcella Conley, Chickasaw County, Iowa
3. "Tom," Helen Herrmann, Cuming County, Nebr.
4. "Dandy," Grace Burrows, Wright County, Minn.
5. "Duke," Dorothy Lee Eagle, Jackson County, Mo.
6. "Dixie," Walter McLaren, Moody County, S. D.
7. "Spotty," Mildred Etter, Watonwan County, Minn.
8. "Trixie," Frank Harris, Yellowstone County, Mont.
9. "Mac," Ruth Mead, Saline County, Mo.
10. "Tony," Maurice Himle, Chippewa County, Minn.
11. "Bonnie," Amyle Kafer, Carroll County, Iowa
12. "Fritzie," Marie and Margie Parker, Knox County, Ill.
13. "Jerry," Cleta Johnson, Douglas County, Kans.
14. "Don," Oliver E. Olson, Koochiching County, Minn.
15. "Bingo," Jeanette Lansing, Knox County, Nebr.
16. "King," Vic. J. Breitbach, Dubuque County, Iowa
17. "Evangeline," Gladys Houx, Saline County, Mo.
18. "Queenie," Stan. J. Malicek, Redwood County, Minn.
19. "Captain," Ida O'Keefe, Mountrail County, N. D.
20. "Roine," Clarence F. Busick, Adams County, Ind
21. "Teddy," Geo. Cooper, Stearns County, Minn.
22. "Sonny," Elmer Hoth, Allamakee County, Iowa
23. "Jim," Joey Edwards, Barton County, Kans.
24. "Fairy," Lawrence Ulrich, Washington County, Minn.
25. "Jack," Bernice Harvey, Union County, Iowa
26. "Patsy," Rena Smith, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.
27. "Gus," Frank and Vera Brown, Dakota County, Nebr.
28. "Mischief," Orville Himle, Chippewa County, Minn.
29. "Sparkle," Eloise Savage, Codington County, S. D.
30. "Ned," Jules and Ruby Kobelin, Yellowstone County, Mont.
31. "Prince," Norris Nupson, Fillmore County, Minn.
32. "Empress," Avery and Orrie Knight, Chickasaw County, Ia.
33. "Brownie," Twylah Hart, Shelby County, Ohio.
34. "Beauty," Bertram Eldridge, Stark County, Ill.
35. "Inez," Edwin Kobenstein, Goodhue County, Minn.
36. "Fuzzy," Mary McMahon, Cavalier County, N. D.
37. "Daisy," Leta Hainline, Adair County, Iowa
38. "Major," Margaret Roth, Rice County, Minn.
39. "Laddie," Robbie E. Notten, Chickasaw County, Iowa.
40. "Joe," Harold R. Palmer, Oswego County, N. Y
41. "Polly," Alfred Hokenstad, Dane County, Wis.
42. "Rastus," Herbert Hill, Clay County, Minn.
43. "Billie," Hazel McMartin, Kingsbury County, S. D.
44. "Derby," A. Fitzsimmons, Clayton County, Iowa.
45. "Ginger," Chas. Foster, Randolph County, Mo.
46. "Hero," Gudrumn Ekeland, Lac-qui-Parle County, Minn.
47. "Buster," Gifford Tures, Brookings County, S. D.
48. "Ponto," Joseph Dziuk, Benton County, Minn.
49. "Jewel," Arthur Marode, Douglas County, Nebr.
50. "General," Geo. and Peter Hentges, Yellow Medicine, Minn.
51. "Bess," Wilfred Dearchs, Kossuth County, Iowa.
52. "Happy," Harry Parker, Fergus County, Mont.
53. "Pepper," Merle Herschleb, Dodge County, Minn.
54. "Jean," John H. Elrod, Smith County, Tenn.
55. "Sportsman," Harold A. Pierce, Waushara County, Wis.
56. "Cheyenne," Marguerite Hallett, Winnebago County, Iowa.
57. "Scotty,"
58. "Midget,"

These two ponies were given away June 24th, 1912, and we didn't know the names of the winners when we wrote this advertisement but we will tell you who won them just as soon as we hear from you.

Your Best Chum

"Chum" is the pony's name and he's the best chum you or any other boy or girl could ever have. "Chum" is not like your other chums. He's always around when you want to play with him. He will learn to know you and come a-running when you call or whistle. He's never too tired for a canter in the saddle or to be harnessed up to his nobby pony wagon which we also send free, and he will carry you and all your boy and girl friends just about as fast as you would want to go.

If you have been to circuses you have seen some ponies who look something like "Chum," but no matter how many circuses you may have seen, you never saw a prettier pony than "Chum," nor one that you can teach to do more clever tricks. And say! this buggy and harness are about the nicest you ever saw. We have bought so many we know just the kind to get,—strong, comfortable, easy running, and as pretty as can be.

Here's "CHUM"

and His Dandy Outfit



You'd Be Proud of Chum

"Chum" is a real Shetland Pony, three years old, 42 inches high, and weighs about 320 pounds. We selected him at the famous Heyl Pony Farm, at Washington, Illinois, where we had over 100 ponies to choose from. In lots of these towns where we have sent ponies free, our Lucky Pony Winners are the only children who own a real Shetland Pony in their town. Think how proud you would be driving "Chum" to school, and to the post office, and to church, and everywhere. You would be just the happiest child alive if "Chum" were yours. Didn't you ever notice what good times children have who own ponies, and how pretty these cute little fellows look trotting up the road? Everybody runs to the door and stops to look at a Shetland Pony going by. Can you think of anything you would like to own better than "Chum?" Read this page through carefully and then send us your name and address at once.

1000 Votes Free

If you send us your name and address right away we will at once send you 1,000 votes free toward winning "Chum." See what a fine start these free votes will give you, and if you follow our directions and do as these 58 other boys and girls did, you will have just as good a chance to get "Chum" as they had to get their ponies, and none of our Lucky Pony Winners nor their brothers or sisters can get "Chum." but you have a chance to get him if you send us your name and address today. Boys and girls who write us quickest are generally the luckiest in winning our ponies. Cut out the coupon good for 1,000 free votes, write your name and address on it, paste it on a postal card or put in an envelope and mail it to us today. Be sure to write your name and address very plainly so that you will get the 1000 free votes at once.

Just as soon as we hear from you we will send you the coupon good for 1000 free votes, enter your name in the contest, and tell how to take care of Shetland Ponies and feed them. And we have a surprise for you which will double your chances of getting one of our Shetland Ponies free. The work we require you to do to become a registered contestant for "Chum," is something that pretty near any boy or girl who could drive a pony can do, and we promise every contestant a fine prize of their own selection.

Cut Out and Sign This Coupon and Mail Today. Do It Now

GOOD FOR 1,000 FREE VOTES!

THE FARMER'S WIFE, 549 Webb Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Please send me 1,000 FREE VOTES for "CHUM," Certificate of Entry and pictures of "Chum" and feed them, and tell me how to take care of Shetland Ponies and want to own "Chum." I haven't any Shetland Pony and

Name_____

Postoffice_____

R F D_____

State_____

Did You Ever Dream You Would Own a Pony

Almost every boy and girl sometimes dreams that they will own a pony. All of our 58 "Lucky Pony Winners" did, and we made their dreams come true by sending them their Ponies and outfits. We never heard of one of these 58 boys and girls until they wrote us that they wanted one of our Ponies. As you can see by reading over the list the 58 Lucky Pony Winners live all over the United States, some of them more than 1,000 miles from St. Paul, the home of The Farmer's Wife, so it doesn't make any difference where the winner lives, "Chum" will be sent without any cost to you. More than half of our 58 Lucky Pony Winners live in towns with less than 500 population, and some of them in places with less than 100 people, so no town is too small or too far away for us to send "Chum" and his whole outfit.

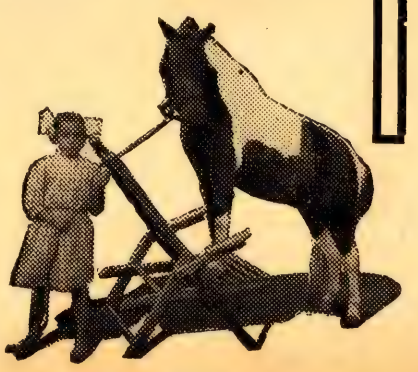
No child, no matter how rich his parents may be, owns a nobbier or more desirable pony and outfit than this one which we shall send free and all freight and express charges paid. This is surely the best chance you ever had to get a Shetland Pony, so if you haven't any and think you would like to have us give you this one, send your name and address to us right now so it will be sure to get to us quickly.

Address Your Letter or Postal to **THE FARMER'S WIFE** 549 WEBB BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Don't Let Anyone Persuade You That You Cannot Win "Chum"

Probably some folks will tell you that we won't give you "Chum," just like people told these other 58 boys and girls and if you believe these people you'll never be one of our Lucky Pony Winners.

But the bankers or the postmasters in their towns told these other 58 boys and girls that the Webb Publishing Company, publishers of the Farmer's Wife, is one of the largest Publishing Companies in the United States and that of course we could afford to give away so many ponies and outfits to boys and girls to advertise our paper. So these 58 boys and girls sent us their names and addresses and won their ponies, and you will have to send us your name and address if you want us to send "Chum" to you. Wouldn't you rather be one of our Lucky Pony Winners and believe that we give away ponies. If we didn't give away ponies free the editor of this paper wouldn't let us print this advertisement. But you know we do give them away, so you must send us your name and address if you want "Chum," and we will help you right away by giving you 1,000 votes free toward him.



UP-TO-DATE FARMING

July 15, 1912 Indianapolis, Indiana

READ In This Issue

Disproportion of Lawyers and Doctors Page 3
Partisanship and the Presidency Page 4
The Markets Page 5
A Personal Message from the President Page 12



"Is it it any wonder that the bright farm boys seek the trades and professions?"---(See Page 3)

There Is No Other Farm Paper Like This in the World

I WANT TO GIVE AWAY THOUSANDS OF 10-DAY TREATMENTS FREE

To Relieve the Suffering of Humanity



DR. ABBOTT

I want every man or woman reader of this paper who suffers to write me and get this wonderful **TEN DAY TREATMENT** of mine **FREE.**

It is not an experimental distribution of medicine, such as have been made before, that I am offering you. It is not a sample of medicine or a proof, but a bonafide ten-day treatment that **has cured** a great many people and should cure you. And **is absolutely free to you.** There is no money to pay. I even pay postage and all charges. **I just want to relieve thousands of sufferers** in return for the success that my thirty-two years of labor in the medical profession have brought me.

If you have rheumatism, bach-ache, kidney or bladder troubles, chronic catarrh, or any of the other Uric Acid complaints, such as often are female weakness and so-called male nervous debility, write to me, filling out the little coupon herewith attached and I will send you **at once a full Ten-Day Treatment,** as thousands of earnest testimonials I have in my possession will prove to you.

There is too much sickness in the world **and it is mostly due to neglect.** Long treatments, expensive courses of medicine, with their consequent expense, **are no longer necessary.** I can and do cure with these **Ten-Day Treatments** and I want to give thousands of sufferers a chance to profit by my discovery **at my expense. It costs you nothing, now nor** at any time.

Don't Send Me Any Money

not even postage—I will pay all expenses. But if you value happiness, success, a healthy mind in a healthy body, don't waste any time but fill out this coupon and mail it to me. Remember it is FREE. You will owe me nothing now nor later.

MY TEN DAY Treatment Positively Cures BACKACHE FREE

Are you racked with pain?

Do you suffer so that your daily work is a torture instead of being a pleasure?

Have you lost ambition, zest, enterprise, the desire to better yourself because of pains, aches, dullness?

Has rheumatism set its clutches on your muscles and palsied your limbs so that life is hardly worth living, your days a horror and your nights a terror?

I can relieve your sufferings and I want to do it now. Write to me. Fill out the coupon and mail it to me. That is all you need to do. **I will do the rest and it will cost you absolutely nothing.**

Rheumatism, back-ache, kidney troubles, bladder troubles, chronic catarrh, female weakness and the so-called weakness of men are generally due to one cause—uric acid poisoning. My treatment, which is different from all others, will dispel your pains; it will make life worth living. Take it and you will get up in the morning after a sound night's sleep, refreshed and invigorated. Once more your muscles will respond to your will and do so readily without twinges of agony, without reluctance. Your backache will vanish and you will bless me and thank me as have done thousands of others.

This treatment is not an experiment. It does not contain drugs that injure you while giving temporary relief. We have vouched for it according to law.

I am not offering to send you a sample but a full ten days' course of treatment with full instructions as to how to use it and all of it is absolutely free to you.

I want to convince you that it is your duty to yourself and to those who love you and are dependent on you to try this free ten day treatment of mine.

No man tortured with uric acid complaints is fit for the battle of life. He can not bring his brain nor his hands to work properly when his body is racked with pain. No woman can care for her home, bring up her children right or work if she is cross, miserable, distracted by suffering. The struggle is too keen, competition to merciless, the fight for success too strenuous to be handicapped by physical ills. To the man or woman who suffers I want to bring relief, comfort, happiness, success. Fill out the coupon attached here and mail to me. **Don't wait until tomorrow,** tomorrow never comes, **do it at once.** With my Ten-Day Treatment, I will also send my book on Uric Acid Diseases. It is a pamphlet full of the results of an experience of thirty-two years, during which I have specialized in uric acid complaints. It contains also a few of the tens of thousands of testimonial letters from preachers, lawyers, men and women of affairs the country over who have not hesitated to say just how much I have benefited them.

DR. G. B. ABBOTT

P. S. Perhaps you have a friend who is a sufferer. Don't hesitate to have him or her fill out this coupon or write me a letter, or you do it for your friend. They will call you blessed.

COUPON

Ten Days Treatment Free

Dr. G. B. Abbott, 1100 Austen Building, Chicago, Ill.

Have you pain in the back?.....Have you Rheumatism? .....

Kidney Trouble? .....Do you Get Up Nights to Urinate? .....

Are you Constipated?..... Where is the most pain? .....

Have you Catarrh? ..... Your age?..... Married or Single.....

Name .....

Address .....

Up-to-Date Farming
PUBLISHED
TWICE A MONTH

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July 12

If this date is in your address, on first page, it means that your subscription expires this month, July, 1912, and you will do us a great favor if you send your renewal at once. See terms to left on this page.

Entered at the Indianapolis, Indiana, Postoffice as second-class matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Equity Publishing Co.
Publishers
Indianapolis Indiana

15th Year—Number 14 INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA July 15, 1912

EDITORIAL

More Complete Education Needed

THE United States government assumes more or less directing power and control of almost everything. It would be better, perhaps, if it confined its efforts to the more simple functions of government. As it is, its "experts," chosen, of course, from among the politicians, and whose principal recommendation, it is said, is the strength of their party pull, are injected into nearly all public institutions and enterprises. And this "expert" business is not confined to the Department of Agriculture. Not many of our readers know that there is a Bureau of Education in the Department of the Interior. But there is, and it recently issued a number of circulars called "Circulars of Information." One of these now lies before us, and it purports to instruct the agricultural colleges and schools as to their aims and purposes and what they should teach. It is well known, of course, that these schools and colleges are not government institutions at all. Some of them are purely private affairs, but most of them were established and are maintained and operated by the respective states. True the government makes appropriations to aid these schools, and their circular tells us this government Bureau of Education in the Department of the Interior has control of the expenditure of these national funds. Hence it tells the schools, not one of them but all, what their aim should be and what they may properly teach. Many of these bureau purposes and prescribed teachings are good and worthy of being highly commended; but they are so deficient in many important matters that we feel it our duty to call attention to at least some of their defects.

For instance, the ultimate purpose of these many great institutions of learning is alleged to be "the benefit to the agriculture of the state by training leaders and reaching with information and inspiration every worker in the land." Men for this work, we are told, must have "training in the physical and natural sciences, particularly in their relation to the science of agriculture, in technical and practical agriculture and farm practice, in rural sociology and agricultural economics, in general psychology and pedagogy, in special agricultural pedagogy," etc.

This enumeration of the things to be taught by the agricultural schools is exhaustive of the subject and of the farmer who reads it. But not one word of business. The commercial interests have business schools that give special training in buying and selling and keeping books that show clearly the profits and losses. The schools of manufacture teach not only how to make the commodities but how to dispose of them. And so of every other calling. But the schools of agriculture are not to teach business. How to sell and to secure steady and profitable prices never find a place in the curriculum. And yet the profits in farming, successful farming, depends entirely upon how the products are sold. Successful farmers must not only know how to produce, but they must know how to dispose of their stuff. To be able to do that wisely, and to the greatest benefit of the consumers as well as themselves, they must know the supply that is being provided each year and the demand; as well as where both supply and demand are and the cheapest and most direct way of bringing the two together. They must know how to prevent gluts of markets in congested centers where the profits to the producers are eliminated, and where much valuable stuff goes to waste, and partial supplies finally go in round about ways to hungry demands at extravagant prices, thus curtailing consumption and reacting with ruinous force upon agriculture. Not a thing along these lines can be found in the teachings of the schools, and yet they are all teachable and far more important to progressive agriculture than the natural processes of production. It is admitted that the present method of selling and handling farm products and of supplying demands, the present marketing system, leads directly to the dire conditions we so briefly refer to, and that those conditions prevent the development of agriculture, the building up of the farm home and the elevation of farm life, yet the schools, from the government direction to the student's struggle with abstractions are silent on these lines most important of all to practical farming!

We agree with the Department as to the facts of these unfortunate conditions. The boys leave the farms sional schools today; and it is equally certain that the demand for educated farmers is strikingly neglected." much more than met by the profesfor the trades and professions, but that they do so is not so much the fault of the schools as it is of the ruling powers, including the Department of Agriculture and all others, state or national, that officially direct or try to direct the agricultural interests. For instance, all industrial or productive interests but those of farming are protected from harmful competition by import duties or tariff taxes imposed by the government itself. True, some farm products are thus slightly protected, but not at all equal to the protection thus extended to manufactured articles; and but recently the national authorities exerted their utmost powers to abolish what protection had been given to soil, pasture and feed lot products when sold by the farmers. And, what is still worse, even more recently, the American Congress refused to entertain a proposition to repeal that ill-advised measure, and it still stands a menace to the farmers of this country.

Besides, the Department of Agriculture and all other farm instructors or directors exhaust their ability and resources to secure an increased production of farm products, live stock, and everything that is sold from the farms, and that, too, without any reference to demand or price, and all in spite of the fact that their own official reports continually show that the demand for these things is fully supplied and the greater the production the less the value and the more uncertain the farm revenues. No such thing is done in regard to other interests. Miners are never urged by national or state officials to produce more and more coal or other mineral products. How anomalous would be an official circular, or touring train service, or institutes or mass meetings whose sole purpose was to urge manufacturers to increase their output of clothing, hardware, implements, or even refined sugar or coal oil, and teach them how to do it! Are the demands for these things any better supplied than the demand for farm products?

Again. When the farmers have done their work faithfully and well, and the farms are teeming with products ready for market, who makes the price? The Department of Agriculture and the speculative interests in the states rush into these producing centers and report to the world the quantities ready for sale, sometimes true and sometimes false, but always in the interest of the buyers, and then down go the prices and the farmers' earned profits disappear.

These officials and speculating concerns never send reporters to the manufacturing or mining or milling institutions to obtain reports of the output to be published in the interest of the buyers of those things. Why don't they? Because those commodities are never sold at prices made by the buyers; but farm products are rarely sold any other way. It is this strange difference in the treatment of the industries that makes it so hard to keep the people on the farms. The farm "helpers," official and educational, constantly urge increased production, and when they succeed in accomplishing that purpose they as eagerly report the fact to the buyers that prices may be reduced!

We use these strong terms fearlessly, and defy contradiction. Every farmer knows that we have given only a fair statement of the facts and conditions as they exist in the various industries, professions and vocations of life. Is it any wonder that the bright farm boys seek the trades and professions? Is it any wonder that farm graduates are scarce, any wonder that the law and medical schools are crowded? Nobody but himself fixes the price to be paid the lawyer or the doctor, and lest some of these men should underbid the others, organization holds each to the approximate standard.

But what can be done to change these lamentable conditions and make farming a more attractive business? Give the farmer an equal chance with other people, and let the sunlight in upon the future that the farm boy may see hope in his maturer years. Success on the farm and making farm life attractive does not depend so much upon how much is produced as it does upon the money the products bring. The farmer's relation to business must be different from what it is. A marketing system that makes him the unconscious tool of speculation and a puppet in the hands of both buyers and sellers offers no inducement to stay on the farm, nor does it open the door to farm progress. Instead of that, teach how to sell as well as how to produce, and establish a marketing system that will assure equitable and steady prices, and that, by cutting out unjustifiable profits absorbed by others, make fair prices to users. This will [illegible] consumption and bring about [illegible] thing these misguided "teach[illegible] striving for, increased produc[illegible] will add to instead of taking fr[illegible] farmer's income. Then the boy[illegible] girls will stay on the farm.

Disproportion of Lawyersand Doctors

THE United tSates Department of Agriculture laments that the educational institutions of the country are educating and graduating so many professional men, lawyers and doctors, for instance, than farmers; that as soon as the bright boys from the farms get into the higher schools, they turn their backs upon agriculture and plunge into the professions, for which they eagerly qualify themselves. "It is certain," quotes the department, in a recent press notice, "that the demand for lawyers and physicians is

This Paper Delayed

The unusual delay in mailing issue was caused by the big [illegible]r that runs the press breaking down at the beginning of the edition. This was unexpected and unavoidable as far as human foresight could determine. As there is not another press in Indianapolis that can print the paper there was nothing to do but wait for the motor to be rebuilt.

Partisanship and the Presidency

THE only way for the United States to be what its founders intended it should be is for the people to rule, and by people we mean the entire citizenship. The national constitution and the laws adopted in accordance therewith provided for that rule and prescribe how it shall be done. When the simple and unmistakable provisions of these laws are complied with there is no question about popular government or government by the people.

But many years ago there began to gather around the seat of government a class of people who saw in the constantly increasing affairs of the nation opportunities for self,agrandizement. These opportunities were not seen so much in the increasing requirements of the public service as they were in the chances they afforded for graft and boodle, names that have more recently been given to the corrupt and selfish use of public money.

We do not like to say that this spirit gave rise to political parties, but it can scarcely be doubted that it dominates the modern Boss, and is prominent in the higher working party machinery. It was manifest in our recent national conventions to an extent that it was never seen before, and it was very clear that in those conventions the popular will or public interest was very little regarded. In fact, many things indicate that in high places at Washington the few who exercise a dominating influence over the national government saw in their estimate of the people only the concentrated forces, and had no message for the masses except that it was their simple duty to "stick to party," and sustain those who assumed the right to rule.

This is not government either by or for the people, nor can it be. So long as the President is dependent for continuation in power only upon creatures of his own making, the masses of the people have little indeed to say concerning the management or affairs of their own government. They may vote, but they do not govern. Tickets are arbitrarily made and handed them from high places, with the simple injunction, "Vote this or be accursed!"

Around the presidency practically clusters the affairs of the nation. The constantly increasing appointing power gives the chief executive control of every department of government, the courts themselves not being exempt, and even the Congress, until recently the independent representative of the people, bows obsequiously to the executive will. We have here a problem which cries loudly for solution; but it is one not easy to solve. Partisonship has such a firm hold upon the people that they endorse things for party's sake that they would otherwise fiercely oppose. To remove the presidency with its great field of patronage from partisanship seems a matter of practical impossibility until the political boss becomes an unselfish patriot, and then we shall have the millinium and these problems will all solve themselves.

The choice of candidates by means of presidential primaries has been suggested. But the inefficiency of that was certainly made manifest in the recent period of candidate making. Besides, if the people are to vote thus why not vote at once for president and have done with it? Let the one trip to the ballot box perform the function of government, and let it be in all the states at the same time, and let the party candidates run in the same flock. That would give the people an opportunity to truly express themselves, but the very suggestion of it will throw the bosses into spasms.

Two other ways are open to improve this extreme partisan system of corruption. One is to reduce the appointive power of the President, so as to prevent the building up around him a ring of subservient dependents who see and care for nothing but presidential favor. The other is to give the executive but a single term, thus removing from him the temptation to pander to powerful interests with a view to future support. Whether the term be long or short there would then be no excuse to forget or neglect the interests of the masses who vote but who do not nominate candidates.When a president takes the oath of office with that word or breath he should cease to be a political partisan.

No Matter About the Price

A REALLY progressive publication, progressive at least in most things, discussing the question of making farm life more attractive and farming more profitable, says: "When social conditions are what they should be, and **when the soil yields an abundance of fruit and grain,** people will not leave the farms to seek pleasure and profit elsewhere."

We wish to ask in all seriousness, when did the soil fail to yield an abundance? There have been incidental short crops, owing to local conditions, generally too much or too little or untimely rainfall or storms, but these are always confined to a single sea- locality, and they are very sufficient to make a general taking the country over there enough to supply the demand moderate prices, as well as ses to send abroad.

, then, can it help farm life e soil to produce abundantly? lea must be for it to produce than it does now, and no one ny that increased production reduces the producer's income. The first purpose of civilized effort, on the farm as elsewhere, is to secure a living. In all callings but soil culture money must be earned and secured to buy the living. The farmer, on the other hand, may produce much of his living himself, but whatever he needs that he does not produce he must buy with money, and his only way to get money is to sell something he has produced more than he needs for his own use. That he may have an abundance for this purpose; that is, to get enough money to meet his needs, depends not entirely upon whether the "soil yields an abundance of fruit or grain," but it depends upon the price he gets for his surplus and the price he must pay for what he is required to buy. Should he produce ten times as much as he does now, and should that production be general, the demand would be ten times more abundantly supplied, and the price paid for it would be approximately one-tenth of what it is now, or what is needed would be bought at a low price and the remainder could not be sold at all. On the other hand, the price of the commodities the farmer must buy would remain the same, and the farmer would be that much worse off.

All these things are so plainly true that it amazes us when progressive people can see nothing in the farm problem and have nothing to suggest to farmers except to find prosperity and happiness in making "the soil yield an abundance of fruit and grain," that is, abundantly more than it does now. Whether much or little is produced the buyer prices it, and no matter what the farmer must have that others manufacture the seller makes the price.

It is all in the marketing. It won't do to say that the abundant production so zealously and so universally demanded by those who would solve the problems of rural life, would bless the world by making cheaper living for consumers. If consumers today could get their supplies for the prices paid the farmers with reasonable charges added there would be no complaint about the high cost of living. It is the inordinate profits greed adds to the stuff after it leaves the farm and the excessive expense of the present markting system that makes the high price extorted from the users, and under the present marketing system this greed would dominate no matter how much might be produced, and the excess would rot in the fields as fruit and other crops sometimes do now. Give the farmers a business system of marketing that will guarantee reasonable (not extortionate) and steady prices, and farm life will then be the most attractive on earth.

The Constant Tendency

THE tendency of the times is unmistakeable. The so-called upper classes are concentrating. The few who work to the top for selfish purposes, arrogate to themselves the right to rule all below them. This was strikingly manifested in the recent presidential conventions. Nothing like them was ever before witnessed in this country. The masses of the people were neither consulted nor heard, and about the only message sent to them was that they must "stick to party," and ratify at the polls what the "bosses" had done in high places.

But this arbitrary rule from the top downward is not confined to political parties. It is manifest even in the churches. The laymen have representation and a voice, but the bishops rule quite independently of them, and bestow rewards upon those who pander to their views and send to the rear the more independent. A prominent minister in one of the churches predicts that so marked is this tendency it will take but a few years to precipitate therein a fight between progressives and reactionaries as bitter as that in the recent political conventions.

It is also well developed in trade and business. The determined and arbitrary rule of the few has brought about the conditions that now bear so heavily upon the masses of the people. The present marketing system that so forces tribute from both sellers and buyers could not exist but for the concentration of power in the few at the top.

In all this there must be a lesson for the masses. The common people need not expect to be heard until they take a position that will enable them to speak. So long as they are content to be "trailers behind" they may expect only what is voluntarily handed to them from the top. One phase of this at least is of vital concern, especially to the millions who till the soil in this country. Not a farmer unless a wage laborer can have any income until he has sold something he has produced, and he can not have the comforts of civilized life except by buying things that others have made. How helpless he must be if this buying and selling are both controlled by the few at the top. And they certainly are so controlled under the present system; and they will never be out of that control until the farmers themselves force them out. This they cannot do until they are so organized as to speak with a voice that must be heard. Thus organized they will not only be able to manage and control their own business and secure for themselves equality in the commercial world, but they may exercise influence in all matters where selfishness has worked its way to the head of things and is disregarding the rights and interests of the common people. This concentrated upper control, with the corruption to which is leads, is a menace to the nation itself.

A Task

Mamma—What's the matter, Willie dear; what makes you cry so?"

Willie—I made a nice hole in the yard to put my marbles in, and I can't bring it into the house!"

Smiles

It Relieved Him

"George, the owner of this house is going to raise the rent."

"Well, that will save me a great deal of work and worry. I have been trying to raise it for a month, and can't."

Both Suspicious

"Dear, this is the first time I ever kissed a woman."

"Well, I must say you don't kiss like a man that never had any practice."

"I'd like to know how you know that."

A Picture

"That girl over yonder is a perfect picture."

"Yes, I see; she is well painted."

The Real Attraction

English Lady—You American girls are so pale! I don't see how your white faces attract so many of our young noblemen.

American Girl—It is not our white faces that attract them, it is our green-backs.

He Was Able

"I am thinking of buying an auto."

"I didn't know you was able to do that."

"Oh, yes, it don't cost anything to think about it."

Not in That Town

Farmer with vegetables for sale.—Is there a green grocer here?"

Loafer, sitting on the curb.—No, sir, they all understand their business.

A Sure Attendant

"Do you ever attend a place of worship?" inquired the anxious minister.

"Yes, sir, indeed I do, every Sunday night," replied the young man; "there is where I am going now; I just can't help worshiping her."

Nine Left

Sunday School Teacher—"How many commandments are there, Billy?"

"Just ten, ma'am."

"What if you should break one of the commandments?"

"Then there'd be only nine."

Allayed His Fears

He—If I should kiss you what would you do?

She—I'd call father.

He—Don't call him, I won't kiss you.

She—Coward, I wouldnt call loud, and father ain't at home.

Words Full of Something

Wishing to cultivate the proper use of words among her pupils, the teacher asked for words ending in "ous," as, dangerous, full of danger; hazardous, full of hazard, etc.

For some time not a word was given. Then suddenly a little hand went up.—"Is pious full of pie?"

Paid in His Own Coin

The druggist died and his spirit knocked at the Golden Gate. Peter answered:

"What do you want?"

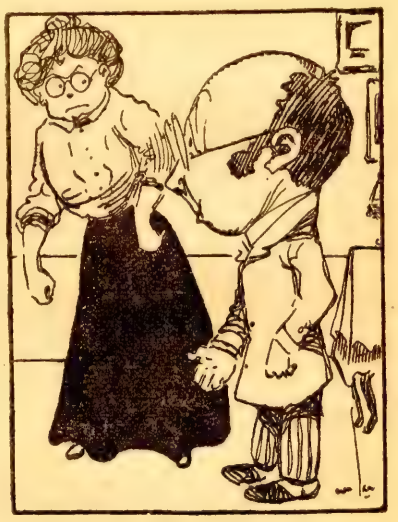
"A seat in Heaven," replied the druggist.

"We can't furnish that," said Peter, "but here is something just as good that we can fully guarantee," and he handed him a ticket to the lower regions.

Advantage of Knowing

"Elmer," said the cautious mother, "don't you think you have eaten enough of that chicken salad?"

"Well, mamma," said Elmer, as he helped himself, "I'll take one more dishful, and if I get sick you'll know what is the matter with me."



His Chance

Mrs. Henpeck—Some people never know their real friends.

Mr. Henpeck—That's right. Now the man you jilted when you married me never sneaks to me.

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers

Minimum Prices

1911 Crops, Unless Stated to Contrary

We believe the following are fair and equitable minimum prices for the crops mentioned. We believe conditions of supply and demand are such that these prices will be paid before the next crops are produced. Certain it is that if producers will hold their crops and ask these prices they will be paid, because the world of consumers cannot get along without them. The farm price will be the minimum price less freight and a fair commission to the handler.



All prices at Chicago unless stated to contrary.

NOTE.—Some readers do not understand that the F. S. E. names minimum prices, below which crops should not be sold, but does not attempt to name maximum prices. This accounts for the lower than present market prices in some articles. The minimum prices are decided as soon as the crops are harvested.

WHEAT—No. 2 red (1912 crop)	**$1.25**
WHEAT—No. 1 northern spring at Minneapolis	
CORN—No. 2 white	**.75**
OATS—No. 2 white	
BARLEY—Good malting	
BUCKWHEAT—At home market	
RYE	
HAY—Choice timothy, 1912	**$20@22**
POTATOES—Choice	
BEANS, Pea	
COTTON—To Grower	**.13**
BROOMCORN—Choice Illinois, ton	**$150@175**
Choice Oklahoma, ton	**125@150**
CATTLE—Good to choice steers at Indianapolis	**$7.50@8.50**
HOGS—Best heavies, 210' lbs. and upward, at Indianapolis	**7.50@8.00**
Common to good lights, 125 to 150 lbs.	**7.00 7.50**

HARVEST time brings declines in prices as is usual. Wheat, oats, potatoes and hay, of the staples are all lower. Vegetables and fruit prices also behaved the same way. In nearly all of the perishable crops, when the height of the markeeting season came very little profit was realized by the producers



while in many cases the stuff was a partial or total loss. This was charged to over-production. But that is wrong. We don't believe a single crop was over-produced but the trouble was in bad marketing—distribution. This report from Texas is a very fair example of the experience of growers of some other varieties of vegetables and of fruit, too. And we say most emphatically that nothing better can be expected until there is a radical change in the methods of marketing:

Laredo, Tex., July 5.—(1) If growers of onions here will look at conditions in their proper light there would probably be less dissatisfaction. The Southern Texas Truck Growers Association is not responsible for the demoralized condition of the markets in the north and the small returns which have been made for recent cars. That association could have no control of the crop in other sections which shipped heavily to New York and other markets.

(2) *Very little can be learned of definite plans for next year. One thing is sure, every grower who goes into the deal again will try to get his onions to market early. The season this year was late, still the early marketers got the cream of the returns.*

Some of the growers in the smaller towns are very much disgusted. There is one man who claims his losses will be $7,000 on his onions. He has a number of cars yet to hear from. There is all kinds of talk of organization of associations. It does not seem possible to form as large an association as the old one nor will it be possible to get the working force that has dominated the old association. It will also be difficult to find a man as familiar with all the markets as is Roy Campbell, the present sales manager of the association. Before growers talk very much they should wait until they get a final report for the crop and then they can decide just whaat the trouble is.

(3) *It now looks as though there will be a large number of new associations and how long they will survive is a question. Many will be organized and probably few of them will last through the season, and the weak ones will be forced to join other associations that are successful.*

Our comments are as follows:

(1) Readers of this paper know that we claim that it is entirely feasible to know what the crop is in other sections and to exercise such direction over the shipping from all sections that not a single market will ever be glutted. This is the one vital thing that every producers has got to learn and when he learns the plan it will be easier for him to follow it than it has been to carry out local co-operation in marketing.

(2) And suppose more of them market early, or suppose all of the producers market early then the condition will probably be worse than it was this year, when the season compelled part of them to delay marketing. Gradual marketing should be the rule.

(3) The same mistake that onion growers and others have been making for years. Let us commend the Equity plan of one association for all the growers in Texas and then seek out every other section that produces onions to market at the same time and bring them in too.

The grower of non-perishable crops is not as helpless as the grower of vegetables and fruit. But the dumper has little consideration at the hands of the speculators. The price of wheat has been put down about 18 cents a bushel since April, although the crop will be less than last year. The price of oats is down about 12 cents a bushel since April and is prices 12 cents lower than this for September (36 cents). The oats crop will be larger than last year, but the old crops of all feed stuff is so closely used up that there is no good reason why the price will not go to 55 or 60 cents before another crop is raised.

The visible supply of wheat has scored another liberal decrease. It is now less than a year before and the small winter wheat yield does not promise to increase it. The minimum price of $1.25 is carried above for the 1912 crop. This is subject to revision when the spring wheat crop is known.

Corn is at last having its inning. The hot, moist weather that it needed so badly prevails over much of the important territory. The improved prospect is causing a fairly large volume of old corn to go on the market. As a result the visible remained about stationary, increased only 95,000 bushels.

Oats has made a splendid development and about the only jeopardy it need fear is too rank growth and lodging in the sections where moisture and humidity have been abnormally high.

The cotton situation is mixed. The crop was put out late in many sections and "to dry" or "too wet" reports are coming from different parts of the belt. The sum of all the conditions may be said to be fairly favorable for a good crop this early in the season.

The following will give the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supplies of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on June 29, 1912, with comparisons are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X indicates increase.)

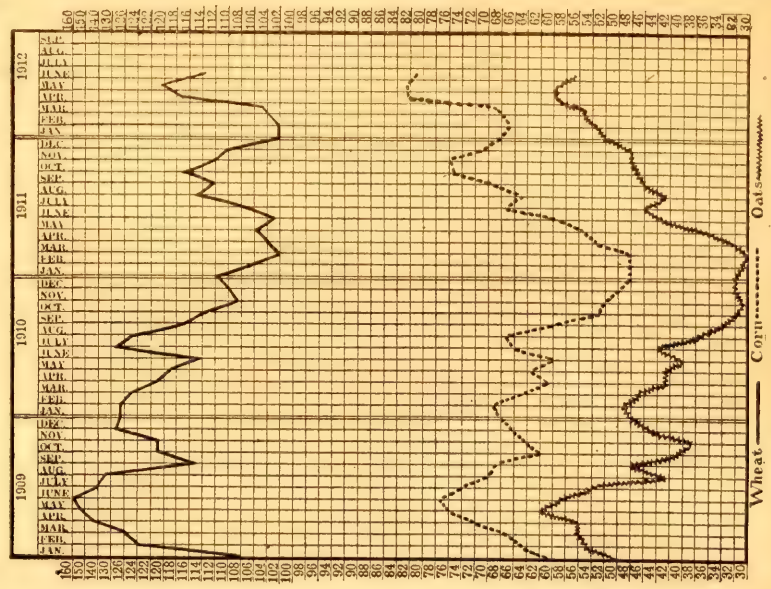
	June 29, 1912. Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels
WHEAT	25,721,000	—3,347,000
CORN	9,831,000	X 95,000
OATS	4,480,000	—1,694,000
BARLEY	696,000	— 141,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date June 29th, was 18,367,000 bushels. This is 4,479,000 bushels less than two weeks before. The visible supply of oats on the same date was 5,410,000 bushels. This is 352,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on July 6, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	WHEAT, No. 2, RED		
	July 6	2 Wks. before	A Yr. before
Chicago	1.05½@1.08	1.07 @1.08	88
St. L.	..1.13 @1.13½	1.07¼@1.07½	85
K. Cty.	1.02 @1.04	1.09 @1.10	86
Cincin.	..1.12 @1.14	1.09 @1.12	86
N. York	1.14¼@1.15¾		94



This chart shows the highest monthly cash price for the three leading grains at Chicago, for a period, 1909 to June, 1912, inclusive. Notice how the prices follow each other up and down, displaying a remarkable sympathy for each other. The figures on right and left margins are prices in cents. This chart will be continued.

	CORN, No. 2		WHITE	
Chicago	75	@75½	77½@78	63½
St. Louis	...	79½	80	68½
Kansas City	77½@78		79	69½
Cincinnati	..78	@79	85	69
New York		80		70
	OATS, No. 2		WHITE	
Chicago	48	@48¾	54 @54½	48
St. Louis	..50	@51	52	50
Kansas City	47½@48½		50½	49½
Cincinnati	..51	@51½	55 @55½	50
New York	..	52		

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed July 6, 1912, and two weeks before, as follows:

WHEAT—July, $1.04¼; September, 99⅝c; December, $1.00⅜. Two weeks before, $1.06⅜, $1.03⅜ and $1.04⅞, respectively.

CORN—July, 69¾c; September, 67; December, 57¾c; May, 58½c. Two weeks before, 72⅞c, 72c, and 62⅞c, respectively.

OATS—July, 40¾c; September, 36c; December, 37¼c; May, 39⅜c. Two weeks before, 49c; 40½c and 41c, respectively.

Cotton

New York, July 6.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling uplands, 12.15c; middling gulf, 12.40c. The price is 40c a cwt. higher than two weeks before. It is $1.95 per cwt. lower than a year before.

New York, July 6.—Amid scenes of excitement seldom witnessed in a Saturday market cotton had its first genuine crop scare of the season today and leaped upward 23 to 25 points for the day, closing very steady at practically top prices of the day and season. The cause was heavy rains in the central and eastern growing belts.

Live Stock

Indianapolis, July 6, 1912.

CATTLE—Range of day's paying prices for steers that were on the market	$3.50@5.75
Good to choice steers, 1,300 lbs. and upward, quoted	8.15@9.25
HOGS—Range of day's paying prices	5.00@7.75
Best heavies, 310 lbs. and up, quoted	7.65@7.75
Common to choice lights, quoted	7.50@7.65

The price of steers is some higher than two weeks before. The price of hogs is about the same as two weeks before.

Chicago Produce Market

July 6, 1912.

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets.

Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels	Change same period last year Bu.
—2,438,000	X 10,823,000	—1,685,000
—4,353,000	— 422,000	X 483,000
10,928,000	— 3,135,000	— 738,000
141,000	— 1,562,000	— 278,000

We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparison.

POTATOES—OLD—None quoted. Stocks about cleaned up.

NEW POTATOES—Receipts today were reported at 50 cars. The Oklahoma and Arkansas Red Triumphs showed further declines of 5@10c a bushel. The barreld Virginia Cobblers, on the other hand, were steady at Friday's decline. A good volume of business was transacted, buyers appearing to be willing to supply their wants at prevailing prices. Some Kansas Early Ohios were received yesterday. They were fancy and brought good prices.

Sales reported were: Triumphs in sacks, per bushel—5 cars at 60c, 15 cars at 65c, 4 cars at 70c. Early Ohios, per bushel, sold yesterday—15 cars at 85@90c. Cobblers, per barrel—2 cars at $2.65, 3 cars at $2.70, 2 cars at $2.75, 2 cars at 2.80.

Barrels, Virginia Cobblers, stave barrels	$2.60@2.80
Basket barrels	2.00@2.50
Per bushel, Arkansas and Oklahoma Triumphs, in sacks, depending on quality	.59@ .70
Early Ohios, Kansas	.85@ 90

When showing decay or very small, less. Virginia potatoes are $1.25 to $1.50 bbl. lower than two weeks ago and southwestern red stock is about 70c a bushel lower. A year before Virginia Cobblers were quoted at $5.44@5.25 a barrel. The price at this time is only slightly higher than two years before.

BEANS—The market remains quiet. Nothing of any interest has developed lately. Some pea beans are selling, but nothing important about the sales. Other kinds very quiet. The Michigan crop is said to be looking backward. Wet weather caused late planting. No change in prices was quoted.

Pea Beans—	
Hand-picked, choice, dry	$2.90@2.92½
Prime	2.80@2.82½
Mediums nominally about same as Pea Beans.	
Red Kidneys, dry, choice	$2.90@3.00
Good, but not uniform	2.50@2.65
White Kidney	2.85@3.00
Brown Swedish, long	2.50@2.60
Round	2.60@2.75
Limas, per 100 lbs.	6.00@.....

Lima beans are a few cents a cwt. lower than two weeks before, other kinds unchanged.

HAY—Receipts, 661 tons. Choice timothy hay steady. Inquiry good and offerings light. Low grade quiet. Demand light. New prairie hay in good demand and steady. Demand fair. Old hay very dull. No demand.

Choice Timothy Hay	$20.00@21.00
No. 1 Timothy	17.50@18.50
No. 2 Timothy	15.00@16.00
No. 3 Timothy	12.00@14.00
Kansas and Oklahoma Prairie, choice	13.00@14.00

The price of timothy hay is $1.50 a ton lower than two weeks before. Prairie hay is $5.50@6.00 lower than two weeks before.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $10.50@11.00. Oat straw at $9.00@9.50. Wheat straw at $8.00@8.50.

The price is the same as two weeks before.

BROOM CORN—Continues to move along in a quiet way. Demand from broom makers remains tame. Dealers are supplied and car lots find no demand in particular.

Per ton, Illinois corn	$60.00@100.00
Oklahoma	60.00@100.00

St. Louis—Good brush in steady demand, firm and in light supply; but market very quiet and nominal on the poorer qualities. Quote in car lots on track at $75@100 a ton for common to $150@160 for choice.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This Week Cases	Last Week Cases	Last Year Cases
Monday	..21,115	14,952	10,622
Tuesday	...18,328	23,419	.....
Wednesday	20,108	15,291	15,710
Thursday	..x.....	10,039	13,576
Friday	16,330	16,446	16,327
Saturday	...18,860	13,540	7,314
Total	94,741	99,687	63,549

Receipts, April 1, 1912, to July 6, 1912, 1,917,732 cases.

Receipts, April 1, 1911, to July 8, 1911, 1,632,969 cases.

Receipts, April, 1910, to July 9, 1910, 1,918,456 cases.

A steady feeling is reported and no change made in the quotations.

The price is the same as two weeks before.

FARMERS' FAVORITE GRAIN DRILLS

Are sold under such a fair and liberal warranty that the purchaser is absolutely protected.

They simply must and will do all that is claimed for them.

Farmers' Favorite Drills are made in plain grain and combined grain and fertilizer styles in every size from one-horse up.

The Farmers' Favorite Double Force Feed sows all known seeds accurately.

Farmers' Favorite Drills sow an equal amount of seed in each furrow and at an even depth in the soil.

Farmers' Favorite Drills can be had with Single Discs, Double Discs, Hoes or Shoes.

Send for the Farmers' Favorite Drill Catalogue. Read it and go to your dealer and insist on seeing the Farmers' Favorite Drill.

THE AMERICAN SEEDING MACHINE CO INCORPORATED SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.



SWELL SUIT Made-To-Measure $9.00



Swellest suit for the money ever turned out by any concern. Made to measure from your choice of our big assortment of exclusive woolen fabrics. Price only $9 and up, express prepaid. Wonderful suit offer for you. Write today for our magnificent line of

BIG FREE SAMPLES and Color Fashion Plates

We guarantee perfect fit, latest style, finest workmanship and best material ever put into a suit of clothes at the price. Note dressy style, dashing effect and exclusive features. Linings guaranteed for two years. No pay unless satisfied. You save one-half on all clothes you buy from us. Write today.

AGENTS

Write for our big free outfit and **EASY MONEY** making plan—we supply everything and help you make sales—start today **Everything Free.**

PROGRESS TAILORING CO. Dept. 12 Chicago, Ill.

THE CLIPPER



There are three things that destroy your lawns—Dandelion Buck Plantain, and Crab Grass In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

Your dealer should have them—If he has not drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co Box 5. Dixon, Ill..

Butler Steel Grain Bin



Galvanized steel, corrugated, sectional capacity increased any time, Large door and ventilator. Saves insurance, hauling and labor. Keeps grain perfectly. Used for storing machinery, etc. Free booklet tells experiences of satisfied users.

BUTLER MFG. CO. 1226 W. 10th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

BINDER Attachment with Corn Harverster cuts and throws in piles on harvester or winrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Price $20.00. W. H. BUXTON, of Johnstown, Ohio writes: "The Harvester has proven all you claim for it; the Harvester saved me over $25 in labor last year's corn cutting. I cut over 500 shocks; will make 4 bushels to the shock." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., SALINA, KANS.

USED MITCHELL CARS

For sale by makers $460 up. Fully rebuilt, $10,000.000 guarantee. Ship C. O. D. to responsible people. Get particulars quick

Mitchell Automobile Co. Dept. F. 2334 Mich. Av. Chicago

4 BUGGY WHEELS FREIGHT PAID STEEL TIRES **$8.75**

With Rubber Tires, $18.45. Your Wheels Rerubbered, $10.30. I make wheels ¾ to 4 in. tread. Tops, $6.50, Shafts, $2.10; Repair Wheels, $5.95; Axles $2.25; Wagon Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog U.

SPLIT HICKORY WHEEL CO., 516 F St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

PATENT Secured or No Fee

Guide Book Free

Tells more about Patents than any book published. WILLSON & CO., 796 8th St., Washington, D. C.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Production and Marketing

HOW THEY RAISE GRASS IN THE SOUTH

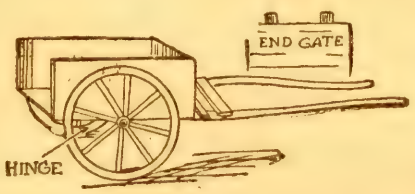
THE Department of Agriculture is encouraging stock raising in the south, and as an element of success the first essential is the production of grass for making hay. This has been attempted in the Piedmont region of South Carolina. The work was taken up with one hundred different farmers, and each was induced to seed an acre of ground. The land was thoroughly plowed, a ton of lime to the acre was applied, and in addition to that four hundred pounds of fertilizer was used—a ton of lime and four hundred pounds of fertilizer to the acre. The fertilizer consisted of two hundred pounds of acid phosphate and two hundred pounds of ground bone. The phosphate cost $12 a ton and the ground bone $29 a ton. The lime cost about $5 a ton. This would make the cost to the acre $9.10. The seed used to the acre was half bushel each of orchard grass, tall meadow oat grass and Italian rye, and ten pounds of red clover seed. It is thought the acre plots thus treated will make from two and a half to four tons to the acre.

We are glad for anything that can be done to aid southern farmers, but half this effort in the home of the real hay grasses, including red top, timothy, clover and alfalfa, would make double the quantity of much better feed. Would it not be better for the government to aid in the establishment of a marketing system that will bring this feed to the south much cheaper than it can be grown there, and allow the farmers of the south to continue the crops better adapted to their soil and climate?

HANDY IMPLEMENT FOR FARM

THE cart is one of the handiest tools I have on the farm, writes an Ohio man. I made the bed 28 inches wide, 10 inches high and 42 inches long. I used 10-inch strap hinges to hinge the bed on to back end of shafts. Drilled the holes larger and bolted shafts on. The two blocks were made of wood 10 inches long and 3 inches wide, bolted on to the shafts so as to turn around when bed is down and catch the end of the bed in front. I used for wheels a pair of drill wheels three feet high.

This cart I use every day to haul manure from ten cows. This bed will hold all of it, and makes a good one-



One-Horse Dump-Cart.

horse load. It is handy for hauling and dumping anything that one horse can pull. My cow stable is so close behind the cows that I can not get a manure spreader in, so I had to invent this cart. It is not hard to construct, and is not expensive to make.

USE OF SPREADER BEST

The piling of manure in small lots as it is hauled afield may have some points in its favor, but from the standpoint of realizing the largest possible good from the fertilizing elements contained it is plainly a poorer method than scattering from the spreader.

Handled in this way, the soluble portion of the fertilizers that the manure contains soak at once into the soil, while if the manure is put in piles there is a loss by chemical changes and the escape of gases.

DANGER IN THE HAY FORK

Never throw down the forks in any old place for the stock to step on. Nail a strip of board across the corner in some handy place, and stand all the forks behind it. Then you know where to find them, and nothing can run against them or step on them.

Cost of an Acre of Potatoes

Mr. J. W. Mason, a potato grower of New York state, gives the following as his estimate of the expense of growing an acre of potatoes and storing them:

In my observation for the past five years, I find that the cost of growing, harvesting and storing an acre of potatoes, is nearly $50. In many instances the cost is more owing to the labor and way of handling. I think that a man who does not use all modern potato machinery can not grow as cheaply as one who does. I can only base on what is costs on my farm.

Below are the figures:

Seed, 12 bushels, at 65c	$ 7.80
Fertilizer, 600 to 800 lbs., at $32 ton	11.20
Plowing	3.50
Fitting	1.75
Planting	1.50
Cultivating and attending	4.00
Spraying 5 times (work and material	4.25
Digging and hauling to storage	6.50
Interest on land	5.00
Wear and tear on machinery	3.00
Total	$48.50

Ensilage and Shredder Special

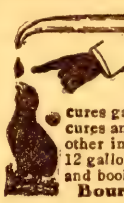


THE SHELBY RELIABLE

Solid, plain and simple. A gasolene economizer. Four cycle, water cooled with jump spark ignition. MAGNETO and friction clutch pulleys. The governor the simplest and most effective. Fuel evaporation perfect. Shelby Gas Engines, 4 to 20 H. P. Most reliable and durable for Farm Use. The everlasting, non-troublesome Shelby with Factory Guarantee is full great value. Catalog Free.

Shelby Gas Engine Co. Dept. A, Shelbyville, Ind.





ONE-DROP —OF— **BOURBON POULTRY CURE** down a chick's throat cures gapes. A few drops in the drinking-water cures and prevents roup, cholera, diarrhoea and other infectious diseases. One 50c bottle makes 12 gallons of medicine. At all druggists. Sample and booklet on "Diseases of Fowls" sent FREE. Bourbon Remedy Co., Lexington, Ky.

Use Pure Bone

ON YOUR

WHEAT

We are large producers of Pure Steamed and Raw Bone. Also Manufacturers of the Highest Grade Mixed Fertilizers. Write for our Free Book "The Soil Builders."

Darling & Company

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill



Phelps' Big Show-Room Buggy Book for 1912 Is Now Ready It's the best one I have ever gotten out. It has more styles to select from, both in vehicles and harness. Why try to select a buggy from two or three shop-worn, dust-covered samples, when I will send right to your home a book that shows in big, actual photographs more vehicles than you can find in 25 stores. Local dealers carry only a few styles to select from. I make 125 styles of automobile seat buggies, surreys, phaetons, road carts, etc., and a full line of harness. All made-to-order to suit your taste.

H. C. Phelps, Pres.

Save Big Money on Split Hickory Vehicles Direct From the Factory

All explained fully and illustrated with big photographs in my big new book. It is only a question of good sound judgment to send for this free book no matter where you buy. It will cost you only one penny but it will cost me many pennies to send it to you, but I will take the chance if you are willing, because it is my only salesman and I am sure that I can not only give you a better buggy, but save you a lot of money. Will you write for the book? You are invited to do so. I will pay the postage.

H. C. PHELPS, Pres. The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Company, Sta. 99, Columbus, O.



Don't You Want a 30-Days' Free Road Test of This Auto Seat Buggy

BEES AND FARM NOTES

Seed corn averages the poorest this year of any year ever known.

Lima beans should not be planted until the ground is warm and dry.

Why waste manure by leaching and then buy fertilizers? Build sheds.

When the pea crop is over, clear away the vines and plant potatoes.

A disk plow is all right in its place, but its place is not in a field of sod.

Don't sow a big area to alfalfa until you have tried a small experimental patch.

Where barnyard manure is available no better fertilizer can be obtained for growing tomatoes.

Cut clover hay when about half the blossoms are brown; cut timothy just as the bloom is falling.

The tomato will not thrive upon wet soil, as it is a plant that is very intolerant of "wet feet."

To leave missed furrows is no mark of a good plowman. Cut all the ground and leave no hard ridges.

Make your garden so attractive that it will be talked about and put up your goods in a way that will please the eye.

When using alfalfa for hog pasture, divide the field into three lots, using one in early spring, one in summer and the third in fall.

Considering how easily lima beans may be grown and what a fine vegetable they are, it is surprising how few gardens contain them.

THE FARM BUILDERS

THE colt, the calf, the pig and the lamb are essentially the farm builders, just as the chicken is the supporter of the home. Growing stock constantly and rapidly increases in value, and this increase can be greatly added to by extra feed and care. The progressive farmer takes delight in using fertilizers to increase the yield of his crops. Extra feed for the young stock sustains the same relation to the farmer's profits and it is much more pronounced and certain, is more easily seen and may be more definitely measured. Therefore, keep these young animals doing their very best, always ready for market, so that the most profitable prices may be availed of at any time, but so long as they are growing and their value is increasing they are better than money at interest, and should be held for their growth.

A MOST VALUABLE TOOL

The manure spreader should be the most generally used tool on the farm, but this is no reason why it should be left unprotected in the storms and wintered in the snow bank. A shed for the spreader would be the best economy.

Get the Key

Chicagoan—How is the best way to break a deadlock.

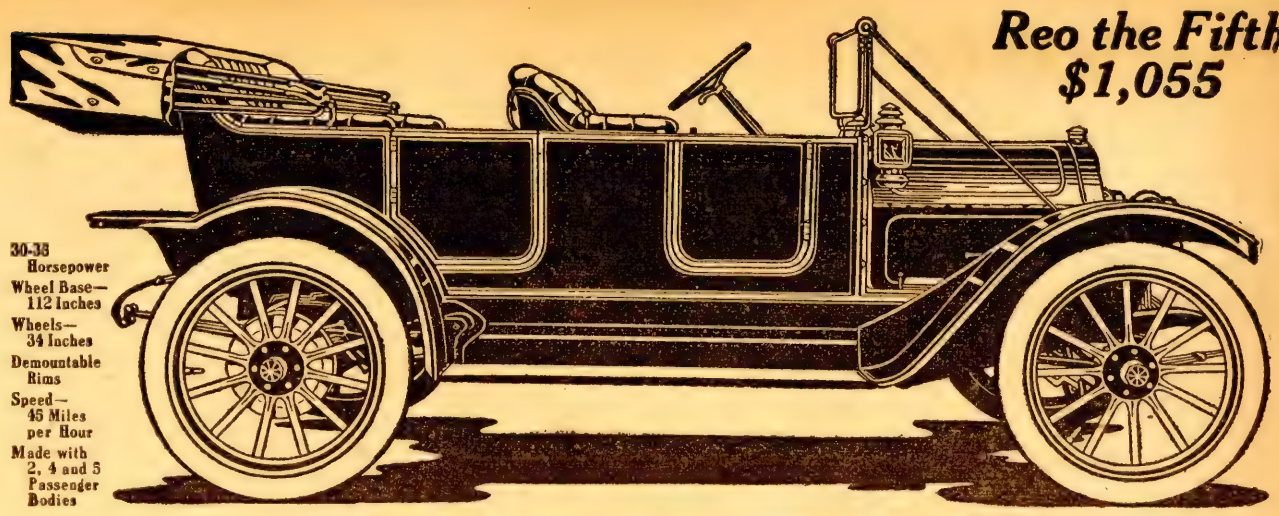
Baltimorean—Don't break it. Get the key to the situation.

Don't Use Working Hours for Play

Today is the time to hustle, boys,
And to seize each passing chance;
You may have a few of life's sweet joys;
But keep striving to advance;
Tomorrow may be too late, you know,
So improve the hours today;
Keep an eye on your duty as you go:
Don't use working hours for play.
—Charles H. Meiers.

The Ex-Buyer's Dream

I dreamt I was a buyer and
My house had sent out
To buy fruits and vegetables round about.
I heard strawberries were ripening
Way down in the south;
I landed in Louisiana,
And there began to scout,
What I found were buyers galore,
Only a few strawberries,
And the prices on the soar.
I wired the prices, "stock fine;"
I received a reply to buy,
"If cost an extra dime."
Of course, I bought the berries
And hurried them on their way.
To reach a bare market,
Where I knew they would pay.
I waited around the hotel,
To see if they wanted more;
I finally received a wire,
That almost felled me to the floor.
"Berries arrived, stock very bum;
I sent you after strawberries, not slum.
Your judgment's darned poor,
Quit buying, don't buy any more."
Then I rolled around the bed
Until I fell upon the floor.
When I awoke I thanked my stars,
It was only a dream, nothing more.
—E. O. Hinds, Indianapolis.



Reo the Fifth $1,055

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip-cover, windshield, gas tank and speedometer—all for $100 extra. Self-starter, if wanted, $20 extra.

The 1912 Sensation

By R. E. Olds, Designer

Five Times Oversold in May

I have built automobiles for 25 years. Reo the Fifth is my 24th model.

I have watched all the ups and downs of Motordom—all the comings and goings, the successes and failures.

But I never saw a demand like that which developed for Reo the Fifth this year. In April and May we could easily have sold five times our factory output.

My Final Car

Month after month I have told you the story, so you know why this call has come.

I built this car as my final creation, as the cap-sheaf of my career.

In this car I embodied the best I had learned from 25 years of car building.

This car marked my limit. Every detail showed the best I knew.

I analyzed all steel that went into it. I tested the gears in a crushing machine with 50 tons' capacity.

I used Nickel Steel axles—Vanadium Steel connections. I equipped the car with 13 Timken bearings.

To every part I gave big margins of safety. The carburetor I doubly heated for low-grade gasoline.

I Watched It

Then I took personal charge of the building, for I pledged my good faith on this car.

I saw that the parts were ground over and over, until we got utter exactness. I saw that each car got a thousand inspections.

The engines were tested for 48 hours. Each finished car was tested over and over, until it proved utterly perfect.

We did all this with every car, in the midst of the April rush. We do it today, and shall always do it so long as I build this car.

The Center Control

Then we equipped this car with my new center control. All the gear shifting is done by a small, round lever between the two front seats. It is done by moving this lever only three inches in each of four directions.

I got rid of all side levers, so the front doors were clear. Both brakes are operated by foot pedals.

In these ways I made possible the left-side drive.

Now nearly all makers announce for next season the center control and the left-side drive. But none can use my center control. They still use the old time levers.

The Amazing Price

Then we offered this car—the best I can build—for $1,055. And nothing on the market could begin to compete with it.

The car is long, roomy and powerful. The wheels are big. The body is finished in 17 coats. The upholstering is the height of luxury.

The demand for this car will grow and grow as the facts become better known. I believe that each car will sell twenty.

But the price of $1,055 can't last long. The price is too low for profit, and materials are advancing. Before very long advancing costs will compel us to ask something more for this car.

1,000 Dealers

Reo the Fifth is shown by dealers in a thousand towns. If you will write for our catalog, showing the various styles of body, we will tell you where to see the car. Address

R. M. OWEN & CO., General Sales Agents for REO MOTOR CAR CO., Lansing, Mich.

Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.

(94)



10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We ship on approval without a cent deposit, freight prepaid. DON'T PAY A CENT if you are not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our latest art catalogs illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our unheard of prices and marvelous new offers.

ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write a postal and everything will be sent you free postpaid by return mail. You will get much valuable information. Do not wait, write it now

TIRES, Coaster-Brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries at half usual prices.

Mead Cycle Co. Dept. T110 **Chicago**

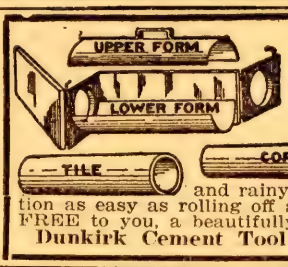
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Do you want a good position where you can earn from $1,000 to $5,000 a year and expenses?

There are hundreds of such positions now open. No former experience as a Salesman required to get one of them. If you want to enter the world's best paying profession our Free Employment Bureau will assist you to secure a position where you can earn good wages while you are learning Practical Salesmanship. Write today for full particulars; list of good openings and testimonial letters from hundreds of our students for whom we have recently secured good positions paying from $100.00 to $500.00 a month and expenses. Address nearest office, Dept. 186

National Salesmen's Training Association

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TILE PROBLEM SOLVED

Tile your farm. It pays. Construct your buildings, water tanks and silos of cement blocks. Why buy high price machines to do this work, when all of it can be done rapidly, accurately, economically, on our wonderful low price

Combination Tile and Block Machine

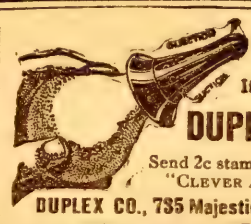
Easy to operate. Guaranteed. Excellent work. Make them now at odd times for future use. Makes money for you on cold and rainy days. One man can make 500 to 800 a day. Operation as easy as rolling off a log. Price only $7.50 and up. Write for catalog. FREE to you, a beautifully illustrated booklet. Write for it.

Dunkirk Cement Tool & Machine Co. Dept. A, Dunkirk, Ind.

HOMES FOR EVERYBODY! MINNESOTA Ideal climate and social conditions. Leads in dairying. Grain, Hay, Vegetables, Live Stock, Poultry. Lands low. Send for literature. H. J. Maxfield, State Immigration Commissioner, 204 State Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota

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Send 2c stamp for our sealed book "CLEVER ADVICE TO LADIES"

DUPLEX CO., 735 Majestic, Indianapolis, Ind.

REQUEST TO READERS! Advertisers Want to Know in what paper their advertisements are seen. Therefore please mention UP-TO-DATE every time you write to our advertisers

FROM DEBT TO $20,000



Use SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separator Exclusively

That, and more, is what J. F. Armstrong & Sons, of Austinburg, Ohio, have done. Like other shrewd farmers, they have succeeded because they know profit is of far greater importance than first cost.

Like others making most money from dairying, the Armstrongs chose the Tubular in preference to all others because the Dairy Tubular contains no disks or other contraptions, has twice the skimming force of other separators, skims faster and twice as clean, and pays a profit no other can pay. Mr. Armstrong says:

"Austinburg, Ohio, May 29, 1912.
"The Sharples Tubular Separator has done fine work all the time."
"J. F. ARMSTRONG."

Now you understand why owners of other separators are discarding their machines by carloads for Tubulars. Follow the example of the Armstrongs and the many others who have succeeded. Buy a Tubular for the sake of double skimming force, easy cleaning and all the profits.

Want a free trial? Want to exchange your present separator in part payment for a Tubular? You can do either. Get quick reply by asking for Catalog 136

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA. Branches: Chicago, Ill. San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Dallas, Tex. Toronto, Can.; Winnipeg, Can. Agencies Everywhere



ABSORBINE

Cures Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Bolls, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises, Swellings, Lameness, and allays Pain quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 E free.

ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. For Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Gout. Price $1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.



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pleasant, permanent and profitable agency work? We offer a position as exclusive distributing salesman either all or spare time for the Automatic Combination Tool, a Fence Builders Device, Post Puller, Lifting and Pulling Jack, Wire Stretcher, Wrench, etc. Used by Contractors, Teamsters, Farmers, Factories and others. Weighs 24 lbs., lifts or pulls 3 tons. Write for offer and county desired.

AUTOMATIC JACK CO., Box 162, Bloomfield, Ind.

DAIRY

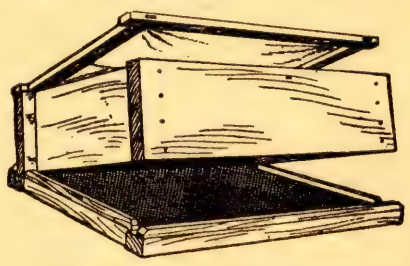


BUTTERMILK CHEESE IS NEW

(By J. L. Sammis)

BUTTERMILK cheese is a new buttermilk with heat, draining the curd and adding product obtained by curdling salt. Large amounts of buttermilk are wasted every year at creameries. If this were made into buttermilk cheese it would furnish a large supply of palatable food, equal in food value, pound for pound, to lean beefsteak. It can be sold profitable at half the price of meat.

To make buttermilk cheese, the buttermilk is curdled by heating to 80 degrees, and left undisturbed for an hour. It is then heated to 130 degrees and, after standing quiet for about an hour, the clear whey is drawn off the curd, and the latter is placed on a draining rack, which is covered with cheesecloth. Here is re-



Easily Made Drain Rack.

mains half a day or over night, until as dry as desired, when it is salted with one and one-half pounds of salt per hundred pounds of curd, and is ready for use. Butter milk cheese can be made from buttermilk, from cream which was pasteurized before ripening, or the buttermilk may be pasteurized during the process of cheesemaking, in either case insuring the absence of disease germs.

Where only a few pounds of buttermilk cheese are made at a time, as on a farm or for home use, the buttermilk can be heated in a pail or in a clean new wash boiler on the stove. After the second heating, i. e., to 130 degrees, if the curd has settled, the whey can be mostly poured off by tipping the pail, and the curd poured into a small cheesecloth bag to drain. If the curd is floating, it can be dipped off the surface of the whey with a dipper or large spoon and put in the bag to drain. A small wooden draining rack a foot square and five or six inches deep, with the bottom made of one-fourth of an inch mesh galvanized or tinned iron cloth netting and covered with cheesecloth, is useful for draining small amounts of buttermilk cheese.

FARM DAIRYING

WE HAVE often suggested that dairying on the farm may easily be made profitable either supplementing the crop incomes or as the leading business. Of course there must be good cows, and they must have good care and plenty of feed, and enough time must be reserved from the other farm work to properly care for the dairy side, including the marketing of the product. To aid in the latter the market must be accessible, and facilities for it must be provided.

With these conditions met, farm dairying is an inviting proposition, and a proper use of the manure yielded may contribute no little to the cropping side of the business. And like poultry, the dairy part may be made to bring in money every week or day.

DIFFERENCE IN THE VALUE OF COWS

A COW testing association in Nebraska has brought out some almost startling facts, as the testing of milch cows always does. In one herd the best cow produced $4.17 of value for every dollar's worth of feed she consumed, while the production of the poorest cow in the herd was only $2.50 worth of milk and butter fat to the dollar's worth of feed. This made a total difference in the value of these cows in a year of $80.

We take it that this is not an exaggerated difference in value, and it is a strong argument for farmers to test their cows, and have in each one the very greatest value in the purpose sought; that is, measure the cow as a calf producer, and also as a producer of milk and butter.

SILAGE FOR COWS

A yield of twelve tons of silage may easily be obtained from one acre of corn. Allowing thirty pounds of silage as a daily ration, one acre of corn will furnish four cows with silage for two hundred days.

Perfectly Safe

"I'd think you would be afraid to let your children run your automobile."
"Oh, no, the machine is insured."

Mr. John E. Robbins, President of the John E. Robbins Co., Greensburg, Ind., has been a successful cattle breeder for years, and it was on his own farm that he demonstrated the great value of SalTone, his new Worm Remedy. His friends and neighbors use it the year round, and he is now offering the readers of this paper a trial shipment of SalTone without paying one cent. Look up the big advertisement and send in the coupon.

Ahead of Swatting

The question of the doom of the pestiferous fly seems to be focused on the idea to "swat them," something everybody has been doing from time immemorial and yet "Jack Frost" has been the only real annihilator until The Watson Co., of Peru, Ind., has come to the relief of man and beast with an effective device, the little Wonder Fly Killer. Their Ketch-Um-All Fly trap is a wonder worker for the kitchen, barn, cow lot, hog pen or in fact in any place where flies breed or gather. It gets them and is so far ahead of the ancient methed of swatting that it is as necessary an adjunct to the farm as any other necessity.

Deadly Worm Infection Prevented

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The Road to Providence

By MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS

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The Road to Providence began in April 15th number. Back numbers will be mailed for two cents each.

CHAPTER V

THE LITTLE RAVEN AND HER COVERED DISH

WEDNESDAY morning dawned clear and bright. From over Providence Nob the round red old sun looked jovially and encouraringly down upon Providence, up and stirring at an unusually early hour, for in the mid-week came Sewing Circle day and the usual routine of work must be laid by before the noon meal, and every housewife in condition to forgather at the appointed place on the stroke of one. Mrs. Peavey had aroused the protesting Buck at the peep of dawn, the Pikes were all up and breakfasting by the first rays of light that fell over the Ridge, and the Hoover biscuits had been baked in the Pratt oven and handed across the fence fifteen minutes agone. Down the road Mr. Petway was energetically taking down the store shutters and Mr. Moseby was building the blacksmith shop fire. Cindy had milked and started breakfast and Mother Mayberry had begun the difficult task of getting the Doctor up and ready for the morning meal. Martin Luther had had a glass of warm milk and was ready for an energetic attack upon his first repast.

Above, in her room under the gables, the singer lady had been awakened by the brushing of a white-capped old locust bough against her casement as it attempted to climb with all its bloom into her dormer window. As she looked through the mist, a long golden shaft of light shot across the white flowers and turned the tender green leaves into a bright yellow. Suddenly a desire to get up and look across at the Nob possessed her, for the arrival of the sun upon the scene of action was a sight that held the decided charm of novelty. And on this particular morning she found it more than worth while. Providence lay at her feet like a great bouquet of lilacs, locust and fruit blossoms. The early mist was shot through with long spears of gold and the pale smoke curled up from the brick chimneys and mingled its pungent wood-odor with the perfume laden air. She drank in great drafts of exhilaration and delighted her eyes with the picture for a number of minutes, until an intoxicating breakfast aroma began to steal up from Cindy's domain. Then, spurred by a positive agony of hunger, it took the singer lady the fewest possible number of minutes to complete a dainty and most ravishing breakfast toilet.

"Why, honey-bird," exclaimed Mother Mayberry as she descended the steps and found them all at breakfast in the wide-open dining-room, "what did you get up so soon for? It's Wednesday and the Sewing Circle meets with me, so Cindy and us must be a-stirring, but I had a breakfast in my mind for you two hours from now. You hadn't oughter done it. Them ain't orders in your prescription."

"I'm so hungry," she pleaded with a most wickedly humble glance at the Ooctor, who was busy consuming muffins and chicken gravy. "Can't I have a breakfast now, Doctor—and the other one two hours later? Please!"

"Yes," answered the Doctor, "but don't forget the two glasses of cream and dinner and some of the Sewing Party refreshments, to say nothing of supper—and are you going to make custards for us to eat before seeking our downey couches?"

"The cup custards are going to be part of the Sewing Circle refreshments," his mother answered him. "I want to show off my teaching to the Providence folks. Give the child some chicken, Tom Mayberry, and then you can go to your work. We don't want you underfoot."

"Don't you need my help?" asked the Doctor, as, in a disobedient frame of mind, he lingered at the table to watch the singer lady begin operations on her dainty breakfast.

"Well, you can set here and see that Elinory gets all she wants and more too, but I must be a-doing around. There comes the Deacon! I wonder what the matter is!" And Mother Mayberry hurried out of the house and down to the front gate to meet the Deacon who was coming slowly up the Road.

"Good morning, Sister Mayberry!" he said cheerily enough, though there was an expression of anxiety on his gentle old face. "I thought I would find you up, even at this unusually early hour. Your lamp is always burning to meet emergencies. Mrs. Bostick is not well this morning and I came up to see if you could find a moment to step down to see her soon. I also wanted to ask Thomas to stop in for a moment on his way over to Flat Rock. I am sure that she is not at all ill, but I am just overly anxious."

"Why, of course, we will both come right away, Deacon! What did she eat last night for supper? She oughter be careful about her night eating."

"Let me see," answered the Deacon thoughtfully, "I think we both had a portion of milk and toast administered by our young sister, Eliza Pike. I recall I pleaded for some of the peaches still in the jar you gave Mrs. Bostick, but was sternly denied." As he spoke the Deacon beamed with affectionate pride over having been vanquished by the stern Eliza.

Just at this moment from around the corner of the Pike home came the young woman in question with a pitcher in one hand and a covered dish in the other. Ez followed her with a plate wrapped in a napkin, and Billy brought up the rear with a bucket of cool water which he sloshed over his bare feet with every step.

"Why, Deacon," demanded Eliza sternly, "you ain't gone and et breakfast with Mother Mayberry, when I told you about Maw making light rolls before she went to bed 'cause today is Wednesday?"

"No, Eliza," answered the Deacon meekly, with a delightful glance at Mother Mayberry out of the corner of his eye. "Neither Mrs. Bostick nor I would think of breakfasting without your superintendence. I was just starting over to tell you that she felt indisposed and would like to see you and Sister Mayberry, along with the Doctor, later in the day."

"Well," answered Eliza confidently, "I think I can tend to her if Mother Mayberry is too busy to come. I was a-going to watch for Doctor Tom and ask him in anyway. Please come on home, Deacon, 'fore the rolls get cold and the scrambled eggs set. Ez, hold the plate straight or the butter will run outen the rolls! Please come on Deacon!"

"Yes, Deacon, go along with her right away," answered Mother Mayberry, as her eyes rested on the serious face of the ministering child with a peculiar tenderness tinged with respect. "And, 'Liza, honey, stop by and tell me how Mis' Bostick does when you come back, and let me know if you need me to help you any."

"Yes'm, Mother Mayberry," answered Eliza with a flash of pure joy shining in her devoted little face when she found that she was not to be supplanted in her attendance on her charges. "I was a-coming to see you this morning anyway about the place Mr. Moseby burned his finger and I tied up last night. Please come on, Deacon!"

"And a little child shall lead them," said Mother Mayberry to herself, as she watched the breakfast party down the road. Martin Luther had come out from the table by this time and now trotted along at the Deacon's heels like a replete and contented puppy. Ez held the plate carefully and Billy seemed about sure of arriving at his destination with at least half the bucket of cool water. "Yes, a little child—but some children are borned with a full-growed heart."

And true to her promise Eliza appeared an hour or two later to hold serious consultation over the blacksmithing finger down the Road.

"'Liza," said Mother Mayberry as she prepared a stall for the finger and poured a cooling lotion in a small bottle for which the child waited eagerly, "you are a-doing the right thing to take nice things to Mis' Bostick and the Deacon and I'm proud of your being so kind and thoughtful. Do they ever ask you where you bring 'em from?"

"I always tell 'em, Mother Mayberry. Deacon said I oughtn't to get things from other folks to bring to 'em, but I told him that you and Mis' Pratt and Mis' Mosbey and Mis' Peavey would be mad at me if I just took things from Maw to 'em and slighted they cooking. I pick out the best things everybody makes. Maw's light rolls, Mis' Pratt's sunshine cake and cream potatoes, Cindy's chicken and Mis' Peavey baked hash. I took the custards from Miss Elinory to please her; but Mis' Moseby's is better. I wanted 'em to have the best they is on the Road, 'cause they is old and they is our'n."

"Bless your dear little heart, the best they shall have always!" exclaimed Mother Mayberry, as she hugged her small confrere close against her side and wiped away a tear with a quick gesture. "Now you can go and fix up Nath Moseby's finger to suit your mind, Sister Pike," she added with a laugh as she bestowed the bottle.

The rest of the morning was filled to the minute with a frenzy of polishing and garnishing. After Cindy had done her worst with broom and mop, Mother Mayberry with feather duster and cloth, Miss Wingate threw her energies with abandon into the accomplishing of a most artistic scheme of decoration. She set tall jars of white locust blossoms in the hall which shone out mystically in the cool dusk. She mingled lilac and red bud, cherry blossoms and narcissus and trailed long vines of honeysuckle over every possible place.

"Dearie me," said Mother Mayberry, as she paused in her busy manoeuvers to take in what Miss Wingate proudly declared to be the completed effect, "everybody will think they have walked into a flower show. I'm sorry I never thought of inviting in the outdoors to any of my parties before. I wonder if some of the meek folks, that our dear Lord told about being invited in from the byways and hedges, mightn't a-brought some of the hedge blooms along into the feast with em. Thank you, child, the prettiness will feed everybody's eye, I know, but you'd better run along and get to whipping on that custard for they stomicks. This here is a Mission Circle, but it have got a good knife and fork by-law to it. Make a plenty and if we feel well disposed toward Tom Mayberry, come bedtime, we may feed him half a dozen." (To be Continued.)

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I have a word to say in regard to the "Wonder" telescope which I received some time ago. It is the best for the money I ever saw. Would like to know if the price is still good, as my neighbors are worrying me to death about it. I want to order more. —JAS. W. RAINES, 1517 E. 4th St., Sedalia, O.

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I received my telescope in good condition. I think it is better than a $5 one. I am sending for another for one of my friends and I know of more that want them. —THOMAS MOSMAN, Huffard, Ia., R. 4.

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Certainly a Dandy

Telescope in certainly a dandy. I did not expect to get one like it. Some friends have seen it and they are pleased with it. I am very much satisfied.—MICHAEL WEISSMAN, Blue Island, Ill.

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But this step-saving spirit so manifest in the fields, too often fails to enter the house. The tired wife in the home, particularly in the kitchen and dining room, needs step-savers as much as does the worker out of doors. The kitchen cabinet is one of these. Think also of running water throughout the house. Modern invention makes that possible without very great cost. And it may be had both hot and cold. The modern gasoline engine and its appliances make all this possible. Worth mentioning also is the gasoline or ordinary coal oil stove that makes a meal ready so much quicker, so much easier, and free from the burning heat of the old wood or coal stove in summer.

Think, also, in this connection, of the light, ball-bearing washing machine, the vacuum cleaner and the raised oven. The old wash tub and back-breaking washboard, the dust-raising broom and the tiresome mop may well take their places with the old cast-away plow and other discarded farm tools.

Take another view in the laundry and kitchen. The old arm-tiring flat-iron need not stay a minute longer; the self-heater is ready to take its place. And see the machine that washes, dries, polishes and sterilizes the dishes used in an ordinary meal in less than ten minutes, and without the walking back and forth that breaks so many women down.

It is not always meanness that brings modern toil-saving machinery to the fields and leaves it out of the house. It is more often a lack of thought concerning the need of it, or even not knowing of its existence. It takes reading, study, thought, to keep abreast of these things. Our up-to-date people understand it, and it is in their homes that these great labor and step-savers are finding their way.

THE BABY'S EYES

THERE is not enough thoughtful care given the baby's eyes. Sometimes even the physician, so entirely absorbed in other matters, forgets the eyes of the little one, and the nurse may not think or may not know. The glare of bright daylight, or still worse, of bright lamp, gas or electric light, in the infant's eyes may injure those important organs for life. Such has been known to result in blindness.

Never forget to screen the baby's eyes during the most trying period of its life, when it is getting used to the light of the world. The eye is a most delicate organ, as it is one of the most important; and this care should continue throughout the child's earlier years. Never place it with its face to a sunlight window or with its eyes in a glare of light at night. When out of doors never allow the sun to shine in the baby's face, either awake or asleep. It is harmful, dangerously harmful the mother and nurse knows that by how quickly they turn their own faces from the direct sunshine. But perhaps the baby can not turn. The most imperative care the nurse or mother has is to protect the baby's eyes.

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And the clouds are forbidding and thick,
You can make the sun shine in your soul, little man,
Do something for somebody quick.

Invalid Cookery in Paper Bags

Chop up half a raw chicken, wash a tablespoonful of rice, and mix with the chicken. Add a teaspoonful of pearl barley and add with a pint of cold water. Put all into a small buttered bag and cook for an hour in a slow oven. Rice is not always tender in a specified time; the older rice is, the longer it takes to cook.

Chicken Quennelles.—Take the breast of a fowl, add a pint of white sauce and a tablespoonful of butter. Pound the meat until fine, pass through a sieve, mix with an egg. Place in a basin, add a quarter of a pint of cream and stir well. Form small balls in the tablespoon, place in a well-buttered bag, lay carefully on a broiler and cook six minutes.

Minced Chicken.—Finely mince the breast of a chicken, add a tablespoonful of cream, the yolk of an egg and a litle salt. Lay in a small bag well greased. Cook for five minutes and serve in the bag. The chicken should be accompanied with toast.

Filleted Poultry.—Mince a carrot, turnip and onion, add a little chopped ham, a pinch of sugar and salt, place in the bottom of a well buttered bag. Slice the breast of a fowl, lay the slices on the prepared vegetables, sprinkle with melted butter, seal and cook in a slow oven six minutes. The meat and vegetables are all previously cooked.

Beef Tea.—Put a pound of thick round steak in a buttered bag and cook in a hot oven for fifteen minutes. Remove and take out the meat, cut in small pieces and squeeze through a press. Season the juice and serve hot.

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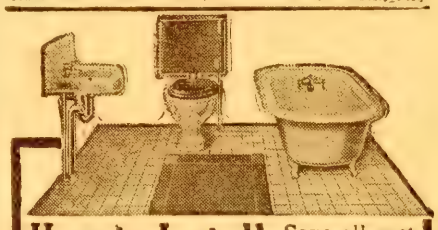
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CADETS of EQUITY

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of Our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is printed in the paper becomes a CADET of Equity, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—35 cents—will be made a PIONEER of Equity and sent a collection of twenty (20) beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address, CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

STILL our Cadet letters manifest the spirit of progress that dwells in the happy homes of our UP-TO-DATE FARMING people, and those homes are to be found in almost every habitable spot of our great country. Word reaches us from the writers themselves of the pleasant acquaintances they have made through these letters, and of the greatly appreciated information that has been gleaned therefrom. We still are compelled to leave out letters, but the writers are neither forgotten nor neglected; they are all enrolled as Cadets of Equity.

DEAR CADETS: My brother takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and he says it is the best paper printed. I have been reading the Cadet letters for two years, and I do enjoy them. Crops are looking fairly well here in northern Minnesota, May 29, but we are having lots of rain. We have had no hot weather yet. We live a mile and a half from town, and 9 miles from the nearest railroad, but we have rural mail delivery. I am an American girl of 20 years. Now, bachelor boys, drop me a line. I will be pleased to hear from Cadet girls and boys near my age, and will try to answer all.—Grace Dorman, Kimball, Minn.

DEAR CADETS: I am 18 years old, and live on a farm of 100 acres. Our principal crops are wheat, oats, corn and rye. We raise horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and chickens. I have been taking UP-TO-DATE for nearly two years and I enjoy reading it. I would like to receive cards and letters from the Cadets, especially from the farmer girls. I will answer all I receive.—John F. Bush, Lanes Mills, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: After reading your letters I decided I would like to join the Cadets of Equity. I am not farming though I like to spend by vacations in the country. I lived on a farm till I was 14 years old, and then my mother and I moved to the great city of Chicago, where we have lived ever since. I am 20 years old, and like both city and country life, but I can make a better living in the city than I can in the country. I am foreman in a large manufacturing plant, the Gloria Light company, engaged in the manufacture of gasoline lights. Like most other firms, we depend upon the farmers for a market. I would like to write cards and letters, and will answer all I receive.—Lee Culver, 114 North Elizabeth street, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am sending a subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I think it is the best paper in the world, and all farmers should have it. I am 22 years old, and have lived 20 years in the state of Oregon. I would like for the Cadets to write to me and I will answer all that do.—Gareth Pickens, Bull Run, Ore.

DEAR CADETS: Please admit a 15-year-old girl from the sunshine state. My father takes UP-TO-DATE and we all like it fine. I have always lived on a farm, and enjoy farm life. I will gladly exchange cards with any of the Cadets near my age. —Betre Hill, Hagerman, N. M.

DEAR CADETS: I am a North Dakota girl, 13 years old, and live on a farm of 320 acres. I like to read UP-TO-DATE; we all like it at our home. We raise all kinds of small grain, as wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye. I would like to exchange cards and letters with the Cadets and readers of UP-TO-DATE, and will answer all I get.—Delia Backeberg, Bottineau, N. D.

DEAR CADETS: I am very much interested in the Cadets of Equity. We have been taking UP-TO-DATE for several months, and think it is the paper for the farmer or any one else. I have lived in Oklahoma all my life, which is almost 20 years. This part of the state is very rough, though we have some beautiful scenery. All kinds of grain and fruits are raised here, though our principal crop is cotton. Lincoln county is noted for raising more cotton than any other county in the state. We have all kinds of live stock and poultry; but unlike A. C. Schuessler, I raise poultry and have time for my housework. Poultry raising is done extensively here. I would like to hear from the Cadets by card or letter from every state in the union.—Gertrude Dale, Chandler, Okla.

DEAR CADETS: I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and think it is the best farm paper published. I am a Kentucky farmer, 17 years old, and live on a farm of 400 acres. The land is very rich, and sells at from $75 to $110 an acre. Our main crops are wheat, corn and tobacco. I will answer all cards and letters I receive from the Cadets.—Martin L. Elsey, Bardwell, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: I am a boy of southern Nebraska, and am 19 years of age. I live on a farm and like farming fine, and I also like to read the paper. Our important crops are corn, wheat, oats and potatoes. I will be glad to hear from all the Cadets, and will answer all.—Adolph Slama, Fairfield, Neb.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, 15 years old. We have 14 cows, 8 horses and one little colt. We raise chickens, geese and turkeys. We have a farm of 93 acres and rent 141 acres besides. We have a piano and a phonograph, and I have a sister and 3 brothers, so we have lots of music. I live a mile and a half from Black Creek, a town of about 130 people, with two stores and a postoffice, and two railroads running through it. I will correspond with a few of the Cadets between 15 and 20.—Mary Allen, Black Creek, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS: This is the best paper published. It is drawing the farmers together, and in time will bring them to the front. The Cadet letters are certainly interesting, and I have so far read every one that has been published. Everything is lovely in this part of the state, though a little late on account of too much rain. I will exchange cards with all the Cadets, I prefer scenery cards.—Wm. Miller, Momence, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: UP-TO-DATE is just a dandy good little paper, isn't it? I live in the little city of Centralia, which has the best public and high school; that is, I think so. I would be pleased to receive cards or letters from all the Cadet boys and girls, especially from the west. I will answer all I receive. Please write to me quick.—Samuel Taylor, Centralia, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I am an American, but I live in Canada on a homestead of 160 acres, that I took last December. I am a bachelor of 26 years, and would like several contests, this being my first farm life. It is very lonesome, though I pass my time hunting and fishing and trapping. My farm is on a lake shore, and there are lots of moose, deer and bear here, some fur animals, and an abundance of fish. I a ma batchelor of 26 years, and would like to hear from some of the Cadets.—Herman Calhoun, Minnehik, Alta, Canada.

DEAR EDITOR: I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE for nearly two years and I am on the lookout for it long before it reaches my post office. I live along the Delaware river where we raise a great variety of crops.—A. J. Rice, Easton, Pa.

Letters Crowded Out

Katie Montgomery, Germantown, Tenn.
Bessie Howard, Sulphur Lick, Ky. ...
Elizabeth Valentine, Tunkhannock, Pa.
Edith P. Knott, Raymond, Ky. 18
Martin Skaggs, Pawnee, Ill. 21
Roy E. Barker, Pawnee, Ill. 22
Viola Hall, West Milton, Ohio..... 16
Etta Lamb, Benton, Ky 14
Levonia Markey, Marion, Ky. 10
Gladys Shreves, Flora, Ill. 14
Rosa May Orr, Boswell, Ind. 12
Irene Conroy, Fordsville, Ky. 12
Dessie Conory, Fordsville, Ky. 11
Howard P. Twitchell, Azusa, Cal. 18
Eula Cocke, Roy, Ark. 18
Elma Frazier, Barnesville, O. 17
Sallie Carhart, Wytheville, Va. 21
Rosa Vanhoy, Bloomington, N. C. 16
Raymon Boring, Gatewood, Mo. 15
Stanley McCollum, Juno, Tenn. 12
Pauline Oklitz, Killborn, Wis. .....
Allie Souers, Sharp, Okla. 14
Martha Thomas, Swain, Ark. 23
Margaret B. Smith, Kingsville, O. 17
Ludwig E. Raudklev, Petersburg, N. D. 22
Peter Schrock, Thurman, Colo. 17
Roy Wade, Mildred, Mo. 15
Rebecka Stallcup, Mildred, Mo. .....
Edith Brown, Lewis, Ind. .....
Stanley Martin, Dexter, Me. 14
Winifred Davis, Meshoppen, Pa. 17
Martha Clark, Ulster, Pa. 13
Iva Foggin, Belleville, W. Va. 20
Thelma Whitehair, Selma, Ind. 15
J. W. Earles, Kitts Hill, O. 19
Wm. Scott, Floyd's Knobbs, Ind. 19
Mabel Broach, Little River, Tex. 15
Mattie Owens, Laurel, Dela. 18
Sarah Owens, Laurel, Dela. 18

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Consider these facts, Mr. Tire Buyer:

No-Rim-Cut tires now far outsell every other tire in the world.

The demand has doubled in the past six months. It is twelve times larger than three years ago.

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No-Rim-Cut tires mean immense economy. They save, on the average, one-half the tire upkeep.

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Rim-Cutting occurs on 23 per cent of all the old-type tires. That has been proved by careful statistics.

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About one-third of all cars running now have Goodyear tires.

More than one-third of all new cars this year go out with the Goodyear equipment.

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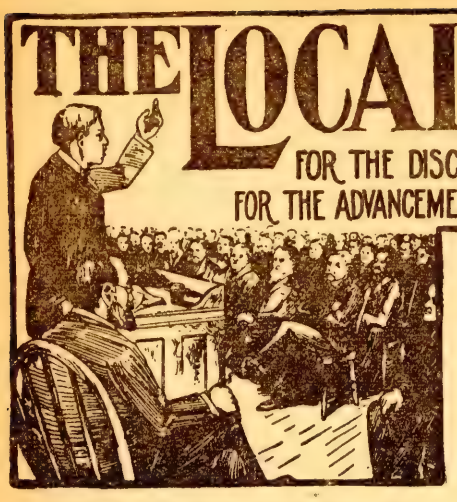
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(698)



THE FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is a farmers' organization, incorporated, headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. Its first and greatest object is ***"To obtain Profitable Prices for all the Products of the Farm, Orchard and Garden."***

National Officers and Directors

Pres., J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis; V.-Pres, W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas.; Treas., National City Bank, Indianapolis; Sec., H. C. Bassler, Indianapolis; National Organizer, James E. Baxter, Fort Plains, N. Y., or Indianapolis. Directors, C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kas.; S. W. Wilber, Worcester, N. Y.; Tom Bolt, Muskegon, Mich.; Robert Stevenson, Lebanon, Ind.; Guy Robertson, Gresham, Ore.; Jacob Bretz, Bretzville, Ind., and S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.

The Membership

consists of farmers and is limited to farmers and co-workers with farmers. The wives of members and their minor sons and daughters may become *special members.* The terms of membership are fully set forth in the Constitution and By-Laws.

The Membership Fee

is $2.00, which pays all the expense for the first year. The annual dues after the first year is $1.50. Part of the fee and dues is retained in the local union treasury; the apportionment is fully set forth in the By-Laws.

The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the Society. In it must be shaped the plans and work that will revolutionize American agriculture and usher in the time when the tiller of the soil shall no longer be a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for others, but when he shall be a more important and more independent member of society. Through the local union, assisted by headquarters and representatives on all the great markets of the country, all the *business* of the members—selling and buying—can be done.

How to Organize a Local Union

Whenever a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING reaches that condition of mind that he believes the farmers of his community should do more of their own business of selling and buying, instead of paying an enormous price to have it done by middlemen, he should send for instructions for organizing a local union. Any person who stands well in his community can organize.

A local union is wanted at every town, city and shipping point where not already established. Send for instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., to facilitate sending we append a coupon here. If no local union at your town send the coupon.

. . . . . .

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Indianapolis, Ind.
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. . . . . .

My
Name . . . . . .

My
Address . . . . . .

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Are you a member of the F. S. E. now?....



A Personal Message from the President

Next in importance, after raising a crop, is finding a profitable market for it.

—o—

Looked at from any viewpoint the great problem of this country is the elimination of waste resulting from marketing the products of the farm by the present system, or better to say, lack of system.

—o—

Food crops are raised in all parts of the country, but in many cases they are needed for consumption in places far distant, often times clear across the country from west to east, or from south to north.

—o—

Naturally, then, the problem is presented for the supply, owned by the farmers, to find the demand; or for the demand, expressed by the consumers, to find the supply. And the other problem is to connect them, bring the two together, on terms satisfactory to both, or, at least, satisfactory to the former, who created the produce.

—o—

The same problems presented themselves to other people. How they met them may be instructive to the farmers. Farmers are the only great class, and agriculture is the only great industry in the United States that has not solved the problem of marketing, or made great progress toward a solution.

—o—

Laborers have their time and toil [illegible] market. They organized in local [illegible]ies and federated all of them. We know that whoever employs a union laborer pays the union price. And we know, also, that a non-union laborer, who can do as good work as his brother in the union, demands equal wages and gets it.

—o—

Some years ago the oil business was done by a large number of competing individuals and companies. Oil was then selling at very high prices and comparatively little was used. John D. Rockefeller gathered many of these men and companies together and organized the Standard Oil Company. This was done to eliminate the waste in production, manufacture and distribution. Through the elimination of that waste the price could be reduced until oil and the by-products, came within the reach of all. The consumption multiplied and Rockefeller and his associates became very wealthy.

—o—

The farmers' problems are very much like these were.

—o—

There are thousands of local labor unions with probably a million members and there are more than a million other laborers, not organized.

—o—

There are thousands of local farmers' organizations for producing and marketing with possibly a million members, and there are other millions of producers and individual marketers, not organized.

—o—

The difference then is in the fact that the local unions of laborers are federated and they work together in marketing the labor of the members. But the local organizations of farmers are not federated. They do not co-operate with each other in marketing the produce of the members, but they do compete with each other for the markets and each one strives to get there first to cut out the others.

—o—

No two of the farmers' associations knows what the other one is going to do or when it is going to do it. When the crops are produced each blindly and independent of all the others starts the stuff off to market. To show just how it is done we print the following from an account of the operations of the Grand Junction (Colo.) Fruit Growers Association:

The association managers keep constantly in touch with the *markets.* The telephone and telegraph bills run into the thousands of dollars annually—a proceeding so expensive that no ordinary shipper could afford it. The association often starts cars across the continent, selling them enroute, and then diverting the shippment by means of a telegram. In order to better protect the grower, it employes agents at the largest distributing centers so that any complaint may be adjusted without unnecessary losses.

This is considered a model association. Its plan is the plan of all of them. But the plan is abominable. Let's analyze it:

—o—

"The association managers keep constantly in touch with the markets," Why do they do this rather than to keep in close touch with other producers of the same kind of crops? The markets must have supplies and if they are left alone they will go out and hunt them. We quote further: "The association often starts cars across the continent selling them enroute by means of a telegram."

—o—

If it is true that the cities are never more than forty-eight hours ahead of the pangs of hunger, and it is true, then what would happen if this association, and the others having the same kind of fruit to market at the same time would keep in close touch with each other? And suppose that they have an understanding and agreement that not a carload of fruit shall start out until there is a call for it and a satisfactory price is agreed on for it, or the price paid before the car moves?

—o—

Under such a condition the whole order of things would be reversed. Just as soon as the supply quits chasing around to find the demand, the demand will come out and meet the supply. There can be no doubt on this point. This is the logical way, too. While the demand exists at, say many thousand places, the producers can, by keeping in close touch with each other, report all of their supply to ONE PLACE where the many thousand demands can find it and register their wants.

—o—

Let us quote from the report again: "The association managers keep constantly in touch with the markets," and "the telephone and telegraph bills run into thousands of dollars," and "in order to better protect the growers the association employs agents at the largest market centers." By the plan we teach all that will be necessary will be to report to the selected headquarters once a day during the marketing season. One telegram a day will do this. Compare this with the other plan. One telegram against thousands, no expensive home office, and no paid agents on the markets. All this waste eliminated and definite demand with profitable prices when the fruit is turned over to the purchaser.

—o—

The local associations will get their shipping instructions from the central head. The demand, we may be sure, will be much greater than under the old, uncertain system because of the stability of prices that will be maintained by the producers themselves. But should there not be enough demand on any day to take all of the supply the apportionment will be made so as to leave the proper share of the surplus on the hands of each producer. As every pound of stuff that goes to market is paid for at a profitable price that part, even if lost, will not be material. As it has been, it was the surplus (usually not a real surplus either) that was the club to destroy the profitable price on what the legitimate demand needed.

—o—

Selling f.o.b. shipping point will make it important that the quality, condition and packing shall be right. To this end, when associations co-operate with each other instead of compete, grades will be established that will be recognized by all associations and on the markets. Also inspectors who know the grades can be employed so that there will be a uniformity in fruit, produce and grain not possible before.

—o—

And the system we teach is not for fruit growers alone, and the farmers' problem of marketing is not one of fruit only. Every crop needs a new system. And all the crops are very much in the same condition as fruit, because all over the country have sprung up local vegetable, cotton, wool, grain, potato, bean, live stock, poultry, dairy and other associations.

—o—

The whole country is dotted with them and more are being organized every day. All of them (outside of the local unions of the F. S. E.) are following the same plans as the Grand Junction Fruit Growers Association. They look to the markets and each one tries to get its stuff on the market before the others. This makes the worst kind of competition. It is dead wrong. It is fundamentally unsound and inherently vicious. On the contrary, how much simpler for each one to report once a day to a headquarters. Put a price on their stuff that all of them have agreed upon and then sit down and wait for the hungry hordes to come out, or send out, and ask for it.

—o—

And you won't need to wait long. And you will see that the buyers won't quibble much about the price either. Since the cities are only forty-eight hours between plenty and famine, you can understand how long the waiting game will last, if it is played, and there can be no doubt about who will win.

—o—

This is the kind of co-operation we want to see. A federation of all the present local organizations and the Farmers Society of Equity and a new organization at every important market place or shipping point where there is none now. An organization like this will end the drudgery of farming and the heart-breaking disappointments so common when the crops are marketed.

—o—

It is a simple problem. There are enough producers in the various local organizations now to throw the balance of power just as the organized laborers largely set the price for the unorganized millions.

—o—

But it will be different with farmers. When the beauties and advantages of farmers' co-operation by this plan are realized, which can be as quick as the present organizations federate—such advantages as steady, profitable prices, larger markets, individual marketing efforts avoided, and all at a nominal cost—there will not be a producer of crops who will want to stay outside of the organization.

—o—

Let's go ahead then and organize new local unions as rapidly as we can. But at the same time let each reader do what he can to bring about a federation of all the present associations.

—o—

This is the time and the opportunity is present to take the step that will cut out all the waste in marketing crops. A great crop of oats is maturing now. Unless the farmers' elevator associations will federate the price will go down to thirty cents. The

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Send today for full particulars and see how easily you can secure one. The Gold Medal Cabinet comes in beautiful Golden Oak finish. Cabinet top 40x38x12 inches. Sanitary flour bin with glass indicator and dust-proof sifter. Large china closet, spice bin, etc. Base 30 inches high, 40 inches long and 28 inches wide, with nickel top. Large cupboard, three commodious drawers, kneading board, etc. Two-compartment removable metal bread and cake box. Room for everything you need in the kitchen. I want one lady in each community to take advantage of this offer. Send in your name today. Let me send you a large illustration and complete description. Address,

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Immediate Possession to Buyer

510 acres splendid soil, level, 5 miles to county seat, 20,000 population; R. R. station and spur track 10 rods from house; ship to creamery daily; telephone; rural route; schoolhouse and town hall on premises; 11 room house, furnace, water system; barns, sheds, machinery, fences, etc., complete; creek through barnyard; large river one-half mile; gasoline separator; concrete silo now in construction; 85 acres in corn, 40 rye, 55 oats, 20 mixed crops, 100 meadow, 200 acres pasture and timber—elm, basswood, ash, birch, oak, etc.; 70 head cattle, 7 horses, 100 hogs. $30,000 cash, balance 6 per cent. mortgage. See this bargain for yourself. Come at once. Purchaser's R. R. fare refunded. For further particulars address

FRED ARNOLD, Eau Claire, Wis.

WE BUY SEEDS Farmers — if you have choice Timothy and Blue Grass for sale send us samples and name quantity and price asked. Adress

O. K. SEEDS STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.

biggest crop of apples is promised that the country ever produced, except one year. Unless apple growers' associations federate, a third or more will not find a market at all and the balance will scarcely pay for the picking and packages. A bumper crop of potatoes is due this year. Unless the growers will get together they may as well remember the prices they took for the crop of 1909 and make their plans on the same basis. To our knowledge a carload of cucumbers sold on the Indianapolis market this season to net the shippers in a southern state less than $5. And this was not a solitary case. Hundreds of cars done as bad or worse, but the price to the consumers never left the high cost of living basis. Unless the local vegetable and fruit growers' associations will federate and keep in close touch with each other and let the markets seek them, this will be repeated in later crops this year, and may be expected to repeat itself in 1913 and each year in the future.

—o—

Think of the waste of land, fertilizer, labor, packages and profits on every lot of stuff that does not sell at profitable prices. No person can compute or approximately estimate the waste of the old system in marketing the crops of the country. A billion dollars does not state it.

—o—

We will not believe that even a considerable percentage of individual producers, or a considerable percentage of local organization members will continue to be content to work hard, physically, twelve or more hours a day, and continue to endure the heartbreaking disappointments of marketing by the old system, but that they will overcome their physical and mental inertia enough to now take the step that will give them their industrial freedom.

—o—

It is not necessary to think out some way to work the revolution. Use the plan already provided and partly in operation.

—o—

Of course, our readers know we refer to the Farmers Society of Equity plan. The reason we advocate it is because we know it is right and practical and sound. There is room enough in the F. S. E. for all.

—o—

Federation, new local unions, cooperation in the reporting of supply to a central head, receiving the report of demand and sending instructions for shipping out to the localities where the supply is. This is what we want to see accomplished this year.

—o—

It is a big undertaking, but it can be done if enough will help. To this end we believe a conference should be called of many local associations as soon as possible. Our readers can help in this, as they have given valuable help in other efforts, by sending the names of associations they know and the officers. For this purpose we append a coupon.

—o—

Use this coupon to report any kind of a marketing organization for grain, fruit, vegetables, cotton, live stock, poultry, eggs, dairy, rice, potatoes, etc.

— — — THE COUPON — — —

J. A. Everitt, President
Indianapolis.

I report the following organization

(Name of organization): .....

.....

The President is .....

Address .....

The Secretary is .....

Address .....

My Name .....

My Address .....

☞ For more associations attach paper.

F. S. E. Wants Organizers

Quit working to produce crops a short time and work for the Farmers Society of Equity to complete the farmers' business system to market them. If you can't give more than one day a week, let us have that. We will pay you for every local union you organize, besides, a local union pays every member in selling and buying. Professional organizers preferred, but farmers can do the work with our instructions.

Write to headquarters for terms and particulars, or if in any of these states, address the local man:

OKLAHOMA, write to J. A. Harman, state secretary, Shawnee.

NEW YORK, E. E. Baxter, Fort Plains.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. A. Hickox, So. Williamstown.

MONTANA, A. B. Stryker, Corvallis.

IDAHO, H. G. Morris, Oakley.

OREGON, A. R. Lymann, Gresham.

ALABAMA, A. E. Foster, Summerdale.

No farmer is so busy producing that he can not find a little time to give to marketing. Every other industry gives marketing equal consideration with producing. Farmers have got to come to it too.

$50 A Week—EASY



Here's the easiest, quickest money you ever heard of. Just send name and address—we will ship—express prepaid—Swellest Big Outfit of Samples and Color Plates, showing over 100 correct and latest styles in Men's Made-to-Measure Clothing; also special offer of a free suit to you. We back you to win, no money or experience necessary.

Best Tailoring On Earth

Appeals to every thinking man. Suits and Top Coats, $9.50 up; Pants, $2.50 up. Perfect work guaranteed or money back. Special confidential, inside wholesale prices and guarantee you can undersell all others. You coin money with our goods. We put you in big paying business and take all risk, show you how and give you exclusive territory. Most liberal attractive offer ever made, *bar none!* Your one best chance. Keep this private and write us today.

ELK TAILORING CO.
745 Jackson Blvd., Chicago



THIS SUIT and Big Outfit FREE

—WORKS BOTH WAYS—

If you will mention this paper every time you write an advertiser even tho' you see the announcement in some other paper also it helps us. In turn we can make a better paper to benefit you. "Every little bit helps." Will you?

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

Agents Wanted

AGENTS—$24 a week. New automatic curry comb; cleans horses in half the time; no clogging; big demand; big profits; free sample. Thomas Comb Co., 1682 Third St., Dayton, O.

BOYS AND GIRLS are making money and earning splendid premiums, selling my goods. Liberal samples of goods and territory for six cents in stamps. Leo Williamson, 709 H. St. S. W., Washington, D. C.

$5 TO $10 A DAY for reliable men and women agents; samples and complete outfit free; credit given; easiest, fastest, best sellers ever offered; a sale for every call. Altz, Moline, Ill., averaged near $1 an hour; Witcht of St. Paul, Minn., working only part time averaged $135.00 month for six months; Still of Latexo, Texas, made $12.50 in eight hours and says "anyone willing to work can make $5 to $10 a day." 400 per cent. profits for you; full details free. Address Dow Sales Co., Dept. 75, Topeka, Kas.

Auctioneer School

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, largest in world, Trenton, Mo., Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma, Okla.

Building Supplies

ROOFING GUARANTEED, ready to lay, 50c to $2.00 for 108 square feet. Free samples. Patent Roofing Co., 1224 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

Farm Lands For Sale

FARMS FOR SALE, in the best all the year around climate in America, good soil; good markets. L. Jackson, 215 Arcade Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

FARM FOR SALE, $4,000—160 acres in famous Judith Basin, Mont.; good location; easy terms; for particulars address Keith Caldwell, Judith Gap, Mont.

500 IMPROVED FARMS, southwestern Minnesota. Lowest prices, best terms. Write Morehart & Atchison, Mankato, Minn.

GARDEN LANDS near Duluth, great markets, yielding $500 to $2,000 per acre, $12.00 to $15.00. Homeseekers, write Land Commissioner, D. & I. R. R. R., 139 Wolvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA corn, grain, fruit and stock farms. Lowest prices, easy terms. Write for latest price list. Lamm & Hohmann Land Co., Mankato, Minn.

MISSISSIPPI ALFALFA LANDS — The best section of the south for livestock raising. More than seventy-five miles east from overflow district; cheap homes and good terms to men of moderate means. Why pay rent? Write for free booklet. W. A. Houston, Oklona, Miss.

OHIO FARM AND HOME BARGAINS—Why not live on the fertile "Western Reserve." We pay buyers' car fare, give clear title and easy terms. Write at once for illustrated Booklet Free. Williams' Farm Agency, Spokane, Ohio.

OREGON AND SOUTHERN WASHINGton—Write before investing or coming west, so you can learn the facts about the Oregon country, its attractive climate and its agricultural and other opportunities. Official information gathered and vouched for by over 150 commercial organizations and by Oregon State Immigration Commissioner will be sent free on request; all inquiries answered in painstaking detail. For full information write to Room 675, Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Ore.

VIRGINIA FARMS and timber lands; improved and unimproved; $5 an acre and up. Rich land, heavy crops, healthy climate, happy farmers, colonial homes. Catalog free. B. T. Watkins & Co., 28 North Ninth St., Richmond, Va.

Farms for Exchange

BOOK 1,000 FARMS—Everywhere, for trade. Get our plan for exchanging. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kas.

Farms Wanted

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

TO BUY, SELL or exchange property, any kind, anywhere. Address Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

For Sale—Tobacco

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky., R. R. No. 5

Golden Seal

GOLDEN SEAL—$15,000 per acre; start your garden now. Write for prices. W. N. Long, Florence, Ky.

Help Wanted—Male

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, care of Up-to-Date Farming.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-839. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L511 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

U. S. GOVERNMENT wants railway mail clerks, city carriers; $80 month. Short hours, steady work. Examinations everywhere soon. Coaching free. Franklin Institute, Dept. D-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Motorcycles and Supplies

PIERCE MOTORCYCLES, 1912 models, at wholesale prices direct to riders in unclosed territory. This offer is for a limited period only to introduce Pierce motorcycles. Write for catalog and special prices. The Pierce Cycle Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Rice for Sale

RICE, 100 lbs., $4, freight prepaid (east of Rockies). Free samples. Beaumont Rice Exchange, Dept. O, Beaumont, Tex.

Patent Attorneys

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

Miscellaneous

BROTHER: Accidentally discovered root will cure tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. R. T. Stokes, Mohawk, Fla.

ORDER POST CARDS: Send any kind sewing; help needy cripple. Carrie Munson, Andover, O.

STOMACH SUFFERERS

Avoid Dangerous Operations.

Free $1.00 Bottle

Let Me Send You a of My Wonderful STOMACH REMEDY

I want every one suffering from Stomach, Liver or Intestinal Troubles and Gall Stones to send at once for a FREE BOTTLE.

Don't allow your stomach troubles to become so bad that an operation is necessary. Don't permit an operation until you have at least tried this FREE Bottle.



It is a marvelous remedy for

Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Trouble, Gastritis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Pressure of Gas Around the Heart, Sour Stomach, Distress After Eating, Nervousness, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Constipation, Congested and Torpid Liver, Yellow Jaundice, and Gall Stones to send at once for a FREE BOTTLE.

The above ailments are mainly caused by the clogging of the intestinal tract with *mucoid* and *catarrhal accretion*, backing up poisonous fluids into the stomach, and otherwise deranging the digestive system. I want every sufferer of any of these diseases to test this wonderful treatment. *You are not asked to take this treatment for a week or two* before you feel its great benefits—*only one dose is usually required.* I say emphatically it is a positive, permanent remedy and I will prove it to you if you will allow me to, and I again repeat I will send the complete $1.00 treatment to you absolutely FREE so you can try it in your own home at my expense.

The most eminent specialists declare that a big per cent of the people who suffer from Stomach Trouble are suffering from *Gall Stones.* I firmly believe that this remedy is the only one in the world that will cure this disease. Sufferers of Stomach and Liver troubles and *Gall Stones* should not hesitate a moment, but send for this FREE treatment at once.

I have watched sick people for years and have reached out my hands to thousands in the great depth of the Valley of Dispair and brought them into the light of life and happiness. I want you, and each one suffering to know the full joys of living with every part of your system in beautiful accord and in absolute perfect harmony. This is possible if you will take this wonderful remedy. A FREE BOTTLE WILL positively prove it.

Don't Lose Hope

Why suffer with stomach trouble? Why give up hope—and despair of ever being cured? If other treatments have failed and you feel disheartened, don't allow it to discourage you from sending for this FREE bottle. Don't say to yourself that it will not help you, before you have tried it, as it costs you nothing to take this wonderful remedy and judge for yourself its marvelous powers. You will, like the thousands of others who have been cured, bless the hour and offer fervent thanks for this wonderful remedy that has brought back your health.

Why suffer with those horrid griping pains that cut like a knife? They rob you of all the sweets of happiness. Each morning means another day of torture and agony; each meal is looked forward to with pain. No matter what you eat, you suffer. Life is one continual round of "Don't eat this and don't eat that." You can't sit down to a table, spread with necessities of life and know that you are going to enjoy them; that they are going to be turned into rich, red blood and strength which will give you vitality, health and happiness.

Almost every one who takes it declares that they have not felt so well in years since they have taken the first bottle, and this benefit is an entirely natural one, as the remedy contains no opiate, stimulant or any poisonous or injurious ingredients whatever. They are able to eat anything they want—even forget they have such a thing as a stomach. No more of the gnawing, aching dull sensations, no more paroxysms of pain, belching of gases, and other symptoms of indigestion that stomach trouble produces.

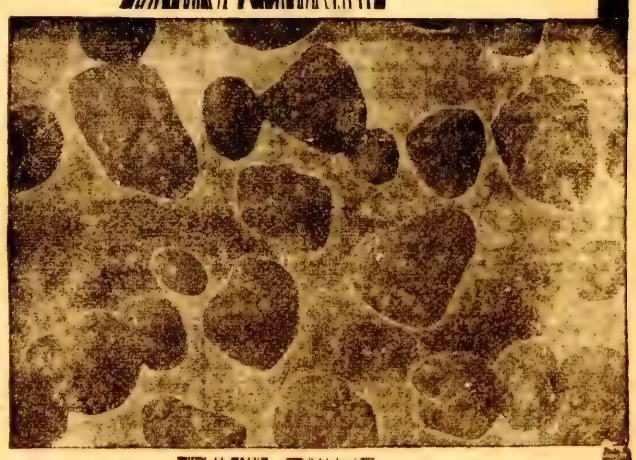
Don't suffer all this pain; don't dose yourself with every medicine and try every treatment, when Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy, which has cured and made thousands and thousands of sufferers happy is offered to you. Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy is absolutely pure and harmless. It is guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drug Act—Serial No. 25792. This medicine has been successfully taken by children of nine years of age, and by old people of eighty-eight years and will not harm you in any way.

Below we show an exact Photograph—actual size of Poisonous Catarrhal Mucoid and Bile Accretions removed by my remedy. They are the causes of about 99 per cent of all Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments.

A Few Names of People who have taken My Wonderful Stomach Remedy—and who state they have been CURED of various Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments and Gall Stones.

Phil Strain, Bloomington, Ill.
Alma Loving, Russellville, Miss.
Mrs. Thomas Mulvihill, Detroit, Mich.
Mattie Kirkham, Fountain Head, Tenn.
W. G. Riddell, Burlington, Ky., Rd. No. 9.
Mrs. E. P. Cady, Auburn, N. Y.
H. D. Chappell, Agt. Amer. Exp. Co., Scotland, Archer Co., Tex.
W. H. Kingsley, Beulah, Miss.
J. W. Blackburn, Fryatt, Ark.
Henry Oakes, New River, Tenn.
Henry Thomas, Mahrud, Miss.
Mr. M. A. McCann, Norwalk, O.
Ralph Johnson, McComb, Miss.
C. L. Ward, Sawtelle, Cal.
Mrs. Callie Wells, 1123 Harrison St., Guthrie, Okla.
S. R. Allen, Buckeye, W. Va.
Chas. L. Morse, 8 Pearl St., Middleboro, Mass.
W. P. Cole, Medina, Tenn.
Fred Zwicke, Grand Rapids, Wis.
Estelle McAllister, Ludlow, S. D.
B. A. Dooley, 92 Union St., Clinton, Mass.
Mrs. E. C. Daugherty, Conway, Pa., Beaver Co.
Sarah E. Johnson, 117 Bell St., Mt. Vernon, Ill.
Mrs. D. Burgduff, 75 Walnut St., Auburn, N. Y.





My last word to you—Don't permit a dangerous operation. Not until you have tried this FREE BOTTLE. I care not how long you have suffered or how severe your case may be, I am confident my wonderful and harmless remedy will entirely and quickly restore you to perfect health without any ill effect. It has saved thousands from operations. It should you. I believe that eighty per cent of the operations are unnecessary and the knife could be avoided if the proper method of treatment was administered. Quite often sufferers of Stomach and Intestinal ailments or Gall Stones are told they have cancer of the stomach and other rare diseases.

GEO. H. MAYR, Mfg. Chemist,
500 Mayr Bldg., 156 Whiting St., Chicago, Ill.
References: Mercantile Agencies or State Bank of Chicago.



You are not asked to take this treatment for a week or two before you feel its great benefits. One dose is all that is necessary to prove its wonderful powers to CURE.

Read These Letters

WHAT A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN HAS TO SAY OF MY WONDERFUL STOMACH REMEDY.

Sept. 12, 1911.

Mr. Geo. H. Mayr, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—My wife received your letter and treatment a few days ago. She took the medicine as per directions Saturday with wonderful results, as she passed a large quantity of gall stones of various sizes. I will send you a money order herewith for balance of treatment. Have recommended you to several that I know need your treatment. I have practiced medicine for 20 years and have used Olive Oil treatments for a long time for my wife, and I can assure you that your combination greatly surprised me. You shall hear from me again soon.

Yours gratefully,
Ernest Vincent, M. D.

What a Trained Nurse Has to Say

Aug. 24, 1911

Mr. Geo. H. Mayr, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—To begin with I am a trained nurse and I had two patients that the doctors seemed unable to reach with their medicines and were trying to persuade the patient to submit to the knife. A friend who has tried your wonderful medicine proposed that I recommend it to my patient, so I did. They agreed to try the medicine if I would try the sample on myself. To please my patients was why I sent for the sample. I know that your medicine is wonderful because it has cured Mrs. Clark Fitzsimmons of Orofino, Idaho, and Mrs. Charley Frear of the same place. I am very glad that I was able to recommend your medicine to them.

Linnette Havel, Trained Nurse.
Box 284, Orofino, Idaho.

Cured After Five Years' Sickness

Mr. George H. Mayr, Chicago, Ill.

I am pleased to inform you that I ordered a full treatment the latter part of March. It cured me after a 5-years spell of sickness I ordered a free bottle for a neighbor. Now I must tell you it is through me you are getting so many orders from Willard and Yelton post-offices. I sojourned through Eastern Colorado and sang your your praises and left your address wherever I went. I have not written you at an early date as I have just waited to see if I stayed cured before I let you know. Your remedy is surely a wonder. The Doctors told me I had appendicitis and would soon die if I were not operated on. I was lying in bed about all the time with misery most of the time for five years. I took treatment during March, have been busy ever since. It is the only medicine that hit the sore spot.—L. C. Morehead, Willard, Okla.

Doctor Said Cancer of the Stomach

July 22, 1911.

Mr. Geo. H. Mayr, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I write you this morning that I took my last drop of medicine yesterday morning and am now free from gall stones. It has made a new man of me. Sleep well, eat what I want and feel fine. No soreness left but I have some large boils. I think it drove them out. The Doctors said I had cancer of the stomach, and nothing would do but to be operated on, but they were mistaken. I have spent lots of money before and only got temporary relief, but I assure you I feel all right now. Passed about 400 gall stones.

Yours truly Wm. Campbell.
Denver, Missouri.

More Benefit Than From a $100 Treatment

May 31, 1910.

Mr. Geo. H. Mayr, Chicago, Ill.

I received the treatment you sent and can truthfully say I got more benefit from it than from a hundred dollar treatment I took last winter.

Very respectfully,
Miss F. A. Harness,
1020 Pacific Ave., Bremerton, Wash.

Fill out this FREE coupon now and mail to me. The full $1.00 bottle will be sent you without delay. Send no money—your name and address on coupon is all—MAIL IT TODAY—WRITE PLAINLY

GEO. H. MAYR, MFG. CHEMIST 500 Mayr Bldg., 156 Whiting St., Chicago, Ill

Send me absolutely FREE, $1.00 treatment of Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy.

Name .....

Address ..... *City* .....

County ..... *State* ..... *Express Office* 500



This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered dependable. If a direct reply is wanted enclose two stamps.

QUESTION: *Our statement, in a recent issue that we did not recommend The Southern States Cotton Corporation has caused many readers to seek for our reasons for not endorsing it. Briefly stated, some of them are as follows:*

1. Since the farmers have the cotton already the large capital stock of this company is not necessary in any conservative marketing scheme. By a conservative marketing scheme we mean one in which the cotton is controlled, the property of the grower, and not put on the market until the demand seeks it.

a. This can be done through organization and control on the farm, or control in warehouses, issuing the warehouse receipt to the owner of the cotton, or to a local union of farmers, if the community pools its cotton.

b. The claim will be made that the capital is needed to finance the crop; or to buy distress cotton; or to make advances on stored cotton. But the fact that this new company comes into existence does not make any more money, but it does bring a new institution into the field to be supported by the farmers. Any group of farmers, organized and co-operating and doing business, systematically and on business principles can borrow money at 6 per cent. from the present financial institutions and save the heavy side-expenses (salaries, profits, losses, etc.) incident to a new institution on as elaborate a scale as The Southern States Cotton Corporation.

2. It will be impossible for this company or any other company with the greatest capital that could be gotten together, or even for the United States with the money of the national treasury back of it, to pay the growers of cotton 15 cents a pound *and continue to pay it*, unless the scheme included practically all of the producers in its membership and all of these producers were absolutely controlled by the company in their activities of planting and producing cotton.

Whenever a trading person or company buys an article it follows that it must sell it at a higher price than it paid, or it is only a matter of a little time when its expenses or losses will bankrupt it. Also when an individual or company starts out to maintain a definite price as a minimum it commits itself to take all that will be offered of the article and pay the price. In this case the price is set at 15 cents as a minimum.

There is nothing in the plan of the Southern States Cotton Corporation that provides for getting practically all the present producers into the organization and all of the new producers who will enter the field when the price is maintained at 15 cents, supposing that it ever will have enough influence to compel that price. Therefore, those on the outside will have no incentive to reduce acreage, if it would become necessary to prevent an unwieldly surplus. But the incentive will all be to plant, and produce as much as possible.. Also, the plan makes no provision for control of planting and production on the part of the members and they also will want to produce every pound possible.

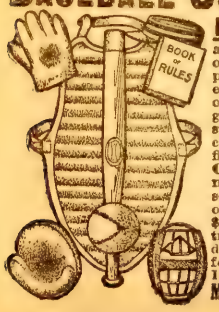
The corporation pretends to make provision for the surplus by retiring it—holding it off of the market. It figures that this will be sufficient because of the fact that the average yields for the past eleven years has been 10,737,000 bales. But this average was made under the old conditions, when a big crop sold at a low price and the acreage would be reduced the following year. Under the new condition, with 15 cents guaranteed to every cotton grower, all of the effort will be directed to increased production and we declare, that if 15 cents can be maintained as a minimum for a few years, this country will easily grow 20,000,000 bales of cotton in any normal season.

We might say very much more about this corporation, but it should not be necessary. It's a game in which the officers have nothing to lose, and their salaries to gain, but the farmer must inevitably lose both money and valuable time that might be devoted to getting together in a sound, inexpensive, permanent organization. The plan is the worst ever proposed in our estimation. It is fundamentally wrong.

Q. After I have organized three local unions of the F. S. E., and then organize a county union do the local unions disband, and does the county union do the business or all?—O. S. Paul, Organizer, Lyman, Idaho.

A. No. Each has its place and duties in the organization. Read "The Equity System of Marketing" booklet, sent free. Also read pages 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 in Farmers "Industrial Freedom." sent for 6 cents, for a full reply to your question.

BASEBALL OUTFIT FREE



BOYS! Here is your chance to get a fine baseball outfit, consisting of complete suit, including shirt, pants, cap and belt, good quality, extra well sewed, or combination of big catcher's mitt, fielder's glove, catcher's mask (extra strong and durable) and rubber center ball, big league style, or fine chest protector. **Will Not Cost One Cent.** Send your name and we will send you a set of our fine pictures to dispose of at 25 cents each. Send us the $2 you collect and for your trouble will send you outfit as described. **WRITE TODAY** for pictures. No harm done. I take back what you can't sell.

M. O. Seitz, Chicago

Indiana Red Wave

New Smooth Headed Wheat--King of the Wheat Field

The average yield of wheat in the United States for a number of years has been only 12 to 14 bushels an acre. To make this low average, probably half the growers had a yield below the average, while the other half had a yield above the average. It is an established fact that 60 bushels of wheat have been raised on an acre of ground. What yield do you get? Are you striving to get the maximum yields? Are you getting such yields as our customers of former years report below? This is a matter that concerns every farmer and his pocketbook.



It is the poorest kind of economy to sow run-out varieties of wheat. Every variety runs-out—dies—in time, just like people do. The wis e farmer will watch when that time comes and will not continue growing a variety after it is in its decline. There is no better way to determine this than to sow the new, vigorous Indiana Red Wave, with new blood, alongside of your old kinds. In this way, an occasional small investment will keep any farmer up-to-date with the best grain and it will mean hundreds of dollars extra profit each year with no more work.

When you sow our well-graded and cleaned seed wheat do not count its cost as all cost. You save the value of your own wheat, which you would have used. Our kind requires only 1¼ bushels an acre—yours 1½ to 2 bushels an acre. Besides, to extra clean yours costs time and wheat cleaned out. In fact, it costs very little more, if any, to sow our new, hardy sorts, and the extra yield will return many more bushels per acre.

When offering Indiana Red Wave wheat for the first time we predicted that it would be one of the most popular rough and ready sorts in cultivation. We meant that it possessed so much natural vigor that it would withstand hard seasons, bad usage and on even indifferent ground make surprising yields. Our prediction has been verified and wherever it was grown it is taking wheat growers by storm. We honestly believe that there is not one of our customers but what will sell all he grew of Indiana Red Wave for seed at a high price. Every wheat grower that has seen it growing and threshed wants seed.

On hundreds of farms it yielded 10 to 20 bushels more an acre than other varieties. When the increased yield is considered it really is one of the best investments a farmer can make to get seed of the Indiana Red Wave. But then there is the satisfaction of growing such a reliable wheat, the profit in selling it for seed and the benefit to the community.

Indiana Red Wave is a cross between Early Red Clawson and an unnamed cross breed of Russian wheat. It has a very long, smooth head; grains medium long, large, firm, amber color as harvest approaches, strong and stands medium tall, has thick walls, clean, golden color, very strong in glutten; the straw grows up splendidly.

In over 30 years experience in growing and introducing new improved wheats we have not had one we could recommend more unreservedly to winter wheat growers than Indiana Red Wave.

Read These Reports From the Field

We glean these reports from letters from customers. We do not give full name and address as that would advertise our customers' seed to the detriment of our own business. Every reprint is from a bona-fide letter on file in our office.

J. B. Clark & Son, near Indianapolis.—Indiana Red Wave has done remarkably well for us, in comparison with other varieties of wheat in this section. It started out more vigorously last fall, grew uniform all along the season, withstood the hard winter much better than others and in the spring stooled better than any other variety. Today, as we are harvesting, it has longer, better filled heads than any other we have seen. We have grown wheat for many years but we have never had a variety which has attracted as much attention and elicited as much favorable comment as the Indiana Red Wave. Farmers from all sides are coming to see the wheat and that makes us happy.

W. S., Wabash Co., Ill.—I sowed 1-2 bushel on 1-2 acre and threshed 15 bushels of as fine wheat as I ever saw.

W. S. H., Calhoun Co., Mich.—I sowed 2 1-2 bushels Indiana Red Wave on 1 2-3 acres and threshed 60 bushels. (36 bushels an acre.) I am entirely satisfied with it.

G. A., Washtenau Co., Mich.—I sowed 5 acres of Indiana Red Wave and threshed 184 bushels and have a load of rakings unthreshed. It yielded more than my other variety.

J. H. C., Morgan Co., Ill.—I sowed Indiana Red Wave on 19 acres and threshed 1,099 bushels, one-half of the field averaged 50 1-2 bushels and the other half I fertilized, averaged 55 bushels an acre. The wheat is the finest I ever raised and tests 62 pounds. Just before cutting many people in the neighborhood called to see it and they all pronounced it the finest they ever saw.

E. W., Oakland Co., Mich.—I raised one acre of Indiana Red Wave wheat and it yielded 35 1-2 bushels. Very satisfactory.

W. M., Macomb Co., Mich.—Indiana Red Wave has every other kind beaten. We began cutting today (July 14) and I am well pleased.

F. W. D., Washtenau Co., Mich.—From one bushel of Red Wave sowed I threshed 20 bushels that weighed 62 pounds to the bushel.

Mr. L. S., Hartford Co., Conn.—Indiana Red Wave is by far the finest I ever saw. I have selected heads that measure 5 1-2 to 6 inches long, firm, compact and full of plump grains. The parts of the field where the land is good I estimate will yield 50 bushels or more per acre.

S. T. D., Knox Co., Ind.—Indiana Red Wave has grown very tall; some of it six feet high. It got badly torn by hail June 4. I like it very well. It has been estimated to make 40 bushels an acre. Heads from 4 to 8 inches long; from 10 to 13 meshes on a side.

The Top Bushels are Profit

Strive for the top bushels. It costs so much for seed, cultivating and harvesting, whether you raise 15 bushels per acre or 40. Good, vigorous seed will increase your yield. Costs very little, if any, more than your own seed. Every added bushel means extra profit for you. Begin to make more this year with the help of our improved seed wheat.

Order from this advertisement: or send for descriptive wheat circular.

HOW TO ORDER Send remittance with order, or we will ship to responsible parties payable on arrival and subject to examination if one-fourth is sent to guarantee good faith.

The O. K. SEED STORE has been headquarters for the best varieties of Winter Wheat for over 30 years. We sell more Winter Seed Wheat than any other seed house. Every reader of this paper can, with care and good seed, raise crops like those reported above. Our wheat is carefully cleaned and ready to sow. We refer to any bank or business house in Indianapolis. Central location. Low freight rates. Prompt shipments. Circulars free.

PRICE OF INDIANA RED WAVE WHEAT—By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 4 lbs., 75c. By freight or express, not prepaid, ¼ bu., $1; ½ bu., $1.50; 1 bu., $2.50; 1 bag (2½ bu.), at $2.40 bu., $6; 2 bags (5 bu.), at $2.25 bu., $11.25; 10 bu. (4 bags), at $2.00 bu., $20. Write for prices on larger quantities. Prices subject to change. We do not charge extra for bags.

O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

Old Folks

Young or Old

No matter whether you are a man or a woman, twenty years old or seventy, all you need do is send the coupon with your full name and address and it will be sent to you, without a penny from you. *Age is no barrier to health*, and this offer is open to all *Old People*, as well as middle-aged and young men and women. We want to send every elderly person a full-sized one dollar box of Bodi-Tone on twenty-five days trial, the same as we send it to the young and middle-aged, all at our own risk and expense, to prove how Bodi-Tone acts in ailments of the old as well as the young, to prove what it does for persons suffering from bodily weaknesses and ailments, whether from age or otherwise. *This trial offer is open to all men and women*, freely, generously, without any age limit. Thousands of persons, old and young, have sent for Bodi-Tone on trial, without paying a penny, and found it put new flesh on their bones, new vigor in their minds, new vim in their muscles, and new vitality into every vital function, and we want *you* to try it, to see if it will not do as much for you.

All you need do is to say "I Want to Try It" and a dollar box will be handed out to you.

It makes no difference who, where or what you are, Bodi-Tone takes all the risks, and asks no pay if it does not benefit. You don't need to write a long letter, don't need to fill out any tiresome blanks, don't need to send any money or stamps. We don't ask to know your ailment and you need not write a word about it. All troubles originate in the body, and *Bodi-Tone sets the body right.* All you need do is clip out the coupon, which says "I Want to Try Bodi-Tone," fill in your name and address, and we will send Bodi-Tone to you. This is how Bodi-Tone wants to be tried by old and young, this is how it wants to prove its curative powers. We are glad to send it to you without a penny, glad to give you a chance to try it, to learn about this medicine which has brought new health and vigor to so many sick, suffering and feeble persons, old and young, glad to show you how health can be created at all ages with the right medicine, made from the right ingredients. If Bodi-Tone benefits you as it has benefited thousands, pay us a dollar for it. If you are not satisfied, don't pay a penny. We won't ask for pay or dun you, for we leave it all to you. *Clip the coupon and send for it today.*

Bodi-Tone Does Just As Its Name Means

It cures disease by toning all the body, and we want to show you what it will do for *your* body. Bodi-Tone is a small, round tablet, that is taken three times every day. Each box contains seventy-five tablets, enough for twenty-five days' use, and we send you the full box on trial so you can try this great remedy and learn what it is, so you can learn how it works in the body, how it *cures stubborn diseases* by helping nature to tone every organ of the body. Tone is a little word, but it means a great deal, everything in health. When all the organs are doing their part, when each is acting in a perfectly natural way, when all the functions are healthy and performed with natural vigor, when the energy, strength and power of resistance to disease are all at a natural point, then the body is in proper tone. When disease has attacked any part, when lack of vitality is found and felt, the tone of the entire physical body should be raised to the highest possible point, to make all the body help to cure and restore. This is the power which underlies all of Bodi-Tone's great work for the sick, this is the power it offers you to help you get new health and strength, new vigor and new vitality.

Bodi-Tone is not a patent medicine, for its ingredients are not a secret. It contains Iron Phosphate, Gentian, Lithia, Chinese Rhubarb, Peruvian Bark, Nux Vomica, Oregon Grape Root, Cascara, Capsicum, Sarsaparilla and Golden Seal. Such ingredients guarantee its merit.

Natural Curatives To Make Natural Health

When you use Bodi-Tone you know just what you are using, know it is pure and safe and know you are taking the right kind of medicine to provide real help for the body. It contains nothing that your own family doctor will not endorse and say is a good thing. It does not depend on killing pain with cocaine, opium, morphine or other dangerous drugs. It does not excite the body with alcohol, but it tones the body and cures its disorders with remedies nature intended to tone and cure the body when that power was given them. Thus, Iron gives life and energy to the Blood, Sarsaparilla drives out its impurities, Phosphate and Nux Vomica create new nerve energy and force, Lithia aids in the Kidneys and dissolves rheumatic deposits, Gentian does invaluable work for the Stomach and Digestive forces, Chinese Rhubarb and Oregon Grape Root promote vigorous Liver activity, Peruvian Bark raises the tone of the entire system, Golden Seal soothes the inflamed membrane and checks Catarrhal discharges, Cascara gives the Bowels new life in a natural way, and Capsicum makes all more valuable by bettering their quick absorption into the blood. A *remarkable combination that does wonderful work for the body's health.* Each one of its ingredients adds a needed element from nature to the body, for Bodi-Tone is altogether *a natural remedy.* Each has a certain work to do in the body and does it well, in a natural manner. They are used in **Bodi-Tone** because of this ability. We claim no credit for discovering these valuable ingredients, each of which has a well deserved place in established medical science. We claim only the credit for our successful Bodi-Tone formula, which is our own discovery, for the way in which we have *selected, proportioned and combined these great natural curatives*, and for the health-making work which Bodi-Tone has so well proven its ability to perform in the body. The curative forces which Bodi-Tone so ably uses are the forces which have always existed in nature for the restoration of the body's health. Many are regularly prescribed by good physicians in combination with such drugs as each doctor may favor, for there are wide differences of opinion among doctors of various schools. The *exact combination used in Bodi-Tone* is what gives it the far-reaching and thorough curative and restorative power that makes possible the remarkable cures experienced by Bodi-Tone users, cures which prove the difference between Bodi-Tone and common remedies, cures which have won the gratitude of thousands.

You Need Bodi-Tone To Set Your Body Right

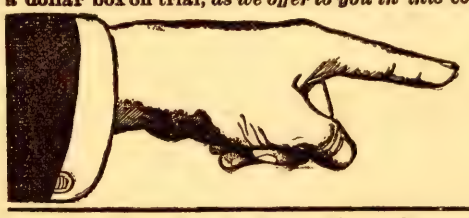
If you are tired of continual doctoring and bad health, if you are wearied of feeling you cannot depend on your body to act right and do its full duty, *you need Bodi-Tone right now*, and this offer gives you a chance to try it without risking a penny. You need it to seek out your weak spots and make them stronger, to stop the leaks which have been draining your vitality, to make your organs capable of giving you the right measure of strength, vigor, energy and full-blooded comfort your body should have. If there is anything wrong in your body, if any organ is acting in a way which you realize and know is not right, send for Bodi-Tone on this trial offer and give it a chance to set you right. If you do not feel right, eat right, sleep right, weigh right, work right and think right, now and all the time, put Bodi-Tone in command of your body for twenty-five days. Let it marshal your bodily forces, let it line them up and work them into shape, until all are marching along straight, strong and harmoniously, in perfect time, tune and tone, for that is what Bodi-Tone is for and what it is doing for thousands. If the doctor's prescriptions and ordinary medicinal combinations have failed, let this scientific combination of special remedies show and prove what it can do for you. Its greatest triumphs have been among men and women who had chronic ailments, who had used patent medicines and had doctored with their local doctors and out-of-town specialists, all without lasting benefit. It is because of its great work in these cases that all chronic sufferers and persons with obstinate diseases are invited to try a dollar box of Bodi-Tone at our risk.

Why be a Slave To Bad Health?

Why remain in ill-health month after month, why allow your body to make you a slave to ills, humours, distress and discomforts, when it is so easy to procure a trial box of this home treatment which has restored thousands to vigorous health and glorious strength? Why delay another day, when a trial of this proven medicine is yours for the asking? Why keep on suffering, when by filling in your name and address on the trial coupon and mailing it to us, you can get a full twenty-five days treatment of this great remedy which people everywhere are praising and talking about. It just costs a two-cent stamp, and you don't need to pay a single penny for the medicine unless Bodi-Tone benefits you. You have all to win and nothing to lose, no matter what your ailment may be, by thus trying it.

Thousands of Cures

of Rheumatism, Stomach Trouble, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Ailments, Uric Acid Diseases, Female Troubles, Bowel, Blood and Skin Affections, Dropsy, Piles, Catarrh, Anaemia, Sleeplessness, LaGrippe, Pains, General Weakness and Nervous Break-down, have fully proven the power and great remedial value of Bodi-Tone in such disorders. Each one got a dollar box on trial, *as we offer to you in this coupon.*



Its history of success has proven beyond a shadow of doubt how the Bodi-Tone plan of *toning all the body* is a right plan that helps to *cure* these and other disorders, that it is *a real aid to nature.* Many who had for years been in poor health and had tried good doctors and most all of the prominent medicines, have found that *one single box of Bodi-Tone* did more good than *all* other treatments combined. It goes to the root in the body and cures because its work is rational and thorough, the only kind that makes cures permanent. Read the reports, showing how Bodi-Tone makes new health and strength, send for a box on trial at our risk and see if it will not prove the *right thing* for you.

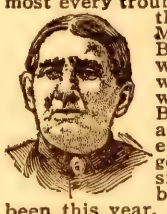
Did More for Him Than Three Specialists.

CARTERS, GA.—I have been diseased for the last fifteen years with what the doctors called Catarrh of the Head, or Systemic Catarrh. Some called it one thing and some another. I had pains all through my body, in my Bowels, Stomach and Back, and my Heart would flutter and beat and smother so it appeared that I could not live. I had Indigestion and Constipation, with blind spells. Everything I ate soured on my stomach before I would get through eating. It seemed that I could not stand it much longer. I tried all the doctors in my settlement and three specialists of Atlanta, Ga., and most of the patent medicines and drugs that I heard of, without any relief, until I got Bodi-Tone. By the time I had taken a treatment of Bodi-Tone I could eat anything I wanted, and there was not a pain in my body. Bodi-Tone has done more for me than all the doctors could do. I am seventy-five years old. My wife, who is in her seventy-fourth year, has also been greatly benefited by its use. J. F. PETTY.



Free From Pain at Eighty-One Years

GLEN ROSE, TEXAS.—I have been in poor health for thirty years, and at times it seemed I was afflicted with most every trouble flesh is heir to. I had Catarrh of the Head, Asthma, Stomach Trouble. My Liver was bad and Kidneys and Bladder were deranged. At times I would lay in a cold sweat for hours with Bilious Colic. I suffered in this way until a year ago, when I saw the Bodi-Tone trial offer, sent for a box and began to take it. I am now in my eighty-first year, and have been altogether free from pain and any distress since I took the first few boxes. Everybody speaks about how well I have been this year, and all realize the great good Bodi-Tone has been to me. MRS. E. RAMFIELD.



Doctor Said He Had Bright's Disease

DANA, IND.—I doctored for four years for Bowel, Stomach Trouble and Rheumatism and gradually grew worse. One doctor told me at last that I had Bright's Disease and could not be cured; then I went to a specialist at Indianapolis, He doctored me for a long time and finally told me to go to the Springs at Martinsville, Ind. I did so and stayed there for some time, but no cure. I commenced taking Bodi-Tone ten months ago and went to work four days after I commenced its use. I am well now and weigh 210 pounds, for I am a large-boned man. I believe that I would have been under the ground if I had not taken Bodi-Tone. G. M. HILL.



A Girl's Case of Extreme Nervousness

LASCASSAS, TENN.—Bodi-Tone has helped me more than anything I have taken. Since using it I seem like a different girl entirely. So many people say "What have you been doing for yourself, you look so much better!" I couldn't do hardly anything before taking Bodi-Tone. Life was a worry and a dread, now it is worth living. I was so nervous I could hardly sleep at night. My head and back would jerk so we feared I had St. Vitus dance. I had our family Doctor, and I took a lot of medicine. Mother saw the Bodi-Tone advertisement and the offer seemed so fair we could not help having faith in it, so sent for a box. Bodi-Tone has done the work for me as all here know. I shall always praise it. EULA DILLON.



Trial Coupon

Clipped from Up-To-Date Farming

Bodi-Tone Company,
Hoyne & North Aves., Chicago.

I have read your offer of a dollar box of Bodi-Tone on 25 days' trial and ask you to send me a box by return mail, postpaid. I will give it a fair trial and will send you $1.00 promptly when I am sure it has benefited me. If it does not help me I will not pay one penny and will owe you nothing. Neither I nor any member of my family have ever used it.

Name_____

Town_____

State _____

St. or R. F. D._____

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

August 1, 1912 Indianapolis, Indiana

READ In This Issue

Dangers of Monetary Control Page 4
World's Production and American Prices Page 6
Department for the South Pages 8 and 9



When Farmers Report all their Produce to One Central Place, for Marketing, the World of Consumers Will be Obliged to Seek it at that Place. Then Farmers can get Their Prices.

There Is No Other Farm Paper Like This in the World

PONY OUTFIT FREE!

FOR OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

WE SEND PONY, BUGGY, HARNESS, SADDLE, BRIDLE, AND PAY ALL EXPRESS AND FREIGHT CHARGES TO YOUR TOWN



HERE IS "HERO" AND ONE OF HIS LITTLE FRIENDS

WE WILL GIVE YOU OR SOME OTHER BOY OR GIRL THIS PONY WITH OUTFIT COMPLETE FREE

"HERO" is his name. "HERO" is a beautiful jet black Shetland pony, 40 inches high and weighs about 280 pounds. He has a heavy mane and tail and is broken to ride or drive. He is gentle and kind and will make you such a splendid playfellow that you will love him more than any pet you ever had, and just think of the fine time you can have driving to school or to church, or spinning along the smooth country roads for a fine drive with your friends. "Hero" is furnished by C. S. Wiltse, Carview Pony Farm, Momence, Ill., who has been breeding and importing Shetland ponies for many years. He says "Hero" is one of his favorite ponies with the children.



Send Us Your Name Today If You Want to Own "HERO"

How to Get "Hero"

The most important thing to do first of all is to write your name and address on the coupon below and send it to the Pony Editor. You can use a postal card if you wish. He will tell you by return mail just how to get "Hero." He will also send you a lot of pictures of "Hero" and other ponies, together with everything necessary to start right in and win. Among other things he will send you the names and addresses of other boys and girls who have won ponies in other contests so that you can write to those lucky children and find out for yourself just how easy they found it was to win their pony outfits. Remember, all these won't cost you a penny and you will not be under obligation to do a single thing. If you want "Hero" and his handsome outfit, just send us your name. Don't wait, but write today and we will help you by giving you 1,000 votes free toward him.

Don't Be Discouraged

for one minute if anyone tells you that you cannot get "Hero" and his outfit. Tell them that you are just as bright as any other boy or girl and you are going to win. Lots of boys and girls just like you have won ponies and you have just as good a chance to get this fine pony and outfit as any other boy or girl if you send your name to the Pony Editor right away. You simply can't lose. You are guaranteed a prize sure if you just get started and you won't have to invest a single cent of your own money. The Agricultural Epitomist, published at Spencer, Ind., is the third largest Farm Monthly in America, and has a reputation for honesty extending over thirty years, so you are absolutely safe in accepting the promise of this paper. Our pony Offer is so generous and easy that any boy or girl who really wants to can be a winner. We can well afford to give away Pony Outfits to our little friends, because it helps to advertise our paper.



CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Write your name and address plainly and mail today

GOOD FOR 1,000 VOTES FREE U

Pony Editor: Agricultural Epitomist, Spencer, Ind.

I want a pony outfit. Please tell me how I can get "Hero" and credit me with 1,000 votes. Below is my name and address Send quick.

Name.....

Address.....

R. F. D. ..... State.....

WRITE TO THE PONY MAN TODAY

Do it this very minute. You can be first to start and that means a big advantage. Just as soon as we receive your name we will enter you for the Pony Outfit and credit you with 1,000 free votes. This will give you a fine start and if you follow our directions you have just as good a chance to get "Hero" and his dandy outfit as other boys and girls had to get their ponies. You simply can't lose as all contestants will get a prize of their own choosing from a list which we will send them. Don't let anyone persuade you that you cannot win "Hero." You can, if you will send your name and address right now. Cut out the coupon good for 1,000 free votes, write your name and address on it and mail it to us today.

PUBLISHERS' PERSONAL GUARANTEE

To the Readers of the **Up-to-Date Farming**

I wish to guarantee to the Readers of this Publication and all contestants that this contest will be conducted with the utmost fairness in every way and that the prizes will be awarded just as represented. We do not want something for nothing and we guarantee every contestant a reasonable reward for whatever work they do. The contest will be decided without favors and is fairly planned for everyone.

C. A. TAYLOR, Publisher

Address Postcard or Envelope **PONY EDITOR Agricultural Epitomist,** Spencer, Indiana

Up-to-Date Farming

J. A. Everitt - - Editor
John J. Sielle Associate Editor

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Always state if a renewal or new subscriber. When renewing always send your address cut from the paper, if possible. Always give the old address as well as new when ordering a change.



Aug. 12

If this date is in your address, on first page it means that your subscription expires this month, August, 1912, and you will do us a great favor if you send your renewal at once. See terms to left on this page.

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15th Year—Number 15 INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, August 1, 1912 Published Twice a Month

EDITORIAL

How to Grow Good Crops of Wheat and How to Market it

THIS number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING is largely devoted to wheat. The main purposes of this issue are, first, to place before wheat growers facts and figures, and proofs and arguments that will convince them that every bushel of wheat the country produces this year can be sold at $1.25 a bushel. And, second, to give timely instructions about seed wheat to sow, the preparation of the soil, fertilization, etc., so a good start can be made toward a satisfactory crop of wheat in 1913.

In this number we present a lot of statistics that every farmer ought to know. These statistics are used as our basis to prove that the 1912 crop is worth $1.25 a bushel. We believe we present indisputable arguments that the price can be obtained and we show clearly, we believe, how it can be obtained.

The wheat grower who reads this issue carefully and thoughtfully and then does what we recommend, will eventually sell his wheat at $1.25, a bushel or more. How soon this price will be paid depends on the wheat growers themselves. If this paper could reach all the growers of winter wheat this month it's influence would be such that marketing would be curtailed enough to force the price up at once. We have obtained through millers the names of the leading winter wheat growers in thirteen states and sample copies will be sent to such names. Thus this paper will go in nearly every community producing winter wheat to an extent to justify a mill being located there. If the people who receive such sample copies, and the regular subscribers, will circulate them all through the neighborhoods, we can come pretty near reaching all the growers of winter wheat. Where the paper can not be circulated please tell your neighbors that $1.25 a bushel has been set as the least price that any wheat of No. 2 grade shall sell for, and tell them to ask this price and hold for it.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the farmers' trade paper, or business paper, because it is devoted to the BUSINESS end of farming. Farming that embraces only production, and leaves the marketing to another set of people, is not BUSINESS at all and such farmers are not BUSINESS MEN. So when a farmer subscribes for this paper, which is his trade or business paper, and reads it and gets the news of the markets and advice about marketing and has the same prices to ask that hundreds of thousands of other farmers have, he becomes a BUSINESS MAN, just as truly as the merchant and manufacturer and banker, who read and study their trade papers are BUSINESS MEN.

Nearly every farmer now takes and reads a daily paper. He does this to get the news, social, political, etc. Then is there any good reason why he should not take the paper that helps him in his business? not entirely for producing more stuff, but particularly in getting what it is worth. If by reading such a paper and being guided by it. he can put $2 of profit in his pocket where only $1 went before, can he pay too much for it? The farmer who does not read UP-TO-DATE FARMING regularly is sure to miss hundreds of dollars that otherwise he could get.

And the value of this paper is not all in its editorials. Numerous manufacturers have placed their business announcements in its columns. The reader is urged to examine the advertising columns for the places to buy plows, harrows, manure spreaders, drills, etc. Very much depends on the preparation of the soil for the next crop. Also on fertilization and how it will be seeded, etc. Good crops cannot be raised on poorly prepared soil. Also a good crop can not come from impoverished soil. You know a half-starved colt, calf or pig will result in a runt animal. So a half-starved crop of wheat will be a runt crop. But we say that probably three-fourths of the wheat fields in the country are sown under conditions that the wheat plants will be only half fed. There are hundreds of thousands of wheat raisers who would be astonished at the greater hardiness of the wheat plant, its greater vigor, its earliness, its greater yield and better quality of grain, if they would sow two hundred to three hundred pounds of phosphate per acre at an expense of about $1.50 to $2.50 an acre.

If you will read this number all through carefully it will help you to decide what kind of fertilizer you should buy and our advertising columns tell where to get it.

But even more than the soil, fertilization and season is the SEED. Without good seed wheat a satisfactory crop can not be produced. "As ye sow, so shall ye reap," is as true today as when it was first uttered. To insure a good crop the seed wheat must have great vigor, the variety must be hardy to stand hard winters and it must be productive. This feature is also taken care of in this number and we commend the announcement of seed wheat to every farmer who will sow a crop of winter wheat next fall.

The advertisements in UP-TO-DATE FARMING are not the least interesting and valuable contents of the paper. The habitual reading of the advertisements in your trade paper is educational and the farmer who supplies his wants from such firm will save much money in a year.

We believe this special issue will meet a distinct need for information and advice on the wheat crop and how to market it.

Presidential Conventions

ALL NOMINATING conventions afford greater or less opportunities for graft and selfish control, and then the party name is used as a slogan to rally the voters to ratify that control. But the unfairness, the lack of equality of representation, in conventions for the nomination of candidates for president and vice-president of the nation, is brought out in striking force by a writer in the Review of Reviews. The writer says:

The states are given representation in the national conventions, not according to the party vote or the strength of party sentiment in the several states, but according to their vote in the electoral colleges—two delegates for each elector. The electoral vote is roughly proportioned to population, but has absolutely no relation to party strength.

This representation is based on the representation of the states in Congress, each state being allowed two delegates in the national convention for each of its two senators and for each representative it has in the House. This is evidently unfair to the voters of the party, for states that never cast a Republican majority and may not have a single Republican in Congress, have the same proportionate representation and voting power in the Republican convention that states have which always vote a Republican majority. And Republican states are given like representation and power in the Democratic national conventions. In other words, Republican senators and congressmen have the same numerical representation and voting strength in the Democratic convention that Democratic senators and congressmen have; and Democratic senators and congressmen are in the same way represented in the Republican convention, though, of course, in each case they are represented in the conventions by Republicans or Democrats as the case may be. This is manifestly very unfair to the party voters who are often called upon to elect candidates forced upon them by those who have no power at all in the elections, and many will think it can not be true, yet that is the precise effect of it.

Take a more specific view of it. The southern states have practically no Republican vote, and it is no stigma upon the intelligence of the southern people to say that what Republican vote there is in those states is cast almost entirely by the most ignorant of the colored people, who are controlled absolutely by administration appointees—the federal officeholders or those closely related to the post offices or other government or political jobs. Alabama, for instance, cast a total of 26,300 Republican votes in 1908, and that state had twenty-four delegates in the recent republican convention. Minnesota the same year and at the same election, cast 195,800 Republican votes, but in the Chicago convention Minnesota was allowed only twenty-four delegates, the same that Alabama had. Minnesota has eight times as many Republicans as Alabama, and to have had equal party representation in the national convention, Minnesota should have had 192 delegates or Alabama should have had only three. Six southern states that, in 1908, cast only 207,800 Republican votes had 204 delegates in the national convention, precisely the same that six northern states cast a total of 2,283,200 Republican votes. Thus a Republican voter in South Carolina, for instance, has fifty-four times as much voting power in the councils of his party and in the nomination of its candidates as has a Republican voter in Ohio. We have already intimated who it is that casts most of the Republican votes in the south, but Prof. Potts, in the Review of Reviews, declares "These ignorant and relatively vicious elements of the party are, through the purchasing power of the federal patronage, converted into pliant tools in the hands" of the dispensers of political favors. These are the men that have so much greater pro rata voting strength in the Republican national convention than the earnest, intelligent, honest Republican voters of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, or other stalwart Republican states.

This inequality of representation is the same in the Democratic national conventions, except that the inequality is not so marked because the Democrats have a more general vote in the north than the Republicans have in the south; but southern states that always cast Democratic majorities are frequently overbalanced by powerful Republican states in the north that never vote democratic majorities at all.

Nominating conventions are not held according to any law, for there is no law that requires them to be held or that prescribes the representation or how they shall be held. They are purely rules promulgated by the party leaders, and the voters should have representation according to their voting strength. It is no relief to say that it is the purpose of the present system to cut out sectionalism, for it does not do that a bit more than proportionate representation would do it; but it enables the minority, the tail end of the party, often the most selfish element, to dictate the candidates for the majority to elect. The cry of "stick to party" is used to compel their support of candidates no matter what influences dominated the conventions, or what methods secured the nomination. There never was a better time than the present for the ers to assert their rights and s fair and equitable representa the future nominating conven

Dangers of Monetary Control

THE world deprecates the "corners" that have been made in this country in wheat, corn and other grain, and in cotton and other commodities. These corners are effected by profit seeking speculators getting possession or control of enough of these articles to control the entire supply, and that enables the "corner" to compel those who must have them to pay prices made by greed, and limited only by the extent of the control. These "corners" are ruinous to all classes except the few that thus control the supplies.

But there is a "corner" which is much worse than any or all of these. It is a "corner" of the country's money supply, and that injuriously affects all business. Whoever controls the money and its circulation controls everything that money will buy.

That the money circulation of the United States, of the world, in fact, is "cornered," there can be no doubt. A committee of the House of Representatives is investigating the so-called money trust, and testimony is being taken. The controling power of the trust is vested in the New York Clearing House Association, and Mr. William Scherer, manager of the association, testified recently before the committee that the power of the New York banks is arbitrarily lodged in the hands of five men, and that the destiny of virtually every financial institution in New York is potentially at the mercy of the "mere whim, determination or order of the five men who compose the New York Clearing House committee," as Mr. Scherer himself put it.

This control of the New York banks involves the control of all the financial institutions of the country, for all look to and depend upon New York. Wall Street is the center of the money trust. Hence it is safe to say that these five men control the money, the circulating medium, and through it the business, of the whole country, including farming, trade, manufacture and commerce. Thus controlling the money these men control all else, and constitute a worse corner than any that could be conceived in any market.

And there is before Congress now a measure which will strengthen and make that control more absolute. It is the Aldrich Banking Bill. How can the people be indifferent to these things? The whole country is excited over who shall be presidential condidates, or was so but recently. Of how much greater importance is a measure like this! We appeal to farmers to study these more important things, and put themselves in position to counteract the evil influences, and hold the government and its institutions nearer to the lines of equity for all. There is but one way in which they can exercise their power for good, and that is by unity of action—organization and co-operation.

Examples of Co-operation

IT IS STATED:

That there are 1,000 co-operative creameries in Minnesota and Iowa. But they don't co-operate with each other or pool their products, but accept prices made by such boards as the Elgin butter board or the Chicago butter and egg board.

In the same states there are probably as many farmers' associations of stockmen and grain growers, but each is independent and accept the prices made by the Chicago Board of Trade, or the Chicago Stock Yards. Think what an enormous power they would be if they would pool their grain and live stock, representing millions of bushels and heads, and demand their own prices and sell at them, The result would be that their prices would be the market prices and speculation in grain and live stock would be at an end.

The East Shore (Virginia), Produce Exchange was organized in 1899. Its members produce potatoes, cabbage, onions, berries, etc. The value of marketing averages about two and a half million dollars a year. But they come into full competition with other districts in the same latitude, producing the same things. Consequently, they get only the partial benefit of organization, because they have gone only part way in the matter of organizing. They have very little power to find unsupplied markets and less power to prevent glutted markets. The same is true of the South Texas Truck Growers Association, which does a business of about $1,500,000 a year. This latter association is largely interested in onions. This year the buyers agreed to remain out of the market a few days to force prices down. The trick worked. It would have been different if all the growers would have refused to sell until their price was paid.

The California Fruit Growers Exchange does a business of about 20,000 to 40,000 car loads a year valued as high as $20,000,000. In Florida is a similar exchange that handles an enormous quantity of fruit. Each of them work independently and each of them fight for the same market. Why not co-operate and divide the markets?

And so local organization and associations are all over the country, in a great many communities where a considerable amount of grain, livestock, fruit or vegetables are grown. But working independently, at the best, they can realize only a fraction of the benefit that would come from co-operation if they would consolidate and have one central head for directing the whole business.

All of these organizations indicate that this is the age of organization, but the complete organization and universal co-operation with the perfect results is to come out. One of the needs of the hour is to federate all the present associations.

Courts and Protection for People

INDIANA has a case. A milk inspector became convinced that the milk sold by a certain milkman was not clean as required by the pure food law. He took a sample of the milk, as the law required him to do, and had it analyzed. It was found to be filthy, and the milkman was fined for violating the law. His lawyer then made the plea that the sample analyzed had not been offered for sale as food, and, therefore, the milkman had not violated the law. The judge sustained the lawyer's argument, and declared the milkman not guilty, though the sample was taken from and was a part of the milk the accused had offered for sale that day, and was such as he was in the habit of selling every day!

Decisions thus favorable to crime, and based on the merest and most absurd technicalities, would free every criminal in the country, and make the judge, by reasoning far less absurd, a party to every crime thus shielded. The courts may be sacred things, and to make a man a judge may be to place him beyond the people's reach or entirely above criticism, but so long as violations of the law are thus shielded and the violations protected, the courts will continue to lose the confidence they ought to have among the people, but which such courts as the above do not deserve.

Consumption of Wheat vs. Production

THE consumption of wheat in the United States per capita in 1896-7, as per figures compiled by the Daily Trade Bulletin, was 3.86 bushels. It remained under four bushels until the year 1901-2, when it was given as 5.54 bushels. It has remained above 5 bushels since, reaching the highest in the year 1906-7, at 5.60 bushels and it reached the lowest in 1910-11, at 5.22 bushels.

Taking 5.5 bushels as the average per capita consumption and assuming that the population of the country is now 95,000,000, then the total consumption of wheat for the year July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, will be 522,500,000 bushels. If the latest estimate of the crop of the country, 630,000,000 bushels, proves correct, then there will be an apparent surplus this year of 37,500,000 bushels,

Europe and other countries always need some of our wheat. The least export in any year for fifteen years, was 44,000,000 bushels in 1904-5. This was out of a crop of 552,400,000 bushels. The next smallest export was 69,000,000 bushels in 1910-11, from a crop of 635,000,000 bushels. The largest quantity exported in the fifteen years was 235,000,000 bushels in 1901-2, from the largest crop we ever raised, 839,000,000 bushels. Only four years in fifteen have the exports fallen below 100,000,000 bushels. Therefore, if the present prospective yield is realized there will be an exportable surplus of only 37,500,000 bushels.

The question then naturally arises, shall this small surplus be permitted to set the price on 522,500,000 bushels that the home demand requires?

Wheat growers in the United States are protected by a duty of twenty-five cents a bushel. If this protection was given to the farmers for anything, it was to protect them in their home market. And if they don't avail themselves of the protection it is their own fault.

The visible supply is only about 20,000,000 bushels now and there is very little old wheat carried over in farmers' hands. Foreign countries can not send wheat in to supply the home market except they pay the twenty-five cent tax. Therefore, if farmers market conservatively declining prices will stop and they can easily be forced up to $1.25 and kept there.

The wheat growers must do this if it is done.

This number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING will go into nearly every community that produces winter wheat. We want the person who receives it to pass it around among the neighbors or better yet, send their subscriptions, even for three months.

We quote from a letter just received from Mr. C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kas., a director of the F. S. E., as follows:

Wheat is selling on our market today (July 16th) at 85 cents and the west has only a normal crop. The decline was brought about by the concerted action of the millers who declined to buy, except at lower prices. Wheat is 10 cents lower than two weeks ago, but flour quotations are the same. How long will producers stand this injustice. I think $1.25 for a minimum price is right. The heavy yields are published all over the country at this season of the year, but we never hear of the light yields through the newspapers. What fools we farmers be!

We also quote this from a market report:

Chicago, July 17.—Train loads of new wheat from the southwest, scurrying to market today sent quotations tumbling. The close was heavy at a loss of 1⅞ to 2¼ cents a bushel. Reports were received that one railroad had started 200 cars of new Oklahoma wheat to Chicago. * * * The predictions were made that the receipts next week will amount to a flood.

We don't know how much truth is in this report. We realize that the southwestern farmers have not had much to sell, to bring in money, for two years. So many of them will embrace the first opportunity to get some money. But such dumping won't last long and what has been dumped won't go far toward filling up the great void in mills east of the Mississippi river and which the short crops in that great section can not fill. The market will likely slump again when the spring wheat is harvested, but such periods we predict will not be as long as they were in former years.

Hold your wheat. If you can not hold all, hold what you can.

Keep $1.25 in mind and ask it and you will get it.

There are about 2,200,000 farms in the United States that grow wheat. If each one will hold seventeen bushels it would take care of the threatened surplus of 37,500,000 and make the marketing of wheat a home matter entirely. Or 375,000 farmers holding 100 bushels each will do the same.

But the world will need that wheat. So it is a matter of conservative marketing from the start, and asking the farmers' price, which should be $1.25.

To do this the price must be known and there must be concert of action. The call in this paper for a conference of farmers' associations is calculated to provide for such concert of action.

The total wheat crop of the United States in 1911 was 660,000,000. The government estmate for 1912 indicates 630,000,000 bushels.

The United States Department of Agriculture reports of crops of 1909, compared with the census reports of the crops of the same year are as follows (Department of Agriculture is first): Corn, 2,772,376,000, 2,552,190,000; wheat, 737,189,000, 683,350,000; Oats, 1,007,353,000, 1,007,129,000; barley, 170,284,000, 173,321,000; rye, 32,239,000, 29,320,000; potatoes, 376,537,000, 389,195,000.

The largest visible supply of wheat in Canada and the United States was in January, 1912, when the combined visible exceeded 120,000,000 bushels. The next largest was in December, 1894, 89,071,000 bushels. The total visible on July 6, 1912, was 41,963,000, or a decrease of about 78,000,000 000 from January to July.

MR. DOOLEY ON THE MIDDLEMAN

"Good mahrnin', Hinnessey."

"Good mahrnin' Mr. Dooley. How are yez this mahrnin'?"

"Well, I'm falin' fairly comfortable with th' ixception iv th' fact that I haven't had a square male os noy long that me false tath's beginnin' to git roosty aroun' th' idges. Ye see, th' throuble with this coonthry iv ours is that th' middlemin is sittin' aroun' loike crows on th' top iv a rail fince a-waitin' fer th' crops to git roipe an' thin whin th' farmer has shpint his toime an' hoired his hilp an' worrked his tames to th' bone, down hops th' middle mon an' he sez, sez he, 'We've raised a moighty foine crop this year an' now we'll divide it on shares. We'll make an aquil deevishun jist so I git th' most iv it. Airly in me loife I made it a point to look out fer the' middle mon, an' that's mesilf. Yer in me clutches, Mister Hayseed, an' don't ye fergit it.' "

"Is there no hilp fer it, Misther Dooley?"

"There is, Hinnessey. Over in th' Hoosier State they've arganized th' Fahrmers Society iv Equity, an' it's divil a bit iv back sass that shpalpeen iv a middle mon will be handin' back to th' fahrmer, an' I'm with this society harrt an' soul, Hinnessey. Will yez jine us?"

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers

Minimum Prices

We believe the following are fair and equitable minimum prices for the crops mentioned. We believe conditions of supply and demand are such that these prices will be paid before the next crops are produced. Certain it is that if producers will hold their crops and ask these prices they will be paid, because the world of consumers cannot get along without them. The farm price will be the minimum price less freight and a fair commission to handlers.



The minimum prices are decided by the board of directors of the Farmers Society of Equity as soon as a crop is harvested and the supply known. Later these minimum prices will be passed on by the National Convention of the Society and will be confirmed or may be changed. After that they will stand until the next crop comes. No attempt is made to name mixmum prices and there will be times when the crops will command higher prices than those named below.

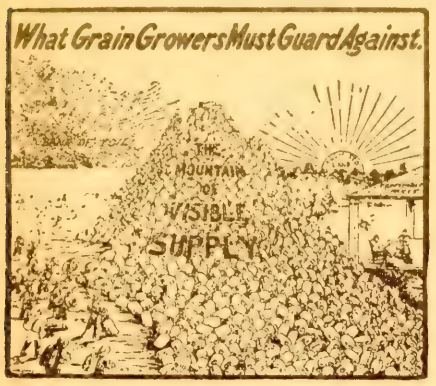
All prices below are based on Chicago unless stated to the contrary. The farm price will be the minimum price less freight and a fair commission to handlers.

WHEAT—No. 2 red	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 northern spring at Minneapolis	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white	.75
OATS—No. 2 white	.50
BARLEY—Good malting	
BUCKWHEAT—At home market	
RYE	1.00
HAY—Choice timothy	$20@22
POTATOES—Choice	
BEANS, Pea	
COTTON	.13
CATTLE—Good to choice steers at Indianapolis	$7.50@8.50
HOGS—Best heavies, 210 lbs. and upward, at Indianapolis	7.50@8.00
Common to good lights, 125 to 150 lbs.	7.00 7.50

Advice

Hold all crops that are not selling at the minimum prices or above. Market only while the prices will be paid. Watch the market and this department and stop as soon as the price declines below the minimums. Old readers know that it pays to act on our advice. We have been giving advice about prices and marketing for ten years and the mistakes have been the rare exceptions. No matter what you think of the minimum prices and our advice now, you will make more money if you respect them. Help to get this paper in the hands of all your neighbors.

THE year 1912 promises to be one of bumper crops. If the year continues to the end as it promises now the volume of crops will surpass any former year. The Department of Agriculture report issued July 10, compares the condition of crops as of July 1, this year, with the average condition of the same crops in *recent years*. The following figures tell the story. Whenever figures are



above 100 this year's crop is that much better than the *average* in recent years. When below 100 it lacks that much of being as good:

Peaches, 124; apples, 116; strawberries, 111; kaffir corn, 108; alfalfa, 107; hops, 107; pears, 106; millet, 105; broomcorn, 104; hay (all kinds), 104; spring wheat, 101; lima beans, 104; tomatoes, 104; tobacco, 103; barley, 102; sorghum, 102; cabbage, 102; flax, 102; cantaloupes, 102; hemp, 101; water melons, 101; onions, 101; peanuts, 100; sugar beets, 100; cotton, 99; potatoes, 99; sweet potatoes, 99; rye, 98; timothy, 98; rice, 98; clover hay, 97; oranges, 96; raspberries, 96; corn, 96; pastures, 94; winter wheat, 91; lemons, 91; blackberries, 90; sugar cane, 98.

If the test would be taken now many of these crops would be higher as the weather has been generally good. Particularly has the important crop, corn, improved in condition. Also we believe potatoes are in more promising condition now than one month ago. Of course, there are sections of the country where droughts prevail, but these are local and general conditions point to abundant production.

But, as is usual, when the farmer is the most successful in producing he meets the very worst marketing conditions. We have not known a season in many years when the net returns for produce to the southern farmers have been so poor. Complaints have come from every section and on every crop so far marketed. And as harvesting moves to the middle belt and the northern states the same blight blasts the farmers' hope for a liberal profit. The complaint comes from the organized and unorganized producers about the same. The only silver lining we can see in this pall that hangs over agriculture is the hope that the sting of disappointments will arouse the producers everywhere to organize and federate and establish the Equity Marketing System before another year's crops come.

All grain visibles decreased since our last report. The decrease for wheat is over 3,000,000 bushels, compared with an increase of nearly 4,000,000 bushels in the corresponding period last year. Notwithstanding that the visible supply was the largest for many years, a few months ago it is now a very moderate amount and almost 10,000,000 bushels less than a year before. Outside of some extraordinary occurrence we do not look for the usual amount of dumping, but price will hardly advance much until a month or two after the spring wheat harvest.

The price of wheat declined about 10 cents since our report of two weeks ago. Corn is unchanged at Chicago, declined 2 cents at St. Louis, is about 2 cents higher in Kansas City, 3 cents higher in Cincinnati, and 2 cents lower in New York. Oats are about 5 cents higher than two weeks before. Wheat is 10 to 12 cents higher than a year before, corn about 10 cents higher and oats about 12 to 14 cents higher. The speculators threaten to put wheat down to 96 cents in September; corn to 57¼ cents by next May and oats to 33½ cents in September.

In Minimum Prices list we have placed spring wheat at $1.25, basis Minneapolis; oats, 50 cents, basis Chicago; rye, $1 at Chicago.

Cotton has reached and slightly passed the Minimum Price of 13 cents at New York, but we want to see the grower get this price for middlings cotton.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supplies of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on July 13, 1912, with comparisons are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X indicates increase.)

	July 13 1912. Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels
WHEAT	22,643,000	—3,078,000
CORN	7,942,000	—1,889,000
OATS	3,451,000	—1,029,000
BARLEY	519,000	— 177,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date, July 13, was 16,271,000 bushels. This is 2,096,000 bushels less than two weeks before, and 6,380,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats on the same date was 5,396,000 bushels. This is 14,900 bushels less than two weeks before and 175,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on July 22, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

WHEAT, No. 2, RED

	July 22	2 Wks. before	A Yr. before
Chicago	97½@99	1.05½@1.08	86
St. Louis	...98 @1.00	1.13 @1.13½	83
Kansas City	.93 @94	1.02 @1.04	83
Cincinnati	...1.06 @1.09	1.12 @1.14	84
New York	....1.05@1.07	1.14½@1.15¾	

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.04⅝; No. 1 northern, $1.04⅛. A year before, 98¾c and 96½@98¼c respectively.

CORN, No. 2 WHITE

Chicago	....75½@76	75 @75½	66
St. Louis	... 77	79½	65
Kansas City	79 @80	77½@78	65
Cincinnati	....81 @82	78 @79	66
New York	.. 77¾	80	

OATS, No. 2 WHITE

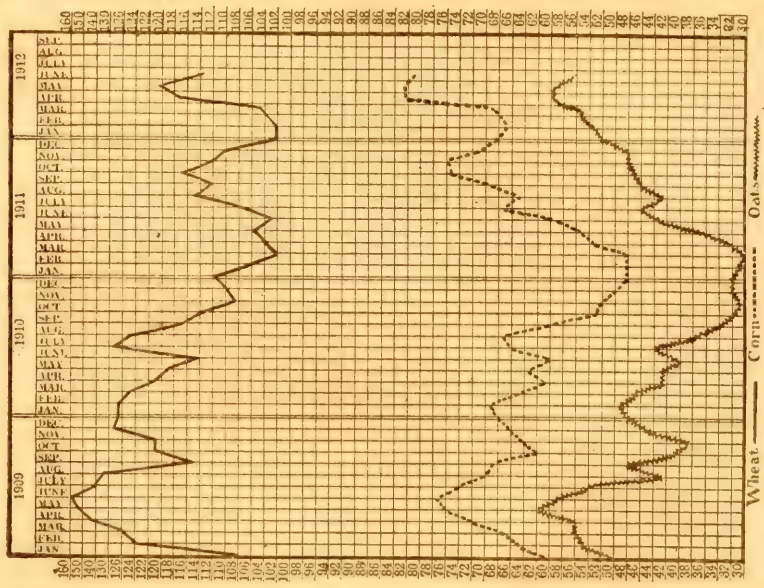
Chicago	.....53½@54	48 @48¾	40
St. Louis	... 54	50 @51	40
Kansas City	45½@46	47½@48¼	42
Cincinnati	...56 @57	51 ¾51½	40
New York	.. 59	52	

Future Grain Prices

WHEAT—July, 96c; September, 92½c; December, 95⅛c; May, 99⅝c. Two weeks before, $1.04¼, 99⅝c, and $1.00¾, respectively.

CORN—July, 68⅛c; September, 64c; December, 56⅛c; May, 57⅛c. Two weeks before, 69¾c; 67c; 57⅝c and 58½c, respectively.

OATS—July, 44c; September, 33½c; December, 34⅜c; May, 37⅛c. Two weeks before, 40¾c, 36c, 37¼c and 39¾c respectively.



This chart shows the highest monthly cash price for the three leading grains at Chicago, for a period, 1909 to June, 1912, inclusive. Notice how the prices follow each other up and down, displaying a remarkable sympathy for each other. The figures on right and left margins are prices in cents. This chart will be continued.

Cotton

New York, July 22.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling uplands, 12.80c; middling gulf, 13.05c. The price is 65c a cwt. higher. It is only 80c a cwt. lower than a year before.

NOTE—Cotton of the 1911 crop has also reached the F. S. E. minimum price—13 cents. This leaves wheat as the sole exception and it reached within 2 cents of the minimum.

Live Stock

Indianapolis, July 22, 1912.

CATTLE—Range of day's paying prices for steers	$5.50@8.75
Good to choice steers, 1,300 lbs. and upward, quoted	8.15@9.00
HOGS—Range of days paying prices	7.00@8.00
Best heavies, 310 lbs and up	7.90@8.00
Common to choice lights	7.60@7.95

The prices of cattle are about the same as two weeks before. They are about $2 a cwt. higher than a year before. The prices of hogs are about 25c a cwt. higher than two weeks before and $1.10 per cwt. higher than a year before.

Chicago Produce Market

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets.

We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparison.

Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels	Change same period last year Bu.
— 9,491,000	X 8,722,000	X 3,975,000
— 5,264,000	— 976,000	— 978,000
—10,263,000	—2,721,000	—2,694,000
— 350,000	—1,186,000	X 32,000

NEW POTATOES—Although receipts were larger, being reported at 60 cars, market had a good steady undertone, and a brisk business was consummated at last week's closing prices. Arrivals consisted chiefly of Kansas and Missouri Early Ohios and Cobblers, and some Minnesota Ohios. Good, sound, clean, large potatoes sold readily. The small, dirty or common offerings were slow and had to go at the usual discount.

Sales reported were: Kaw Valley Early Ohios and Cobblers—3 cars at 73c; 10 cars at 75c, 4 cars at 76c, 3 cars at 77c. Oklahomas—2 cars at 62c, 2 cars at 65c. Minnesotas—1 car at 75c.

Barrels, Virginia, Cobblers, stave barrels	$2.75@3.00
Per bushel, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri, Early Ohios, in sacks, depending on quality	70@ .80
Tennessee Cobblers	.80@ .85

The price is about the same as two weeks before and about 75c a bushel lower than a year before.

BEANS—An easy feeling prevails. The business doing does not seem to be important. No one has much to say about market. No change quoted. Prices are as below:

Pea Beans—	
Hand-picked, choice, dry	$2.85 @2.88
Prime	2.75 @....
Mediums nominally about same as pea beans.	
Red Kidneys, dry, choice	$2.50 @2.60
White Kidney	2.75 @2.85
Brown Swedish, long	2.40 @2.50
Round	2.50 @2.60
Limas, per 100 lbs.	5.87½@....

The price is 5c a bushel lower on pea beans, 40 cents lower on Red Kidneys, 10 cents lower on White Kidneys and Brown Swedish and 12 cents lower on Limas.

HAY—Receipts, 599 tons; Good timothy hay firm. Demand good and offerings small. Low grades quiet. Choice new Kansas prairie hay in light supply and demand good. Old hay dull.

Choice Timothy Hay	$23.50@24.50
No. 1 Timothy	20.00@22.00
No. 2 Timothy	17.00@18.00
No. 3 Timothy	12.00@13.00
Kansas and Oklahoma Prairie, choice	13.00@14.00

The price of timothy hay is $3.50 a ton higher than two weeks before, prairie hay is unchanged.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $10.50@11.00. Oat straw at $8.50@9.00. Wheat straw at $8.

Oats straw is 50 cents a ton lower and other kinds unchanged from two weeks before.

BROOMCORN—What business there is being done is at former prices, but it is so quiet at trade as not to be important.

Per ton, Illinois Corn	$60.00@110.00
Oklahoma	60.00@100.00

St. Louis—Good brush in steady demand, firm and in light supply; but market very quiet a trade as not to be important. Quote in car lots on track at $75@100 a ton for common to $150@160 for choice.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This Week Cases	Last Week Cases	Last Year Cases
Monday	13,280	14,061	11,474

The market is holding up well, and quotations remain unchanged.

The demand continues good, and buyers are bidding strongly for all desirable stock. Good eggs—that is, northern—are taken up closely, but there is more or less poor stock around, which is slow at irregular prices depending on the quality. The right kind of stock sells, and is going into consumptive channels.

The following quotations were established by the Butter and Egg Board:

Miscellaneous lots, cases returned—eggs which will not grade—15@16c, depending on quality.

Ordinary Firsts quotable at 16c.

"Firsts" quotably 17½c per dozen.

Checks quotably 12½@13½c per dozen.

Dirties quotably 14@14½c per dozen.

The price is the same as two weeks before.

Vegetables

Beets in moderate demand and steady.

Cauliflower—In good supply. Quality varies and prices cover a wide range.

Cabbage—Fair sale. Supply ample and market easy.

Carrots—Freely offered. Demand fair.

Celery—Receipts lighter today, but there were 200 cases in and some left from last week. Quiet and unchanged.

Cucumbers—Southern are not suited to best trade, and are quiet and easy. Fine home-grown hold steady.

Egg Plant—Supply ample. Demand quiet.

Green Onions—Home-grown plentiful.

Green Peas—Home-grown about through coming. Some eastern received, not fine yet fair sale.

Lettuce—Fine stock salable and steady. Burnt, wilted or stale, dull.

Onions—An ample supply and ruling quiet. Texas trade nearly over.

Radishes—In small supply and firm.

Spinach—Fair sale and steady when nice.

Sweet Corn—Fair receipts from Illinois and Indiana.

Squash—Must be nice to sell.

String Beans—Market supplied with home-grown. Former prices prevail.

Tomatoes—Market steady for all of good quality. Supply ample, but arrivals not heavy. Still some scarred and soft coming, which the best trade can not use.

Turnips—Nice, clean stock salable and steady.

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BROADCAST FERTILIZER AND LIME SOWERS

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The Two-Horse Buckeye is made in 8 and 10 foot widths. Width of One-Horse Buckeye is 5 feet. These machines have a wide range of quantity—from 75 to 3000 quarts per acre.

ABSOLUTE FORCE FEED SOWS VERY EVENLY

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Absolutely Guaranteed to do ALL claimed for it. Insist on seeing it at your local dealer's. Send for Buckeye Lime Sower folder.

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A FULL ROLL—50c

108 Square Feet of Brand New Strictly High Grade RUBBER or FLINT COATED *ROOFING*

One-ply -	$0.50
Two-ply -	.65
Three-ply	.80

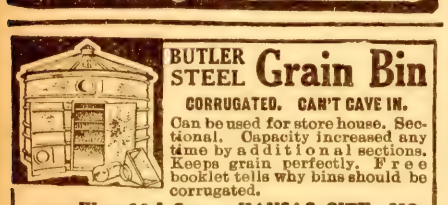
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Guaranteed **Ensilage Cutter BLIZZARD**

Sold on merit backed by 38 years' success. Proved strongest, most durable, smoothest running. Cuts green or dry feed and elevates any height. Knives adjustable at any time. Perfected construction throughout. Mounted or unmounted. Ask for free book, "Why Silage Pays."

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Can be used for store house. Sectional. Capacity increased any time by additional sections. Keeps grain perfectly. Free booklet tells why bins should be corrugated.

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CORN HARVESTER with binder Attachment cuts and throws in piles on harvester or winrow. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a corn Binder. Sold in every state. Price $20.00. W. H. BUXTON, of Johnstown, Ohio, writes: "The Harvester has proven all you claim for it; the Harvester saved me over $25.00 in labor last year's corn cutting. I cut over 500 shocks; will make 4 bushels corn to a shock." Testimonials and catalog free showing pictures of harvester. Address **NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., SALINA, KAN.**

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With Rubber Tires, $18.45. Your Wheels Rerubbered, $10.30. I make wheels ¾ to 4 in. tread. Tops, $6.50; Shafts, $2.10; Repair Wheels, $5.95; Axles $2.25; Wagon Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog U.
SPLIT HICKORY WHEEL CO., 516 F St., Cincinnati, Ohio

LIME For the soil and how to use it. Book let of full information free. Soil Lime manufactured by
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SAY: "UP-TO-DATE DID IT," When Writing to Advertisers

World's Production and American Prices

IT HAS been a frequent saying with us that the world needs all the crops produced and not only part of them; and if it can not buy them at prices of its making it will pay the prices the producers ask.

The following figures by the Department of Agriculture, in Circular No. 29—Foreign Crop Summary—shows how uniform the world's chief grain crops are:

Here is a range in prices, in ten years, of 66⅞c to $1.60, or 240 per cent., while the greatest change in the world's supply in ten years was only 3.5 per cent. Notwithstanding this, some people claim the price was based entirely on supply and demand.

In view of the remarkable uniformity of the yield the matter of demand becomes one of great moment. We see from the United States Department of Agriculture reports that the

Worlds Crop of	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
CORN	3,420,180,000	5,008,822,000	3,557,152,000	4,027,110,000	*3,013,358,000
WHEAT	3,133,967,000	3,181,548,000	3,584,793,000	3,572,084,000	3,513,155,000
OATS	3,603,896,000	3,603,798,000	4,379,287,000	4,214,727,000	3,820,670,000
BARLEY	1,271,237,000	1,264,803,000	1,477,502,000	1,383,192,000	1,380,023,000
RYE	1,538,778,000	1,589,299,000	1,742,466,000	1,608,937,000	1,578,275,000
Total of all Crops	12,968,058,000	14,648,270,000	14,741,200,000	14,806,200,000	*13,305,481,000

*Returns incomplete.

Take any one of the crops and it will be noted that there are no very violent fluctuations year by year. The adverse conditions that cause short crops on some parts of the globe are offset by favorable conditions elsewhere. The greatest difference noted is the corn crop of 1908, which is about a billion bushels greater than any other year considered. Yet the other crops that year were short enough to maintain about the average total.

But our present purpose is to prove particularly that there is very little fluctuation in the world's production of bread grain—wheat and rye. If we can show this beyond a reasonable doubt, and with the knowledge that every bit has been needed and consumed in the past, then every wheat grower in the United States should be brave enough to hold his wheat until the demand seeks it and there is nothing more certain than that he will get his price. We don't mean that one wheat grower can have much power, but there are hundreds of thousands of them that will hold, and we hope to get other hundreds of thousands to hold, for the definite price of $1.25 set by the Farmers Society of Equity. This great army of farmers will control an enormous quantity of the 1912 wheat. This quantity, held off of the market, will make a shortage by and by that will force the market up to the asking price. If the people who get this paper will circulate it amongst their neighbors after reading it, or better yet, get them to subscribe, a condition can be produced very soon to compel the minimum price. It is all a matter of controling the wheat in first hands, or in storage, but still the property of the first owners. Farmers can corner wheat better than any other set of people in the world.

Following is the world's total production of bread grain, wheat and rye, from the Department of Agriculture reports, 1902 to 1911:

Year	Wheat and Rye	Year	Wheat and Rye
1902	4,737,961,000	1907	4,672,745,000
1903	4,846,844,000	1908	4,670,847,000
1904	4,886,729,000	1909	5,327,259,000
1905	4,814,946,000	1910	4,181.021,000
1906	4,863,114,000	1911	5,091,430,000

We want to call particular attention to the fact that the difference between the greatest world's bread grain yield and the smallest in these ten years is only 146,238,000 bushels. This is less than the difference that we often have in our own wheat crop in two consecutive years. It is a difference that is positively inconsiderable when considered on a world's basis. Such a difference can not by any possible argument be made to justify the fluctuations in wheat in the past ten years. For instance, the lowest and highest prices of wheat in Chicago for the years were as follows:

1902, 66⅞-95c; 1903, 70¾-93c; 1904, 81¼-$1.22; 1905, 82½c-$1.24; 1906, 72½-94c; 1907, 71c-$1.22; 1908, 84½c-$1.11; 1909, 99¼c-$1.60; 1910, 90c-$1.29½; 1911, 83¼c-$1.17.

world's yield of bread grain has remained practically stationary for ten years. In that time the population of bread consuming countries has increased enormously. Therefore, it follows that each year it becomes a less difficult problem for wheat farmers to secure profitable prices. It really is not important whether this country produces a surplus of wheat or not, or how large or small the surplus is, as far as getting the farmers' own price is concerned. But as we said, it is a matter of pricing the stuff by the producers themselves and controlling the marketing. The producers of wheat in the U. S. can afford to ignore the foreign markets while Russian and Argentinia farmers are marketing. Let them have the first market and rest in the knowledge that after their marketing is done the surplus of this country will be needed. Also remember that the home markets are protected to American farmers by a duty as it is to American manufacturers. And that our own country will consume over 500,000,000 bushels of this year's wheat while there can not be more than about 37,000,000 bu. for export. Is it not much more important then to get a good price from the home market than from the foreign market? To illustrate: The home market ought to pay at least $1.25 a bushel for wheat to be on a par with the prices charged for the machines and supplies used on the farms. This we consider a fair AMERICAN basis. 500,000,000 bushels of wheat at $1,25 will give the producers $625,000,000. But the Russian and Argentina farmers, because of living cheaper, and less expense in production, are willing to raise wheat on a basis that means about eighty cents a bushel here. Therefore, if our farmers look to Europe to make the price for our wheat, because there is a small surplus, they may expect to get about $400,000,000 for the wheat used by the home demand, or a loss of $225,000,000. The 37,000,000 bushels would better be fed to hogs than to permit it to occasion such a loss.

Keep the tremendous home market always in mind.

Make the home market pay you an American price.

Since you have tariff protection make it work for you as manufacturers have done.

And remember, the world must have every bushel of wheat raised and when it can't buy any more at its price, it will pay your price.

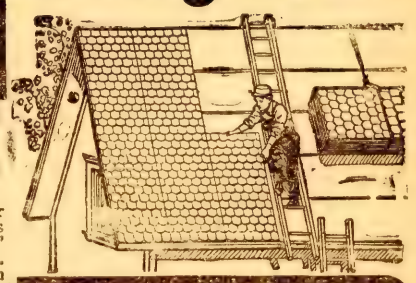
We would like to see all the farmers' grain and elevator associations all over the country federate at once to bring system into the marketing of grain. The call that the Farmers Society of Equity has made for a conference of associations is the first step. See the "Call" elsewhere in this number and do your part.

The Whole Mess

A lady wrote a note ordering "two salmon, a dozen whiting, a dozen fresh herrings, some flounders, and if you have them you may add a lobster."

The next day she received a letter which read: "Send me another dime and I will send you the fisherman."

Roof That Building With STEEL Shingles!



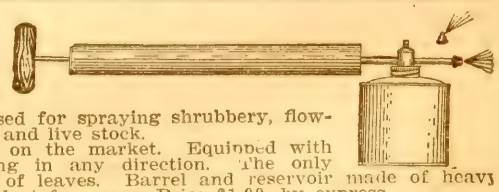
Don't even **think** of putting costly **wood-shingles** or commonplace **composition roofing** on your buildings till you've investigated the famous Edwards "Reo" Steel Shingles, now used on 100,000 houses and barns. "Reo" Steel Shingles are not only easier to put on but they **last 5 times as long as any other roof.** YET THEY DON'T COST A PENNY MORE! "Reo" Steel shingles require **no painting;** won't **rot,** won't **rust,** won't **leak,** won't **burn.** Guaranteed against lightning by our $10,000 Guarantee Bond.

Edwards "REO" STEEL Shingles

are ready to nail right onto sheathing or old roof. Your hands and a hammer only tools needed. They come in large sheets 24 inches wide, 5 feet to 12 feet long. Genuine Open-Hearth Steel, made absolutely rust-proof by world-famous Edwards "Tightcote" Process (explained in catalog). Our patent Interlocking Device covers nails and makes perfect joint, unaffected by heat or cold. "Reo" Steel Shingles make the finest looking, most durable roof in the world, **bar none**—a roof that NEVER NEEDS REPAIRS. **Sold** at lowest prices, **direct** from factory, all freight prepaid. Don't buy roofing material till you know more about these "Reo" Steel Shingles. Write for new, big, free Catalog 891, and Lowest Prices. Send dimensions of building and let us quote you price delivered to your railroad station.

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(80) Largest Makers of Sheet Steel Building Material in the World

Compressed Air SPRAYER



The ideal sprayer. Can not be surpassed for spraying shrubbery, flowers, vegetables, chicken and hog houses and live stock. The latest and most compact sprayer on the market. Equipped with two brass nozzles, permitting spraying in any direction. The only sprayer that sprays on the underside of leaves. Barrel and reservoir made of heavy tin, tubes and nozzles all brass. Will last for years. Price $1.00, by express.

Special On the first 1-gallon order for FLY FUMA, the best remedy for keeping flies off stock, etc., at $1.00, this sprayer will be included for 50c extra

O. K. SEED STORE Dept. A **INDIANAPOLIS, IND**



Eleven Jeweled

Genuine eleven jeweled Railroad watch, worth $15 to anyone who requires an absolutely reliable timekeeper and a watch that will last a lifetime. Locomotive on dial, stamped and guaranteed eleven jewels, breguet hairspring, patent regulator, quick train. Fitted in heavy or medium weight solid ore-silver dustproof screwcase, both case and works absolutely guaranteed for 20 years. To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our great catalogue of Elgin watches we will send this elegant watch to any address by mail postpaid for **ONLY $3.75.** Send this advertisement with $3.75 and watch will be sent to you by return mail post paid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send $3.75 today. Address **R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.**

Fertilizer Facts Worth Knowing

The three main plant foods are ammonia or nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

The use of complete fertilizer involves a waste in all cases where the soil already contains enough of any of the elements of plant food. This suggests the importance of knowing your soils. This can be determined by a series of tests with complete fertilizers and incomplete ones. It may generally be accepted that soil that has received liberally of barnyard manure, or crops, particularly clover, turned under, and if it produces a large growth of straw and fodder but light yields of grain it needs phosphoric acid, the cheapest of the three chief fertilizer elements.

The same plant food that will produce 30 bushels of wheat is sufficient to produce 165 bushels of potatoes or other vegetables in proportion, or several hundred bushels of fruit. Where there is a scant supply of fertilizer it is well to know this so it may be used to the best advantage. Thirty bushels of wheat is worth , we will say, $30, but 165 bushels of potatoes might sell for $80 or more, and the vegetables or fruit might sell for a couple of hundred dollars.

For early crops use highly available fertilizers—well rotted manure, available phosphoric acid and nitrogen. These can be taken by the plants freely as long as the ground is moist. If for trees, grape vines, shrubs, permanent pastures, etc., the slower acting bone fertilizers are recommended. They should be put on more liberally, though because they become available slowly, by the action of the moisture in the soil and besides they are intended to give benefits for years.

Phosphoric acid, as referred to in fertilizers, is South Carolina rock (the rock is found in other southern states also), treated with sulphuric acid to make it available. It is also called phosphates and superphosphates. Nitrogen corresponds with nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia. Potash to sulphate of potash and muriate of potash. Common saltpeter is a combination of nitrogen and potash. Bone meal furnishes nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Barnyard manure is a complete fertilizer having ammonia potash and phosphoric acid in varying percentages.

If plants come up with a rich, dark green color and grow luxuriantly we may conclude that the soil has enough nitrogen. If they are sickly and yellow, with good weather conditions, it is a sign that nitrogen is needed. If potatoes grow large tops and scant tubers, it indicates enough nitrogen but deficiency of potash. Plenty of straw or stalk and light grain yield betrays presence of nitrogen in sufficient quantity but a deficiency of phosphoric acid. We feel safe in saying that three-fourths of the land put in wheat this season should have 200 to 300 pounds of phosphate per acre and it would show astonishing results next harvest in earliness of maturity, soundness of grain and increased yield.

It is estimated that the weight of one acre of dry soil, one foot deep, is 4,000,000 pounds. If the soil is rich it will contain approximately 20,000 pounds of nitrogen, 12,000 pounds of potash and 6,000 pounds of phosphoric acid. The price of the acre of land may be from $100 to $200, but if we were to purchase the amount of plant food above, the cost, at market price, would be about $2,000. Such soil is a better purchase at $200 than $10 to $20 an acre for soil exhausted of its store of plant food.

The approximate amount of plant food contained in a ton of average barn yard manure is 8 to 12 pounds nitrogen, 7 to 10 pounds potash and 4 to 9 pounds phosphoric acid. At the market price of the three substances a ton of barnyard manure would be valued at about $2.50. In other words you can buy as much plant food in commercial fertilizers for $2.50. But the manure has a value that commercial fertilizers have not, and which is extremely important. We refer to the humus it puts in the soil and its effect in keeping the soil in good mechanical condition. Soils would soon lose in their productiveness if coarse crops or manure was not turned under, but commercial fertilizers only depended on to supply the plant food.

A ton of fresh horse or cow manure is worth (valuing only the plant food) about $2.50. If left in a pile exposed to weather for six months it will be worth only $1.90. A ton of poultry droppings is worth about $5; a ton of unleached hardwood ashes about $10.00; leached ashes about $3.50 a ton; Canada wood ashes, as a advertised and sold, about $9.50 a ton; coal ashes about 50 cents a ton; cotton seed hull ashes, about $43.50 a ton; cotton seed meal, $23.25 a ton; dry ground fish, about $40 a ton.

Manufacturers are required by law in nearly all states to print an analysis of the fertilizer on each bag or other container. Usually fertilizers come fully up to the guaranteed analysis. But it is a good plan to always scrutinize the analysis closely. It will in time prove to be a good education as you note the results from different brands and grades. Always keep in mind that any percentage figures covering "insoluable" or "unavailable" material does not count much in the value because the plants can not use it.

A fertilizer for wheat should always contain 8 to 12 per cent. of available phosphoric acid. Perhaps in 90 fields out of 100 the other substances, nitrogen and potash, may be waived as barnyard manure, clover roots and crops turned under have kept enough of them in the soil

Our readers should refer to our advertising columns for firms that manufacture fertilizers. Correspond with them and learn how comparatively inexpensive it is to apply the needed fertilizer to the wheat crop. Several farmers should join together and buy a carload.

It is as poor policy to attempt to grow any kind of crop without giving it food to feed upon as it is to grow stock on simply a sustaining basis. The results will be very unsatisfactory. Good fertilizers properly used should be considered as an investment. If the season is one of normal moisture the money will be back to your pocket book with the first crop and pay future dividends. But if it is a dry season it may not return till the next crop. Moisture is always necessary to make plant food available.

Fruit and Produce News

The annual convention of the International Apple Shippers Association will be held in the Sherman House, Chicago, August 7th to 9th. The membership is now 493. The 1912 apple crop is estimated at 60,000,000 bbls. against about half this (31,000,000 barrels) last year. These are the principal *shippers* of apples and they find that it pays to get together from all over the country and foreign countries once a year. Wonder what might happen if the *growers* from all over the country would get together Are growers content to leave the matter of marketing 29,000,000 extra barrels of apples, which they will own first, to this group of less than 500 shippers? The "Call" for a conference of producers, issued by the Farmers Society of Equity, if responded to by orchardists, will answer in the negative.

A great many poor peaches have been sent to market. Rains and hot weather were largely responsible. Not only do these sell at low prices, often not netting expenses, but they pull the price down on good stock. As a general proposition it does not pay to ship poor stuff. Use it at home or let it spoil there.

Mr. Practical experience composed a song and had it printed in the Produce News. Local and district shipping associations should sing it to the time of "Marching Through Georgia:"

It's our system makes them stronger down through Georgia way,
As the Round the Globe Exchange keeps getting such big pay;
Peaches sell for cost of crate, in carlots every day,
While we keep wiring through Georgia.

Chorus:

Good boys! good boys! just ship them right along.
Don't wait! till late! and have them all go wrong.
Just move them to the Round the Globe, we'll sell them for a song,
That's our system all through Georgia!

On July 8 the East Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange, according to reports, received for distribution and marketing 224 carloads of produce.

The fruit shippers of the Traverse City (Michigan) district have formed the Grand Traverse Fruit Commission to bring about better harvesting, packing, shipping and marketing in general. The new association proposes to build a large cold storage warehouse.

DEEP TILLAGE A GREAT AID

Nearly a century and a half ago "Poor Richard" said:

Then plow deep while sluggards sleep
And you will have corn to sell and keep.

This advice is as good for wheat growers as for corn growers. To carry out the idea in Poor Richard's time was a difficult task, however, compared with the present time. Then the plows had wooden mouldboards. These were usually made from trees that had winding or twisted grain, the grain of the wood in the mouldboard running the same way as the movement of the ground over it. Deep plowing as we mean today, was impossible with such an implement. But deep plowing was not as necessary then as now. At that time the soil was new and to tickle it brought forth a smiling harvest.

But the surface soil has been so exhausted of plant food that the average acre yields of grain, potatoes and cotton have been about stationary for years, while the population is increasing at a wonderful rate. So Poor Richard's advice is more to the point now than when it was first given. The ground must be plowed deeper to bring up the fertility to increase the crops. It is clear that this is necessary and, as usual, necessity becomes the mother of invention, and we have the Spaulding Deep Tilling Machine. There are many evidencec that deep tilling of the soil with this new machine is bringing remarkable increases.

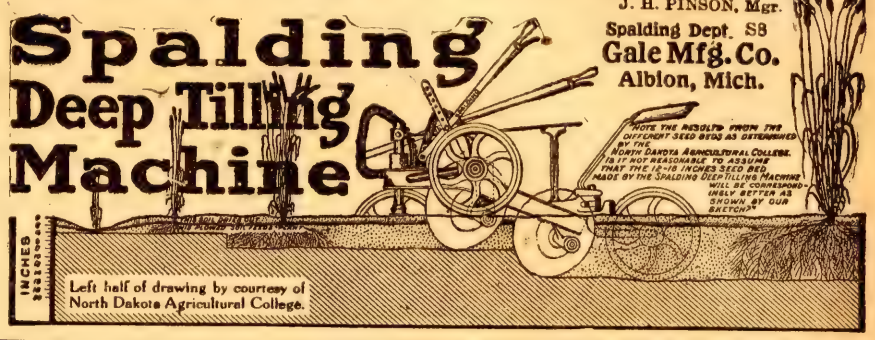
See is this number the advertisement headed "The Deep Tilling Results from a Thousand Farms."

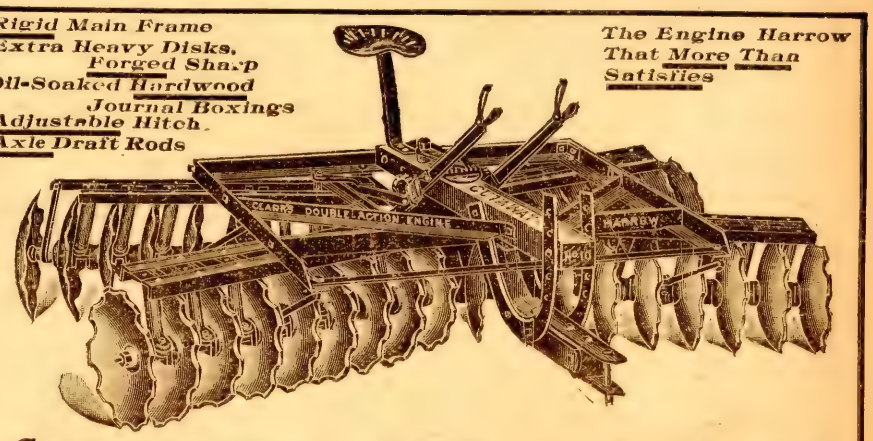
The Deep-Tilling Results From a Thousand Farms!

The amazing results of Spalding Deep Tilling is all crystallized in our book called "The Bulletin." Send a postal for it. We'll send you also a catalog describing the Spalding Deep-Tilling Machine. No other machine of any kind ever did what the Spalding does. **It tills from 12 to 16 inches deep! It pulverizes and mixes the soil to perfection!** And it does all these things in the one operation of passing once over the ground. It leaves a deep, fertile seedbed, like a **spaded garden.** This seedbed stores the winter rains and holds them throughout the worst droughts known. Hundreds of Spalding owners have raised bumper crops in their deep-tilled fields while shallow-plowed crops grown by neighbors have burned. We have hundreds of letters from users to show you—quoting figures and facts. We'll send letters from people in your state who own the same kind of farms as yours. Learn what they say. Cut out this ad as a memo to write us today.

Geiger, Ala., January 9, 1911.
Dear Sirs: Replying to your letter of the 4th inst., beg to state that most of the land plowed with the Deep-Tilling Machine for the year 1910 was planted in corn. The yield on this was very fine, more than double what it had been heretofore. We had one small patch of cotton on this land, and it did extremely well, making an average of a bale to the acre for seven acres, without fertilizer.

Yours very truly,
PINSON & GEIGER,
J. H. PINSON, Mgr.

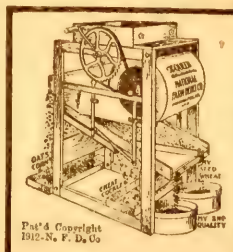




CUTAWAY Double Action Engine Harrow

This CUTAWAY DOUBLE ACTION ENGINE HARROW is built on the same general design as the CUTAWAY D. A. horse machine—the one that made double action harrows famous. It is built very strong throughout. The standards are extra heavy, and the disks are extra heavy cutlery steel, *forged* sharp. Special axle draft rods distribute the draft evenly, so that there is a perfect balance. All four gangs are compactly attached to one *rigid* main frame, which feature is absolutely necessary to successful double action harrows. The journal boxings are oil-soaked *hardwood*. They outwear metal and give less friction. The hitch is adjustable to any engine so that the line of draft is always perfect. Write today for catalog. "Intensive Cultivation."

CUTAWAY HARROW CO. **984 Main St., Higganum, Conn.**
Makers of the original double action harrows



Mr. Farmer

The QUEEN SEED SEPARATOR separates 243 kinds of noxious seeds and domestic seeds. It is the best GRAIN AND SEED CLEANER AND SEPARATOR MADE and we can prove it.

It Is FOUR MILLS In One

It makes any mixture of Clover and BUCKHORN 99 per cent pure. Sold on trial and GUARANTEED to do all we claim for it or no sale. Write for our Book of Indorsements. Prof. A. T. Wiancko, Chief in Soils and Crops, PURDUE UNIVERSITY, says, "The QUEEN Seed Separator will make the farmers more money than any machine on the farm." Agents have made $150 in a week. Do not sow a Grain of Wheat or anything else until it is Separated, Cleaned and Graded by the QUEEN.

SPECIAL LOW PRICE TO ONE FARMER IN EVERY TOWNSHIP
in your State, and a Commission. Write today. Give County and township.

NATIONAL FARM DEVICE CO., **Indianapolis, Ind.**



My Chatham Mill

Grain Grader and Cleaner

Loaned free for 30 days—no money down—freight prepaid—cash or credit. It grades, cleans and separates wheat, oats, corn, barley, flax, clover, timothy, etc. Takes cockle, wild oats, tame oats, smut, etc., from seed wheat; any mixture from flax. Sorts corn for drop planter. Rids clover of buckhorn. Takes out all dust, dirt, chaff and noxious weeds from timothy. Removes foul weed seed and all the damaged, shrunken, cracked or feeble kernels from any grain. Handles up to 80 bushels per hour. Gas power or hand power. Easiest running mill on earth. Over 250,000 in use in U. S. and Canada. Postal brings low-price-buy-on-time proposition and latest Catalog. I will loan 500 machines, "first come, first served." Write today if you want to be one of the lucky 500. Ask for Booklet 3108 (39)

FREE! LOAN! **Cash or On Time**



THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY, Detroit, Kansas City, Minneapolis

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Harvest Your Entire Corn Crop This Year

WHY be satisfied with only sixty to sixty-five per cent of the total value of your corn crop when it is easier, cheaper and much more profitable to harvest it all? An I H C corn binder increases your corn profits by saving the hard work and unnecessary expense of the old-fashioned hand cutting.

Of the one hundred per cent value of your corn crop about sixty-five per cent is in the ears, and the other thirty-five per cent in the stalks and leaves. Unless the corn is harvested at the right time most of the feeding value of the stalks is lost. By the old method of cutting with a corn knife, the harvest generally takes so long that the nutrition is entirely gone from the stalks before they can be harvested for fodder. With an

I H C Corn Binder

Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, or Osborne, cutting at least five acres a day, the harvest can be completed while the stalks are yet full of nutritious juices. The result of this quicker harvesting is a plentiful supply of palatable food for the stock, food which is nearly as good for the horses and cattle, and which they eat as readily as they do timothy hay. Your hay, which has a good market value, can then be baled and sold at a good profit.

Nor is this all of the saving effected by a corn binder. In harvesting five or more acres of corn a day it does the work of four or five extra men, whose wages you save, to say nothing of the cost of their food and the work of the women in preparing it. The use of an I H C corn binder lightens the work and saves money at the same time.

An I H C corn binder is a desirable machine for a corn grower to use because it will handle short or tall corn with equal facility, and will pick up and bind corn that is down and tangled. Corn is hard to cut, but I H C binders are made so strongly that they will do this work year after year. Because they are so durable, and because they effect such pronounced savings, they are very profitable machines to buy.

An I H C Husker and Shredder

Deering, McCormick or Plano will save you more than half the time of husking, and besides will shred the stalks so completely that the stock relish the stover for fodder.

The I H C local dealer will show you an I H C corn binder, and will tell you the advantages of I H C huskers and shredders, shellers and the whole line of I H C corn machines. For catalogues and full information see him, or, write

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago U S A

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizers, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U S A

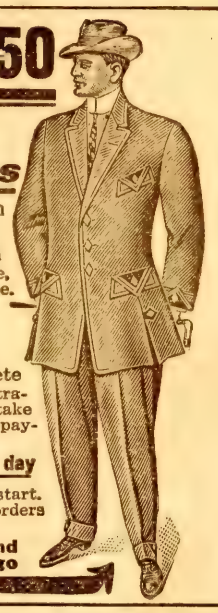


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SUIT MADE TO ORDER

Linings Guaranteed for 2 Years

Made to your individual measure from any selection of cloth, in any style and guaranteed to fit perfectly.

Our suits are made by the only system in the world, which insures perfect fit, and are not approached in price, variety of style, quality of materials, trimmings and workmanship by any other house. We save you half on any clothes you buy.



Startling Agency Offer

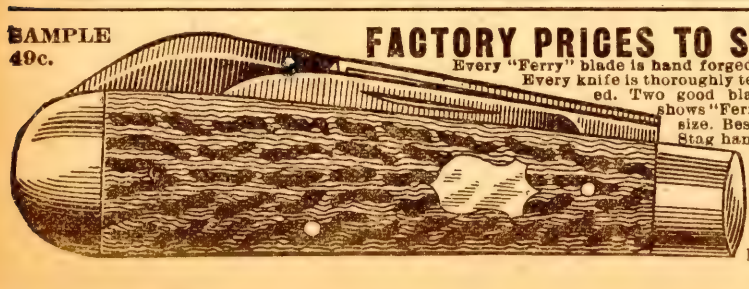
WRITE US and we will send you absolutely free, complete sample outfit, and large selection of cloth samples, latest fashion illustrations, order blanks, tape measure, complete instructions how to take measurements. We will show you how easy it is to get into a well paying business.

Hundreds of our agents are making from $5.00 to $15.00 per day

You need no money or experience—we furnish you everything to start. You can make good money using spare time only. Profit on two orders will pay for your own suit.

The Capitol Tailors Dept. 354, Monroe and Market Streets, Chicago

SAMPLE 49c.



FACTORY PRICES TO START YOU

Every "Ferry" blade is hand forged from razor steel. Every knife is thoroughly tested and warranted. Two good blades. Illustration shows "Ferry's Special" exact size. Best all 'round knife. Stag handle, strong, durable. We will send one of these 75c knives at special price 49c, postpaid, 5 for $2.10.

S.E. Ferry, Dept. A Indianapolis, Ind.

Department

Devoted to organization, marketing Southern crops and other topics of particular interest to producers of the South
By H. J. BLANCHARD, Summerdale, Ala.

To Get Acquainted

Any good paper is a friend of the reader or the subscriber, and UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the farmers' best friend because it does the most for him. A good friend criticises or praises as the case may require; he advises when advice is needed, he praises when praise is due and sympathizes when one needs sympathy. All this UP-TO-DATE FARMING does and wants to do for the farmer, or others who may want to take advantage of the different subjects in its columns.

The matter written for southern farmers aims to cover the field of southern farmers' needs in this line as well as cement the different southern sections where the F. S. E. is established. This department wants especially to get acquainted with southern farmers, their needs, views and aims.

It invites correspondence along the lines of news, organization and the general welfare of the F. S. E. Suggestions tending toward the improvement of the local union, experiences of organization and organizers in social and business ways will be received and given due consideration.

In fact we want to get acquainted which will be to our mutual benefit. This acquaintance will be the means of our exchanging views through the paper and thus solidifying the F. S. E. And the extension and strengthening of the whole organization is the aim of the individual member as well as the local and the paper.

We hope to be able to serve you in a way that will cause you to have confidence in the paper and in the Farmer's Society of Equity.—H. J. BLANCHARD.

CUCUMBER MARKET UNSATISFACTORY—THE REMEDY

In the south this season just ending there were five sections where cucumbers were grown in sufficient quantities to influence the markets to any great extent. The sections were Florida, the Georgia-Carolina section, southern Alabama, the Mississippi-Louisiana section, and the Texas-Oklahoma-Arkansas section. The reason for grouping the parts of states into sections this way is that the parts were close enough for each one to know what the other was doing while the sections were so far apart that they were ignorant of each other's doings, that is in the marketing of crops.

And the majority of the farmers engaged in the growing of cucumbers in these sections lost money. Not because of a lack of production, although the weather conditions held the crop back considerable, not because the produce was not in fine condition upon arriving at its destination, but because—so say the middlemen—the market was overstocked. The different sections of growers were in competition on the same markets.

Notwithstanding the claim that the markets were overstocked with cucumbers, this line of vegetables was just as costly to the consumer as in seasons when the market was not overstocked. There are instances where cucumbers cost the housewives ten cents each and three for twenty-five cents. Had the farmer received one-fourth of this price, which was less than his due, he would have made money.

Who made the money and how did they make it? Not the farmer who produced the vegetable and obviously not the consumer who had to pay the exhorbitant price. The people between these two made the money and because they had the system and the organization.

In every business, whether large or small, an alloted amount of funds and a specified amount of time of the business is given to advertising and marketing the products of the business or the goods handled by the business. In every one except farming. Have you ever thought of it in that way? Farmers pay every attention to planting, cultivating and harvesting a crop, but when it is ready for sale and distribution some one who had no interest in the crop until it was ready to pay dividends, dictates the price.

If each one of those cucumber growing sections had been in touch with the other sections and had known where and when the other sections were shipping cucumbers it would be reasonable to suppose that they would have acted in accordance with that knowledge. In other words, if the growers had been organized into one body and so directed the marketing of this crop, is it not likely that more money would have been realized from its sale?

From these same sections will come, along in the autumn, two other great crops—sweet potatoes and cotton.

Are the cucumber growers, the cotton growers, and the sweet potato growers going to keep on in this individual way of losing money or try the organized way of making money?

The Almighty helps them who help themselves. F. S. E. can do no more; organize a local and help your neighbor organize and then let's all get together in marketing for through this way is to be solved the farmer's problem of obtaining profitable prices.—

WHAT THE F. S. E. IS DOING FOR FARMERS

Among other questions asked by farmers, when invited to organize a local union of the F. S. E., or join one, is this one, "What has the F. S. E. done for the farmer and what is it doing?" A logical question, of course, but one that has so many great important answers that it is more a matter of choice in selecting the most important.

The first benefit derived by the farmer upon alliance with the F. S. E. is the strength of organization. The individual farmer or the independent local is practically helpless in a market where there is great competition. The Society lessens this competition by centralizing the control of the marketing of crops, directing the produce to markets in such a way that the supply, as far as is practical now, shall not exceed the demand. Giving each member the strength of the whole organization.

This is the prime object of the F. S. E., but there is the same strength of organization in the buying of anything the farmer needs. The farmer sells at the lowest price and buys at the highest price; that is individually. Collectively, or with the F. S. E., he sells at the highest market price obtainable and buys at the wholesale price, at least, and sometimes at the jobber's or manufacturer's price: This advantage is not always taken by the farmers, especially in the south. And there is no reason why they should not avail themselves of the opportunity of thus saving the difference between the two prices. In cases where it is necessary to have credit the local organization gets the credit more easily than the individual.

The Farmers Society of Equity has, through its efforts of successful organizing, started an era of co-operation that has opened the eyes of the consumers. That great army of city and urban dwellers who are the buyers of the things that the farmers have to sell are getting awake to the possibilities of such an organization and this alone would justify its existence.

(Continued on Page 16)

for the South

Devoted to crops for the South—Preparing the soil, sowing the seed, fertilization, cultivation, harvesting, grading, packing, etc.
By W. L. CARR, Summerdale, Ala.

To Get Acquainted

ARTICLE I

DEAR READERS: It will be the aim of this department to treat of all subjects pertaining to methods of planting, cultivation and fertilization of southern crops, specializing on truck. Explaining to a southern reader economical methods of fertilization whereby he can increase his yields and also lessen the cost of fertilization. It will deal with the subject of soil fertility—how to determine what your soil needs and how to meet those needs with barnyard manure, commercial fertilizers and systematic rotation. It will teach the reader how to know and treat all the different blights, rusts, rots, etc., that attack his grain, vegetables and truck.

Articles will appear on subjects which will be of interest to the southern farmer and truck grower. Articles instructing him how to grade and market his produce so as to obtain equitable prices. Tabulated reports as to the conditions and prices of these commodities in the important markets of the country, and in every way try to be of some service to our brother member in his ambition to obtain profitable prices for the result of his labor and thus in time bring forth an era of prosperity whereby all farmers will procure just rewards for their earnest endeavors. Therefore it behooves all members to loyally support our society and put forth every effort in the name of equity and to the advancement of an organization that will ultimately free us from the shackles of unscrupulous distributors. — W. L. CARR.

THE NECESSITY OF DIVERSIFIED TRUCK CROPS

Truck growers, and farmers in general, who rely to a great extent on one specific crop, such as cucumbers and cotton, as their "money crop"—farmers who put their time and effort into producing such a crop to the neglect of all others—often find themselves in a position that borders very close on bankruptcy. This position is sometimes caused by backward seasons, depredations by plant diseases and insects, and in some years by overstocked markets with their particular commodity. After having suffered the results of any of these conditions, the question would naturally arise in the minds of these farmers, "How can I avoid this condition in the future?"

To these farmers the suggestion to diversify their crops may not be amiss. There are many varieties of produce that can be grown by truck farmers of the local organizations. Individually they need not plant large acreages of these, but their aim should be to plant some of each variety in order that if they fail in profitably marketing one they still have others which will sustain that loss. Individually planting small acreages of snap beans, tomatoes, peppers, cantaloupes and cucumbers, marketing these either in mixed or solid cars, will tend to free them from some extent from the loss sustained on any one of these commodities in an overstocked market.

FALL PLANTING

Now is the time to prepare your land for your fall crops. To thoroughly prepare his land should be the aim of every farmer. At this season it is very important. A good seed bed free from clods will not only conserve the moisture content of your soil, in case of a dry fall, but will insure the germination of any seed that you may plant at that time. The following varieties may be planted, the time of planting varies according to the locality in which you live.

String beans, egg plant, tomatoes, peppers, beets, cabbage seed, cauliflower seed, carrots, cantaloupes, collards, kohlrabi, kale, onions, rutabagas, salsify, pumpkin, squash, turnips, rape, cow peas and radishes.

At this time of the year the fertilizer should be thoroughly incorporated with your soil so that it will not come in contact with the seed, causing a poor stand. After the seed is planted the soil should be firmed in order to produce germination.

Taking up some of the most important vegetables listed, the following directions regarding the fertilization and planting, may be of some help to the grower.

String Beans

Fertilizer: Nitrate of Soda, 100 pounds, cotton seed meal, 300 pounds; acid phosphate, 500 pounds, and kainit, 250 pounds.

Application: 600 pounds to the acre.

The seed should be planted two inches deep and at the rate of one quart to every 80 feet of row or one bushel per acre. They should be cultivated as soon as the plants push through the ground. Great care should be taken to never cultivate beans when the foliage is wet with dew or rain. At picking time take the beans that have been picked that day and place them in a cone-shaped pile under cover and let them sweat over night. In the morning they will be ready to pack. For shipment beans are generally packed in two-thirds hampers.

Tomatoes and Peppers

Fertilizer: Acid phosphate, 1,250; dried blood, 284 pounds; muriate of potash, 320 pounds. This fertilizer should be worked into the soil one week before planting.

Application: 600 pounds per acre.

The plants can be grown easily if they are given the proper care. The seed should be planted in August in boxes or cold frames and protected to some extent from the direct rays of the sun. Water your beds every evening with one teaspoonful of nitrate of soda to every five gallons of water. When the plants become the proper size, set in the field three feet in the row and four feet between rows. An application of nitrate of soda, 75 pounds, after plants have been set out one week and another when the blooms begin to form.

The four-basket carrier is generally used in shipments of these vegetables.

Egg Plant

Fertilizer: Acid phosphate, 395 pounds; dried blood, 260 pounds; muriate of potash, 140 pounds.

Application: 800 pounds per acre.

The seed is planted in a cold frame and cared for the same as for tomatoes. When ready to set in the field the plants are set three feet in the row leaving four feet between the rows. Cultivation should begin as soon as the plants are set. Full grown, unblemished fruit, firmly packed in well-ventilated barrels or boxes usually finds ready sale.

Fungicides and Insecticides

To prevent blight and insects the formulae below can be used:

Lime, 6 pounds, Sulphur, 4 pounds.

Boil these together in a kettle for one hour and strain this into a barrel of water and add 2 pounds of arsenate of lead.

The above is a good spray for Irish potatoes.



Message Bearers Ancient and Modern

Pheidippides, the most noted runner of ancient Greece, made a record and an everlasting reputation by speeding 140 miles from Athens to Sparta in less than two days.

Runners trained to perfection composed the courier service for the transmission of messages in olden times. But the service was so costly it could be used only in the interest of rulers on occasions of utmost importance.

The Royal messenger of ancient times has given way to the democratic telephone of to-day. Cities, one hundred or even two thousand miles apart, are connected in a few seconds, so that message and answer follow one another as if two persons were talking in the same room.

This instantaneous telephone service not only meets the needs of the State in great emergencies, but it meets the daily needs of millions of the plain people. There can be no quicker service than that which is everywhere at the command of the humblest day laborer.

Inventors have made possible communication by telephone service. The Bell System, by connecting seven million people together, has made telephone service so inexpensive that it is used twenty-five million times a day.

Captains of war and industry might, at great expense, establish their own exclusive telephone lines, but in order that any person having a telephone may talk with any other person having a telephone, there must be One System, One Policy and Universal Service.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Every Bell Telephone is the Center of the System



Rubber Roofing Warranted For Twenty-Five Years. FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

ONE-PLY .... Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
TWO-PLY .... Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.30 per roll.
THREE-PLY .. Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.

Century Manufacturing Co., Dept. 533 East St. Louis, Ills. or 200 5th Ave., New York City.

Bales 1/3 More

J. A. Tudor, Edwardsport, Ind., says: "The longer I run **Alligator Box Presses** the better I like them. They are *lightest running*, most durable, and have larger feed hole. Have tried others, but the **Alligator** bales one-third more."

Spencer Press is guaranteed to do all catalog claims or no sale. Rubs off green bark less than Perpetual. Write today for *free* catalog, which gives plain figures why Spencer Press is most profitable. *Ten days free trial.*

J. A. SPENCER
129 William Street
Dwight, Ill.



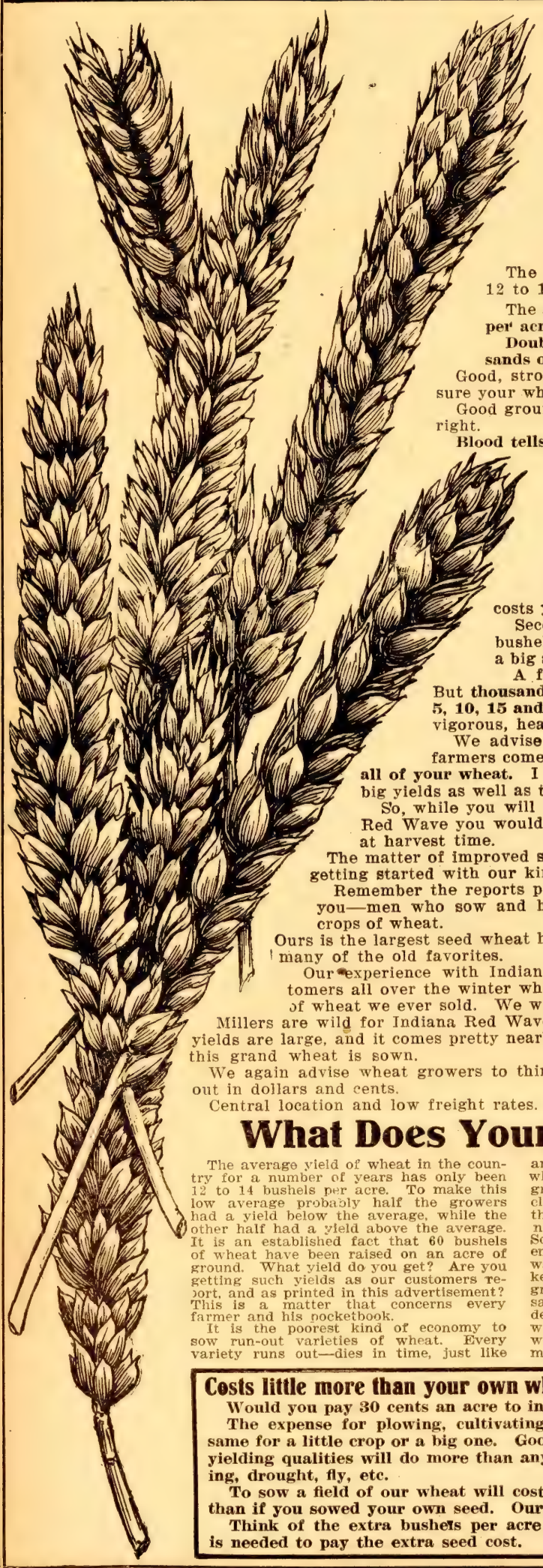
Tell them you saw the "ad" in Up-to-Date Farming

ALFALFA

The richest grass grown. Makes good feed for all stock; horses, cows, sheep, hogs and chickens. This seed should produce $60 worth of hay per acre. Our seed is all clean and free of weed seeds. Sow in August for next year's hay crop. Write for prices.

O. K. SEED STORE
Indianapolis Indiana

Sow Improved Seed Whe
10, 15 or 20 Bus. per Acre---Many Farme



Farmers Everywhere Are Astonished at the crops from this Wonderful Wheat. Costs little for seed---about 30 cents an acre more than if you sow your own wheat

Yes, sir. **It can be done.**

There's not one good excuse why you should not get yields like those reported in this advertisement.

What would it be worth to you to raise ten bushels of wheat more per acre than you do now? A twenty-acre field would mean **200 bushels more.** What would 200 bushels be worth? You know it is a sum worth having.

The average yield of wheat per acre for the United States has been 12 to 14 bushels for years.

The average yields reported by our customers were **over 25 bushels per acre**

Double the average yield for the United States! It means thousands of dollars more for our customers.

Good, strong, vigorous, heavy yielding varieties of seed wheat will insure your wheat crop more than anything else.

Good ground, good fertilizer or cultivation mean little if the seed is not right.

Blood tells every time—in wheat as well as in horses and cattle.

Sow our Indiana Red Wave and you sow the best.

And now you will probably say: "Well, that's alright, suppose it does mean 200 bushels or more increase on a 20-acre field. I can't spare the money now to buy enough wheat to sow 20 acres and less will not be worth while."

You are wrong!

First: **About 30 cents extra an acre** is all our wheat costs in sowing a 20-acre field. That doesn't stand in the way, does it? Thirty cents an acre more than your own seed costs you. Our catalog makes all plain.

Second: A bag sown now will produce all the way from 50 bushels to 100 bushels next summer. This will supply seed for a big acreage and give you some to sell to neighbors at fancy prices.

A fraction of a bushel extra per acre pays this extra expense. But **thousands of farmers in the winter wheat states increase their yields 5, 10, 15 and 20 bushels** (and even more) per acre by sowing our healthy, vigorous, heavy yielding seed wheat.

We advise sowing a field of this grand wheat. It pays. Every day farmers come into our store or write us and say: "I only wish I had sown **all of your wheat. I would have made big money by it.**" They have in mind the big yields as well as the extra price received for seed.

So, while you will be pleased with the results from one or two bags of Indiana Red Wave you would, no doubt, be sorry you did not have a large field, at least, at harvest time.

The matter of improved seed is of so much importance that you should not put off getting started with our kinds of wheat. Think of this matter seriously.

Remember the reports printed in this advertisement are from farmers just like you—men who sow and harvest under average conditions—men who want big crops of wheat.

Ours is the largest seed wheat house in the country. We have named and introduced many of the old favorites.

Our experience with Indiana Red Wave and the results obtained by our customers all over the winter wheat belt proves that this is one of the best varieties of wheat we ever sold. We want to introduce it in all sections.

Millers are wild for Indiana Red Wave. It is an excellent milling wheat, rich in gluten. yields are large, and it comes pretty nearly guaranteeing a good crop in any locality where this grand wheat is sown.

We again advise wheat growers to think over this matter seriously. Just figure it out in dollars and cents.

Central location and low freight rates.

What Does Your Wheat Yield

The average yield of wheat in the country for a number of years has only been 12 to 14 bushels per acre. To make this low average probably half the growers had a yield below the average, while the other half had a yield above the average. It is an established fact that 60 bushels of wheat have been raised on an acre of ground. What yield do you get? Are you getting such yields as our customers report, and as printed in this advertisement? This is a matter that concerns every farmer and his pocketbook.

It is the poorest kind of economy to sow run-out varieties of wheat. Every variety runs out—dies in time, just like animals do. The wise farmer will watch when that time comes and will not continue growing a variety after it is in its decline. There is no better way to determine this than to sow the vigorous kinds, with new blood, that we offer in our catalog. Sow them alongside of your present kinds and note the results. In this way, an occasional small investment will keep any farmer up-to-date with the best grain and it will mean hundreds or thousands of dollars extra profit each year, depending on how large your farm is, with no more work. We claim our seed wheat is not an expense, but an investment.

Costs little more than your own wheat to sow Indiana Red Wave

Would you pay 30 cents an acre to insure your wheat crop?

The expense for plowing, cultivating, fertilizer, and harvesting is the same for a little crop or a big one. Good, vigorous seed wheat with heavy yielding qualities will do more than anything else in resisting winter killing, drought, fly, etc.

To sow a field of our wheat will cost only about 30 cents an acre more than if you sowed your own seed. Our catalog proves it.

Think of the extra bushels per acre while only a fraction of a bushel is needed to pay the extra seed cost.

Indiana
New Smooth Headed

HAS YIELDED 55 BUSHELS PER A 68

Was your wheat crop satisfactory t erate last spring? Did it lack vigor

One of the most certain varieties

Those farmers who have suffered It will survive where nearly every ot

Red Wave is a cross between E Russian Wheat. The characteristics as he sees it grow. The straw is me smooth, has red chaff. It is thick a amber grains. The grain is firm, he

It often has **over 50 stalks with** propensities if the wheat comes up cause, the stalks that are left will s

We can say that **Indiana Red Wave** repairing damage if any is suffered, **bushels per acre more** than Mediterra lost much of their original vigor.

READ THESE R

From letters we take the following advertise our customers' wheat and ters are on file in our office.)

IND.—Will Sow Nothing Else

I surely think Indiana Red Wave wheat is all O. K. I believe it to be the best wheat to stand the winter this country has ever had. It is an extra stooler, as high as 20-25 stocks to the grain. The way it is filled—4 to 5 grains to the mesh—and heads six to seven inches long, it can't help but be a great yielder. I am more than pleased with it, and will sow nothing else. From the way it has done for me and the knowledge I have of it, the farmers of Indiana can not afford to sow anything else.—J. G. G., Greensburg, Ind.

IND.—Better in Every Respect

Owing to the wet weather and cold winter the wheat in this community is poor. All is very thin. But the Indiana Red Wave has the finest of heads, filled well. It is better in every respect than the other wheat. —J. W., Brookville, Ind.



CONN.—50 Bushels or More An Acre

Indiana Red Wave is by far the finest I ever saw. I have selected heads that measure 5½ inches long, firm, compact and full of plump grains. The parts of field where the land is good I estimate will yield 50 bushels or more per acre.—L. S., Hartford Co., Conn.

THE TOP BUSHELS ARE PROFIT

Just for the purpose of illustration we will say that it costs as much as seventeen bushels will sell for to raise an acre of wheat. Then the farmer who gets seventeen bushels to the acre makes no money.

But every bushel he raises above seventeen is profit.

Our varieties of wheat give large yields and big profits.

STRIVE FOR THE TOP BUSHELS.

Our T

All the r advertisemen log are tak our office. ested perso the full n advertising detriment. valuable to Red Wave will do for

Prompt ship

O. K.

and Increase Your Yield

Have More Than Doubled Their Yields

ed Wave

King of the Wheat Field

D CULTIVATION AND AT THE RATE OF TRIAL PLOT.

t freeze out badly last winter? Did it recup- s the yield and quality all you could expect? all conditions is the Indiana Red Wave. freezing and thawing in winter should sow it. perish.

on and an unnamed cross breed of hardy e strong and distinct as any person will note as thick walls, giving strength. The head is with meshes which fill well with medium size, ten and desired by millers.

ain. **Because of its great multiplying** of drought, or it is thinned out from any other much of the damage.

er for standing droughts and hard winters and wth and big yields. It easily yields 10 to 20 ltz, Rudy and other old favorites which have



This is a field of Indiana Red Wave Wheat near Indianapolis. Exact reproduction from photograph. The manager of the O. K. SEED STORE, in picture, is 6 feet ¾ inches tall to the top of his hat.

TS FROM THE FIELD

withhold the full address, as to print it would ut benefit from our expenditure. All original let-

hird More

e was very good varieties. I am If I had sowed wheat would have eat to the acre.— Co., Ohio.

Best of All

is the finest look- er saw grow. I but Indiana Red believe it is the M. J. Greensburg,

g—60 Bushels

els Indiana Red es and threshed hels per acre.) I with it.—W. S. H.,

Them All

beats them all. winter unharmed, rd winter, 20 de- only two inches Red Wave is the ng wheat I ever 5 feet tall. Straw t has an average others, 30 to 45. 25 bushels to the 0. My neighbors Wave is the best n this year. As s off the ground e started to grow ches higher than is record, too.—

at Anything I Saw

wheat known as eads of Indiana thing I ever saw by everyone. It I have seen this be much better is community.— N. C.

e Genuine

s given in this ed in our cata- etters on file in by any inter- should publish we should be ed to our own s are just as what Indiana , and what it

tral location.

ore, Dept. A 2

Send for catalog of Fall seeds

Indianapolis, Ind

OHIO—Finest Wheat in This Section

I have the finest wheat in this section. The other wheat I sowed won't make the seed. Red Wave has good length and large fine heads. It is the hardiest I have seen in Wayne and Madina counties this year.—J. A. H., Rittman, O.

PA.—Yields One-half More

Indiana Red Wave stood winter better. It will yield one-half more than my other varieties.—G. H. S., Cambria, Co., Pa.

WIS.—No Other Compares With It

There isn't another kind around here that can compare with Indiana Red Wave. It was a hard winter. It has nice large heads.H. M., Bangor, Wis.

IND.—Well Pleased With Indiana Red Wave

I am very well pleased with Indiana Red Wave wheat. There is a big difference between it and the Nigger, it is better filled and lots bigger heads. —J. D. O., Decatur Co., Ind.

ILL.—50½ to 55 Bushels an Acre

I sowed 30 bushels of Indiana Red Wave on 19 acres and threshed 1009 bushels, one-half of the field averaged 50½ bushels and the other half, which I fertilized, averaged 55 bushels per acre. The wheat is the finest I ever raised and tests 62 pounds. Just before cutting many people in the neighborhood called to see it and they all pronounced it the finest they ever saw. —J. H. C., Morgan Co., Ill.

MICH.—35½ Bushels an Acre

I raised one acre of Indiana Red Wave wheat and it yielded 35½ bushels. Very satisfactory.—E. W., Oakland Co., Mich.

IND.—Yield Twice as Much

Indiana Red Wave grows much taller than others. Heads 4 to 5 inches long and about twice as many grains to the head. It will yield about twice as much as my other wheat.— H. M. H., Paoli, Ind.

OHIO—More Grains to the Head

Indiana Red Wave had more grains to the head than our old wheat. It will yield 45 to 50 bushels. I think the wheat is all right.—Warren S., Montgomery Co., Ohio.

N. CAR.—100 Bushels From One Bag of Seed

I bought one bag of Indiana Red Wave seed wheat (2½ bushels) and have just threshed 100 bushels of fine wheat from it. It is better than any other wheat I have seen.—J. E. G., Rowan Co., N. Car.

ILL.—Yielded 66 Bushels

About one peck of the 2½ bushels of Indiana Red Wave was lost in shipping. The balance was sown under very unfavorable conditions and some did not show above ground until spring, but it yielded 66 bushels. My old wheat in the same field made 18 bushels per acre.—H. G. A., Brown Co., Ill.

PA.—Will Stand a Hard Winter

Indiana Red Wave is hardier than most others; grows more vigorous, has longer and stronger straw. I think Red Wave will go over the average yield by one-half.—W. B. A., Snyder Co., Pa.

OHIO—All Other Kind Winter Killed

My Indiana Red Wave stood the winter better than any other variety in the neighborhood. The heads are extra long, about 75 grains to head. We estimate it at 30 bushels. Everyone is watching this piece of wheat, as it is about the only piece in the locality. All the other kinds winter killed so the farmers plowed them up and sowed oats.—W. A. S., Norwalk, O.

IND.—10 to 18 Meshes on Side

Indiana Red Wave is very tall, some of it 6 feet high. I like it very well. Heads from 4 to 8 inches long and 10 to 18 meshes on a side.— S. T. D., Knox, Co., Ind.

IND.—Most Vigorous Growth

Indiana Red Wave has the most vigorous growth of any wheat in this part of the country. It has long heads with sixty to seventy-five grains. I estimate 30 bushels or better. It is better by half than any I have seen around here.—W. H. S., Hamilton Co., Ind.

VA.—Will Yield a Third More

Indiana Red Wave was of stronger growth than any other wheat I ever raised. Some heads 5 inches with 5 grains in a mesh. It will make a third more than that by the side of it. Everyone that sees it says it is the best headed wheat they ever saw and all speak for seed.—V. H. P., Floyd Co., Va.

MO.—Red Wave Beats Them All

The Indiana Red Wave beats them all. By the looks of the field Red Wave will yield two bushels to any other kind one bushel. It is better in straw, longer and fuller heads.— O. R., Sullivan, Mo.

IND.—None Can Compare With Indiana Red Wave

My experience with the Indiana Red Wave wheat has been very satisfactory. The same field grew three different kinds of wheat; none can compare with the Indiana Red Wave. It is perfect in grain, producing 4 to 5 grains in mesh. I am pleased with Indiana Red Wave; I think it is THE only wheat.—J. T., Decatur Co., Ind.



Three heads of Indiana Red Wave Wheat and two of ordinary wheat grown by Wm. A. Geisen, Howard Co., Md.

ILL—31 Bu. Against 18 Bu.

If I would have sowed all Indiana Red Wave wheat last fall I would have had a couple of hundred more bushels of wheat now. The fact is my own seed made 18 bushels per acre, while Indiana Red Wave yielded 31 bushels per acre under the same conditions.— L. C. H., Madison Co., Ill.

OHIO—45 to 50 Bushels an Acre

Indiana Red Wave wheat is simply all right. It is not threshed yet, but it is sure to make 45 to 50 bushels per acre. It can't be beat.—W. S., Montgomery Co., O.

MO.—One-third Better than Others

Indiana Red Wave is one-third better than other varieties; straw bigger, heads bigger, better filled.—J. J. C., Russellville, Mo.

IND.—Indiana Red Wave 29½ Bu.; Poole, 19½ Bu. an Acre

I sowed the Indiana Red Wave wheat, 12½ bushels on 11½ acres, and threshed 29½ bushels per acre, while Poole right beside it, under exactly the same conditions, yielded only 19½ bushels per acre. Indiana Red Wave had a larger head, stiffer straw and better in all respects. Also it was perfectly clean wheat. Every farmer who has seen it wants seed.—C. L. G., Knox Co., Ind.

ILL.—Indiana Red Wave Far Ahead

Indiana Red Wave is the best wheat I think I ever grew. It's far ahead of others. It has large drooping heads and is bound to yield well (not cut at this writing). Heads run from 4 to 5 inches. Stood winter well and stood up well when ripe.—A. B. P., Wayne Co., Ill.

MO.—Heads 5 to 6 Inches Long

My Red Wave is one of the best varieties I ever grew compared with other kinds. It is not threshed yet but will make 35 to 40 bushels to the acre. It grows strong straw, and has long heads. I have heads that measure 5 to 6 inches long. I am well pleased with Indiana Red Wave.—Wm. H. S., Jefferson Co., Mo.

ILL.—Indiana Red Wave, 35 bu.; Fultz, 15 to 25 Bu.

Estimated yield of Indiana Red Wave, 35 bushels, with Fultz, 15 to 25 bushels per acre.—J. B. I., E. St. Louis.

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The Road to Providence

By MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS

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The Road to Providence began in April 15th number. Back numbers will be mailed for two cents each.

And in accordance with time-honored custom the stroke of one found the Providence matrons grouped along the Road and up Mother Mayberry's front walk, in the act of assembling for the good work in hand.

"Come in, everybody," exclaimed Mother Mayberry, as she welcomed them from the front steps. "I'm mighty glad all are on time, for I have got the best of things to tell, as I have been saving by the hardest for three days. A woman holding back news is mighty like root-beer, liable to pop the cork and foam over in spite of all."

"I'm mighty glad to hear something good," said Mrs. Peavey in a doleful tone. "Looks like the world have gone into astonishing misery. Did you all read in the Boliver Herald last week about the explode in a mine in Delyware; a terrible flood in Louisianny and the man that killed his wife and six children in Kansas? I don't know what we're a-coming to. I told Mr. Peavey and Buck this morning, but they ain't either of 'em got any sympathy. They just went on talking about the good trade Mr. Hoover made in hogs over to Springfield and the fine clover stand they have got in the north field."

By this time the assembly had removed their hats, laid them on Mother Mayberry's snowy bed and settled themselves in rocking chairs that had been collected from all over the house for the occasion. Gay sewing bags had been produced and the armor of thimbles and scissors had been buckled on. Mother Mayberry still stood in the center of the room watching to see that all of her guests were comfortably seated.

"Them were mighty bad happenings, Mis' Peavey, and I know we all feel for such trouble being sent on the Lord's people," said Mother Mayberry seriously, though a smile quirked at the corners of the Widow Pratt's pretty mouth and young Mrs. Nath Mosbey bent over to hunt in her bag for an unnecessary spool of thread. Mrs. Peavey's nature was of the genus kill-joy, and it was hard to steer her into the peaceful waters of social enjoyment.

"I don't think any of that is as bad as three divorce cases I read about in a town paper that Mr. Petway wrapped up some calico for me in," answered Mrs. Peavey, continuing her lamentations over conditions in general, which they all knew would get to be over conditions in particular if something did not intervene to stop the tide of her dissatisfaction.

"Divorces oughtn't to be allowed by the United States Government. Night drawers cidedly! "They are too many people in the world that don't seem to be able to hitch up together, without letting folks already geared roam loose again. But what's the news, Sister Mayberry?" There came times when only Judy Pike's uncompromising veto could lay Mrs. Peavey on the table.

"Well, what do you think! Tom Mayberry have got this Providence Meeting-house Sewing Circle a good big sewing order from the United States Governemtn. Night drawers and aprons and chimeses and all sorts of things and—"

"Lands alive, Sister Mayberry, you must be outen your head!" exclaimed Mrs. Peavey with her usual fear-the-worst manner. "What earthly use can the United States Government have for night drawers and chimeses?"

"Now, Hettie Ann, you didn't let me have my say out," remonstrated Mother Mayberry as they all laughed merrily at Mrs. Peavey's scandalized remonstrance. "They are for them poor misfortunates over at Flat Rock what the Government have sent Tom down here to study about, so he can find the bug that makes the disease and stop it from spreading everywhere. While he's a-working with 'em he has to see that they are provided for; and they condition are shameful. He wants outfits for the wemen and children and Mr. Petway have the order to buy the men's things down in the City for him. He's a-going to pay us good prices for the work and it will mean a lot of money for the carpet and the repair fund. A quarter apiece for the little night drawers without feet to 'em is good money. He wanted to give us fifty cents but I told him no, I wasn't a-going to cheat my own country for no little child's night rigging. A quarter is fair to liberal, I say."

"That it is, Mis' Mayberry, and thank Doctor Tom, too, for giving us the order," answered Widow Pratt heartily. "When can we begin? I'll cut 'em all out at home, so as to save time, if you'll give me the goods. I can cut children's clothes out with my eyes shut and sew 'em with my left hand if needs be."

"Well, if all we hear be true, Bettie Pratt, it's a good thing it comes to you. The sewing for seventeen might be a set-back to any kind of co'ting, but seeing as you likes it so, why, maybe—" Mrs. Peavey paused and peered at the blushing widow with goading curiosity in her keen eyes.

"Well, it hasn't been a bit to me and Mr. Hoover, Mis' Peavey," she answered with dancing eyes and a lovely rose color mounting her cheeks. "Looks like all the love we have got for each other's orphant children have mixed itself up into a wedding cake for the family. I had laid off to tell you all about it thi afternoon, and here's a box of peppermints Mr. Hoover sent everybody. He said to make you say sweet things about him to me. Have one, Mis' Peavey, and pass the box!"

With which a general laugh and buzz of inquiry went around with the box of sweets provided by the wily widower.

"Well, we think we'll just build a long, covered porch acrost the fronts of the two houses to connect 'em up," answered Mrs. Pratt to a friendly inquiry about her future domestic arrangements. "I know it will look sorter like a broken-in-two steamboat but I can put the boys all over into one house and take the girls with me. We can rent a room in the boys' house to Mr. Petway and he'll look after them if need be, though 'Lias Hoover and my Henny Turner are getting big, dependable boys already. I'm so glad the children match out in pairs. I always did want twins and now I'm going to have eight pairs and the baby over. I don't think I ever was so happy before." And pretty Bettie fairly radiated lovingness from her big motherly heart.

"Bettie Pratt, you are a regular Proverbs, last chapter and tenth to thirtieth verse woman and your husband's heart is a-going to 'safely rejoice' in you," said Mother Mayberry as she beamed across the little sleeve she was basting in an apron. "And this brings me to the mention of another little Bible chapter we have a-running about amongst us. It's 'Liza Pike, as should be called one of God's own little ravens and you all know why."

"Yes, we do, Sister Mayberry," spoke up Mrs. Mosbey quickly. "And I've just caught on to her doings, and thankful I am to her for letting in the light on us before it were too late maybe."

"Why, what have my child been a-doing to be spoke of this way?" asked her mother, with both pride and uneasiness in her tone, for Eliza, as is the way of all geniuses, especially those of a philanthropic turn of mind, was apt often to confront those responsible for her with the unexpected.

"Just seeing what we was failing to notice, that Mis' Bostick and the Deacon was in need of being tooken care of and, without a word to anybody, starting out with a covered dish and a napkin to do the providing for 'em. And in the right spirit, too, walking into each kitchen and taking the best offen the stove—no left-over scraps in her offerings to the Lord, and she have gave a lesson to grown-ups. We all love the old folks and was ready to do, but 'Liza have proved that love must be mixed with a little gumption to make wheels go round. And ain't she cute about it? She told the Deacon that she had to bring something from everybody's kitchen or hurt all our feelings. They is a way of putting what-oughter-be into words that makes it a truth, and she did it that time." As she delivered her little homily on the subject of the absent small Sister Pike, Mother Mayberry's face shone with emotion and there was a mist in her eyes that also dimmed the vision of some of the others.

"And the way of her," laughed the widow softly. "Told me yesterday I didn't brown my hoe-cake enough on both sides for the Deacon's greens—that Mis' Peavey's was better.

"Why, Mis' Pratt, 'Liza oughtn't to speak that way to you; it ain't manners," her mother hastened to say as they all laughed, even the misanthrope, who was much pleased over this public acknowledgment of the superiority of her handiwork.

(To be Continued.)

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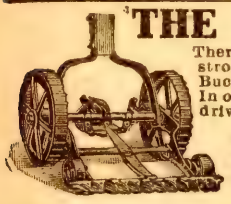
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Nearly Heaven

Heaven is not on earth, they say,
But far away in other climes,
And happiness floats everywhere
To music of angelic chimes,
But in the home upon the farm,
Where father, mother, children, all
Abide in sympathy and love,
Heaven's sweetest joys profusely fall.
—J. P. Stelle.

OUTING FROM THE FARM HOME

THE family on the farm is almost always out of doors, and city people think farmers never need "outings." But they do. The mind wearies amid the same surroundings in spite of the activity and labor of the farm life, and the young people enjoy new scenes in the out-of-doors as much or more than do those who are unaccustomed to the out-door life. Besides the human is a gregarious animal, and when he shuts in his family, he is going against his nature and is living a more or less abnormal life. There is a sociability in us all that ought to be cultivated, and the need to mingle with others is almost imperative among farmers.

The out-door picnic affords the very best means to this end. True, people meet in the churches and at Sunday school, and in other appointed gatherings, but these meetings are all for a purpose, and there is a restraint that prevents the exuberance of spirit so manifest at picnics. Cares are left at home, and everybody understands that the purpose is to have a good time, not a boisterous, turbulent, disorderly time, but a social meeting with neighbors and friends where there is no restraint other than a proper regard for the laws of propriety and due respect for everybody. The novelty of a dinner in common and out-of-doors, free from the conventionality of in-door and private life, adds zest to the occasion, and makes it all the more enjoyable.

The picnic season is here now, and will continue until late autumn. Do not wait for special occasions, but arrange for picnics at any time most suitable for the neighborhood, and have them at the most romantic place accessible. If one be held each month during the season, the neighborhood will be happier, better and more prosperous.

SUMMER DRINKS

THE human body is composed largely of liquids, and not one of its organs can properly perform its functions without the natural supply of moisture. Water evaporates more rapidly in hot weather than in cool or cold, and so do the liquids of the human body, especially when the work of exercise of the body induces perspiration. Then nature, in ways unmistakable, calls for water. We say water purposely, for that is what nature demands, but tastes have been cultivated that make many of us believe something else is better. We may have cultivated a thirst for lemonade, soda pop, or some other alleged summer drink, and a few unfortunates actually believe, or think they believe, the heated alcoholic drinks are cooling when the body is too warm and heating when it is too cold. Just that absurd are self-created tastes and appetites.

But water is what the body thirsts for, and nothing is more exhilarating when the individual is hot and thirsty than a good drink of pure cold water. Ice water is not the best. The ice cold water poured into the over-heated stomach, a temperature of 32 degrees dashed into a temperature of more than 100 degrees, forms too great a contrast, and the wonder is that serious effects are not more frequently the result. Pure cold water from the well or the spring is the very best that can be taken and it is a pity that mankind does not follow closer to nature; or, rather, it is a pity that intelligent human beings so persistently pervert their own tastes and appetites to the injury of their own bodies and the shortening of their lives.

Very Considerate

A farmer boy and his sweetheart drove into town and happened to stop near a popcorn stand, where they sat watching what was taking place around them. Presently the girl said: "My, but don't that popcorn smell good?" "Yes," said the gallant youth, "and I'll drive closer so we can smell it better."

Vain Effort

"As we journey through life we gradually learn a few things."

"For instance?"

"The man who hopes to assert his individuality by wearing loud ties and noisy socks is simply wasting time."

The KITCHEN CABINET



OF ALL the fowls of the air, commend me to a shin of beef, for there's marrow for the master, meat for the mistress, gristle for the servants and bone for the dogs.
—Ancient Proverb.

Emergency Dishes

Usually dishes that are needed in a hurry are not those of little cost, though they need not be extravagant. Under the sudden pressure of unexpected company, and the demands on one's hospitality, the subject of expense is for the moment forgotten.

A very excellent idea is to have a few emergency recipes posted in a convenient place near the hospitality shelf of good things, reserved for just such occasions.

As simple dishes are best liked by the best people, and more thought is given to the dainty equipment of the table, than to lavish display, any one with hospitable instincts, good taste and small means, can entertain most satisfactorily.

The boullion cubes that may be dropped into hot water at a moment's notice, the canned soups, so appetizing, or cream (of any vegetable) soup may be very quickly prepared and is always welcome.

The paper bag cookery, which is getting more and more popular with those who have gotten over their prejudice enough to give it a fair trial, is a boon to an emergency hostess, for anyone, even the rankest skeptic, will fall to and devour the delicious morsels which steam forth from the paper bag.

The plebeian liver and bacon becomes a dish which the French chef would name a "creation," when cooked in a paper bag.

Lay strips of delicate thinly sliced bacon into a paper bag, parboil slices of calf's liver, drain and dredge with seasoned flour, plenty of salt, pepper and a grating of onion. Put into a hot oven and cook fifteen to twenty minutes. Serve the bag on a hot platter and open the top of the bag at the table, then listen for the admiring sniffs of your guests.

A dish which is a little more work to prepare, but superlatively good, is liver parboiled, drained, dredged with flour, salt and pepper, put through the meat chopper with a little bacon, and then mix together with a seasoning of grated onion. Make into patties and roast in a buttered bag for ten minutes.

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CADETS of EQUITY

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of Our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is printed in the paper becomes a CADET of Equity, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—35 cents—will be made a PIONEER of Equity and sent a collection of twenty (20) beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address, CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

QUITE a number of Cadets write a second time to this department, and they write good letters that we are glad to read, but so many first letters are crowded out it would be manifestly unfair to crowd out more of these letters by the publication of letters from those who are already Cadets. We are proud of all the Cadets, and those who wish to write more may gratify that ambition by writing to each other. Interesting acquaintances and friendships have grown out of these letters, and we are glad to put enterprising and ambitious young people thus in touch with each other.

DEAR CADETS: I am an Oregonian, and have lived here during my entire life of 23 years. In fact, I have never been out of the state except out on the ocean. I would be very glad to hear from all the Cadets, so I may learn about other parts of the country. I will sure answer all letters or cards I receive.—George Ham, Loraine, Oregon.

DEAR CADETS: I am not a subscriber for this paper, but I think there is none to compare with it. My sister takes it and would not do without it. I am a farmer's daughter, and think farming is just grand. We have fine times playing on the piano and singing. We also have a string band consisting of the piano, three guitars, and a violin and bass viol. Cadets, come and let us play for you. I would love to exchange cards with the boys and girls.—Lillian E. Smith, North Garden, Va.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Swedish boy 54 years old. I like to read the Cadet letters. It used to interest me very much to read David Dobetter's letters in UP-TO-DATE FARMING years ago. I live alone on a 160-acre ranch, and I would like to exchange letters with some of the Cadets.—C. J. Peterson, Rice, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy 19 years old. I have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING two years and think it one of the finest papers I ever read. My father and myself own 380 acres of land here in Missouri, and we raise wheat, corn and oats, and almost all kinds of vegetables. We also raise all kinds of Ozark mountain fruits. I will be glad to receive cards and letters from the Cadets, and then I will tell them more about myself and where I live.—James W. Patterson, Brays, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: Have you ever heard of the Berkshire Hills, in Massachusetts? I am a farmer's daughter, 17 years old, and have lived here on a farm all my life. I am taking UP-TO-DATE and like it very much. We have a farm of 140 acres and raise corn, potatoes, oats and sometimes rye. I would be glad to correspond with some of the Cadet boys and girls, and I will try to answer all who write.—Anna Loehr, Washington, Mass.

DEAR CADETS: I am a boy, 16 years old, living in the central part of Iowa, on a farm of 160 acres. Our principal crops are corn, oats and wheat. We have had plenty of rain this summer, and our crops are real nice. This is the fourth year we have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and papa would never do without it. I think it helps the farmers along in everything, and it has done a great deal for them already. We should help circulate it among the farmers. I would like all the Cadets to send me a card on my birthday, July 13, and I will promptly answer all cards and letters I receive.—Bert Lindstrom, Kiron, Ia.

DEAR CADETS: Papa has taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING about four months. I did not pay much attention to it until I noticed the Cadet letters, and I have been watching them ever since. I am 19 years old and live on a farm of 103 acres among the hills of dear old West Virginia, near Weston, the county seat of Lewis county. I wish you Cadets were here to help pick cherries and strawberries. I would be glad to exchange cards or letters with the "Georgia Mountaineer" and all the Cadets. —Lula Taylor, Weston, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS: I am a southern Indiana boy living with my father and mother on a fine farm of 160 acres on the beautiful Big Blue river one of the prettiest streams in the state. I do all the farming, and own three horses, 21 cattle and 17 hogs. I go to school at Milltown, where we have a fine school. I was 17 years old July 15, and will exchange cards with all the Cadets.—John Dubois, Milltown, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I think UP-TO-DATE is a paper that every farmer ought to have on account of its excellent advice. I like all the reading, but I like the Cadet page best of all. I am a farmer's daughter, age 18, and I like farm life very much. I got 8 subscribers to UP-TO-DATE, and received the Wonder telescope. It surely is nice to view the country through it, and also the moon and stars. I wish some of you Cadets were here this morning to help me snap beans for dinner. It is a job for me, as I am the only girl at home, and have all the cooking to do, as well as the dishwashing. I would be glad to exchange cards and letters with all the Cadet boys and girls, for I love to receive news. Will some of you please send me the words of the songs "Lone Prairie, and "Cole Younger?—Bessie Gutton, Elgin, Tex.

DEAR CADETS: I am a country girl and live on a farm of 160 acres. I am between 13 and 18 years old, and will be glad to hear from the Cadets; will gladly answer all. Will some one please send me the song, "Put on Your Old Gray Bonnet?" —Violet W. Hill, Riley, Rlorida.

DEAR CADETS: I am a country boy, 14 years old, and live on a farm of 640 acres. Our principal crops are wheat, oats, barley, flax and corn. I am a graduate of a country school. We live 8 miles from town. I would like to hear from all the Cadets, and will answer all letters or cards I receive.—Charley Froelick, Valley City, N. Da.

DEAR CADETS: I have been getting UP-TO-DATE FARMING for over two years, and I think it as fine a paper as was ever published. I love to read the Cadet letters; they are very interesting to me. I live on a farm, and that is the best place for boys and girls. We have 5 cows and 5 horses. Our principal crops are wheat, corn and oats. We raise all kinds of vegetables. We have a piano, an organ and a violin, and I think that is some music. We live 3 miles from church, and I go every Sunday; it is a pleasure to go. I am 20 years old, and would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls; will answer all the letters and cards I receive.—Sadie Barrick, Newville, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I am 18 years old this very month, and have lived 8 years on the farm. I could not do without UP-TO-DATE. I would like to hear from all the Cadets and farmer girls, and will answer all cards or letters.—Clarence Ch[illegible] Leesport, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: We have a farm of 150 acres, most of which is under splendid cultivation, our chief crops being corn, oats and potatoes. We live only a short distance from Mountain Lake Park, a noted summer resort, where one of the finest Chautauquas is held. The chief sports for the young people are fishing, rowing, bathing, tennis, baseball and football. I am 15 years old, and will be [illegible] to hear from the boys and girls.—Pa[illegible] T. Neville, Dear Park, Md

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, 16 years old, and live on a farm of 160 acres, 7 miles from the nearest town. I like to read the letters the boys and girls write. I would like to exchange cards or letters with them, and also photos.—Jessie M. Taylor, Frederick, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I have been living in Washington country, Colo, for 25 years. This is not much of a farming country, but a great deal of stock is raised here. I have been in the stock business ever since I have lived here. We have been having plenty of rain, lately, and most all the crops are looking good. Stock is doing fine. I am a batchelor, 32 years old, and will answer all letters or cards from boys or girls.—John Zendner, Thurman, Col.

DEAR CADETS: I am 17 years old, and am very much interested in the Cadets of Equity. I live on a farm of 100 acres, 6 miles from town, and have one sister 10 years old. I would like to receive cards or letters from the Cadets, and will answer all I receive.—Lucille Smuck, Warren, Ind.

Letters Crowded Out

Lester Yarian, Bourbon, Ind.	15
Cora Burgett, Opales, Kas.	18
Carleta Ames, Union, N. Y.	9
Elizabeth Harvey, Tunkhanock, Pa.	17
Cora Mae Standridge, Abbeville, Ca.	
Cleo Standridge, Abbeville, Ga.	16
Louie M. Cumberledge, Burton, W. Va.	
Arris W. Smuck, Warren, Ind.	10
J. E. Vincent, Central Point, Ore.	24
Fay Vestal, Dexter, Tex.	19
Arthur C. Kettleson, Hoople, N. Da.	17
May Fraley, 610 Charleston, Street, Mobile, Ala.	16
M. DeCann, Benzonia, Mich.	
Myrtle M. Shuck, Summum, Ill.	17
Chrystle Robins, Foodland, Fash.	11
Roy A. Jorgensen, College Place, Wash.	17
Alex Hightower, Battles, Ark.	21
Lola Porter, Prairie Grove, Ark.	15
Hettie E. Wade, Morrison, Ill.	21
Lela M. Fischer, 219 W. Seventh Street, Mr. Carmel, Ill.	12
Gracie Steadham, Oxford, Ala.	12
Marlin Ruffner, Kittaning, Pa.	17
Ella Grubb, Wytheville, Va.	18
Glenn Baum, Geneseo, Ill.	23
Katan Ularick, Big Sandy, Mont.	26
Warren Davis, Bethesda, Ohio	16
Emma Ekloff, Bay Lake, Fla.	16
Mabel Peters, Snyder, Okla.	12
Cinnie Fredrick, Hudson, Ind.	17
Hazel Barsoda, Roann, Ind.	17
Alice Homan, Otterville, Mo.	12
Pamelia Arbuckle, Alyada, Mont.	13

PUZZLE

Name the 11 advertisers represented in the jingle

Just a little of your time may win for you the first prize in this interesting contest

There is a man in our town
And he is wondrous wise.
He buys the goods for all his needs
From firms that advertise.

He puts *Steel Shingles* on his roofs
His corn's in *Steel Grain Bins.*
He's a *Double Action* farmer
And has lots of U. S. "tin."

His suits are *Made to Order*
And came from answering ads.
A *Railroad Watch* is in his vest—
He has no foolish fads.

Placed Anywhere a man like this
Will win, should be but try.

He has a dandy motto,
It's like this: *"Don't Rent—Buy."*

Seven Brothers has this man
But all are in a rut
They *Don't Cut out* old fogey ways
Each owns a scraggly hut.

Let all read this *And be Convinced*
It pays each ad to read.
These *Message Bearers* bring us news
Of many things we need.

Read "UP-TO-DATE," it's many ads
Will teach a lot, you'll see.
All who are there will treat you right,
That we will guarantee.

EXPLANATION

Each phrase set in *italic letters* is taken from an advertisement in this issue of Up-to-Date Farming. Look over the advertisements and locate the eleven represented. For instance, the phrase *steel shingles* is found in the advertisement of the Edwards Mfg. Co. The others are just as easy.

CONDITIONS

Send your solution of the puzzle neatly written giving the names of the advertisers. Write us a letter of not over 100 words naming the articles advertised in this issue that most appealed to you and why.

In case of a tie prizes will be awarded to the ones writing the best and neatest letters.

Answers to this contest must be written entirely separate from orders or letters on other subjects, otherwise they will not be considered.

Contest open to every reader living outside of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana.

All answers to be considered must be received before August 15th, 1912.

We can not answer letters regarding this contest; the conditions above must be complied with.

PRIZES

First prize, to correct answer and neatest and best letter $3.00
Second Prize 2.00
Third Prize 1.00

A present will be given to each of the next 25 sending correct answers and neatest and best letters.

Address PUZZLE EDITOR, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Winners of August 1st Puzzle announced September 1st. Watch for another Puzzling Puzzle August 15th



10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We ship on approval without a cent deposit, freight prepaid. DON'T PAY A CENT if you are not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY *a bicycle or a pair of tires* from *anyone* at *any price* until you receive our latest art catalogs illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous new offers.*

ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write a postal and everything will be sent you free postpaid by return mail. You will get much valuable information. Do not wait, write it now.

TIRES, Coaster Brake [illegible] wheels, lamps, sundries at *half usual prices.*

Mead Cycle Co. Dept. T170 Chicago

Are You Interested In



pleasant, permanent and profitable agency work? We offer a position as exclusive distributing salesman either all or spare time for the Automatic Combination Tool, a Fence Builders Device, Post Puller, Lifting and Pulling Jack, Wire Stretcher, Wrench, etc. Used by Contractors, Teamsters, Farmers, Factories and others. Weighs 24 lbs., lifts or pulls 3 tons. Write for offer and county desired.

AUTOMATIC JACK CO., Box 162, Bloomfield, Ind.



SEE YOUR NAME [illegible] & GET A BIG MAIL.

For only 10c silver we will send a copy of our magazine, NEW IDEAS, and 200 Gummed Labels with your name and address thereon, convenient for use on your stationery or to paste on your books or other articles to prevent their loss, and print your name in our mailing directory, from which you will receive lots of free samples mdse., books, magazines, letters, etc. All this for only 10c (silver) or 12c in stamps.

Address D 202 NEW IDEAS, 233 So. 5th St., PHILA., PA.



The suit is made of gray flannel, with collar, belt and peak on cap red. The red trimmings stand out strong and make this one of the prettiest suits you ever saw.

The mitt, mask, ball and glove are all regulation size and make, and are just the kind that every boy wants.

I am willing to put out one of these suits in every neighborhood for advertising purposes, because every boy will want one just as soon as he sees them.

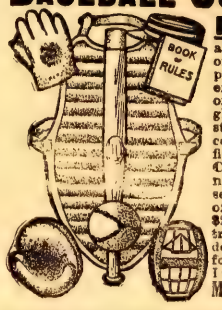
SEND NO MONEY

Just send your name and say that you want this complete baseball outfit and I will send you ten beautiful birthday and greeting postcards to distribute among your friends.

Be the first in your neighborhood to send me your name. A postcard will do.

WM. D. LOFTUS,
17th and Jackson Sts., Omaha, Neb.

BASEBALL OUTFIT FREE



BOYS! Here is your chance to get a fine baseball outfit, consisting of complete suit, including shirt, pants, cap and belt, good quality, extra well sewed, or combination of big catcher's mitt, fielder's glove, catcher's mask (extra strong and durable) and rubber center ball, big league style, or fine chest protector. **Will Not Cost One Cent.** Send your name and we will send you 1 set of our fine pictures to dispose of at 25 cents each. Send us the $2 you collect and for your trouble will send you outfit as described. WRITE TODAY for pictures. No harm done. I take back what you can't sell.

M. O. Seitz. Chicago



Your Portrait FREE

on that of dear friend or relative. Worth $5, this Medallion Portrait 16 inches across, photographed directly on metal, no glass to break, will not fade, in solid gold finished frame, with easel and ring for hanging, mailed free for sending us ten trial subscriptions to The Woman's Home Weekly 3 months for 10 cents, in all $1.00. Send Us Your Photo Today with ten subscriptions at 10c and get portrait free. Photo returned unharmed. WOMAN'S HOME WEEKLY, 208 News Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

ALL ABOUT TEXAS

And the entire Southwest, the field of opportunities for those ambitious to secure a home. Send stamp for copy BIG HOME BUYERS' ISSUE.

FARM AND RANCH, DALLAS, TEXAS

$3.50 Recipe Free for Weak Kidneys

Relieves Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling Etc.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a *quick recovery*, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you $3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K1867, Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

GET THIS OFFER



All the clothes you want. All the money you want.

To learn how you can have this stunning swell tailored suit absolutely free, not a penny of cost to you (we prepay the express); to learn how you can make $5.00 to $10.00 a day every day of your life, to find out what **beautiful tailoring really is,** to offer styles that everybody goes wild about, to get all of your own clothes always free, do this to-day, now, this minute, write us a letter or postal and say, "Send me your New Wonderful Tailoring Offer," and receive by return mail, free, the most astonishing tailoring offer you ever heard of, a beautiful set of samples to pick from, styles that will set your county afire, an offer so surprising, so new, so liberal, so wonderful, you can hardly believe it.

You don't need money or experience. No matter what you are doing, selling books, cutlery, groceries, soap, tailoring for others, or just working, **be sure to get our offer,** it's so much better than anything else.

You will succeed sure, make big money and wear fine clothes! **Write now.**

BANNER TAILORING CO.
Dept. 707 CHICAGO, ILL.

Ill-Health Forces Sale

Fine Wisconsin Dairy Farm Complete

Immediate Possession to Buyer

510 acres splendid soil, level, 5 miles to county seat, 20,000 population; R. R. station and spur track 10 rods from house; ship to creamery daily; telephone; rural route; schoolhouse and town hall on premises; 11 room house, furnace, water system; barns, sheds, machinery, fences, etc., complete; creek through barnyard; large river one-half mile; gasoline separator; concrete silo now in construction; 85 acres in corn, 40 rye, 55 oats, 20 mixed crops, 100 meadow, 200 acres pasture and timber—elm, basswood, ash, birch, oak, etc.; 70 head cattle, 7 horses, 100 hogs. $30,000 cash, balance 6 per cent. mortgage. See this bargain for yourself.

Come at once. Purchaser's R. R. fare refunded. For further particulars address

FRED ARNOLD, Eau Claire, Wis.

Alabama Needs

50,000 Farmers

Dairymen and stock raisers to supply her local markets with butter, poultry, vegetables, hogs and cattle. The best lands in the world can be had at $5.00 to $50.00 per acre, on easy terms. Let us help you to get a farm in Alabama, where the climate is delightful, where you can raise several crops each year on the same land, and find a ready market for the same. We are supported by the state and sell no lands.

Write for information and literature.

State Board of Immigration

Montgomery, Ala.

COME TO MINNESOTA SURE CROPS

Plenty rainfall. Good markets. Land cheap, but advancing rapidly. Literature and information FREE. Write H. J. MAXFIELD, State immigration Commissioner, 204 State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

Piles Cured Painlessly

without cutting or the use of cosmetics. Why endure those terrible, burning, itching, bleeding or protruding piles when I guarantee to cure them painlessly, in the privacy of your home? Each case receives individual treatment from licensed practicing physician. Don't suffer another day; health and happiness, free from suffering, are within your reach. Testimonials furnished. Send today for FREE Book on "Piles and Their Cure." Don't delay.

DR. J. S. RINEHART, Dept. 51, Kokomo, Indiana

Get This Beautiful Guaranteed Watch FREE!



We have arranged to give away 5,000 of these handsome, guaranteed watches on the most liberal premium offer made. This is a dependable time piece that any man, woman, boy or girl will be proud to own. It has a beautiful gold plate engraved finish, is stem wind and stem set, open face and fully guaranteed for one whole year. The maker's guarantee accompanies each watch and if it doesn't give satisfaction you can send it direct to factory and they will make good their guarantee. Each watch comes in special box carefully packed. Has beveled crystal over pure white dial with hour, minute and second hands. One of the most beautiful and dependable moderate priced watches ever made.

How to Get the FREE WATCH

We will give away 5,000 of these guaranteed watches just to further introduce our great farm and home magazine, THE VALLEY FARMER, a 24 to 40 page monthly filled from cover to cover with articles and departments of interest to all the family. Regular subscription price 25 cents a year. Send ONE DOLLAR to pay for a SIX YEARS' subscription to our paper and 10 cents extra for mailing expense on watch ($1.10 in all) and we will send you one of these elegant watches ABSOLUTELY FREE. Or, get up a club of five one-year subscriptions at 25 cents each, send us the names and $1.25 and we will send YOU the watch FREE for your trouble. Address,

VALLEY FARMER, Dept. D.W.-12 TOPEKA, KAN.

When writing to advertisers don't fail to mention Up-to-Date Farming

Department of the South

(Concluded from Page 8)

In most farming sections one crop or one line of produce was usually grown especially for shipment. For reasons of geographical position, climatic conditions, marketing facilities, etc. But the F. S. E. has made it possible to market more profitably any line of farm produce, whether in large or small quantities, that a section or community of farmers may choose to market. And this is particularly true of the south. In the south farmers had cotton or cane or sweet potatoes for marketing, and while they had poultry, eggs, butter, milk, etc., not in sufficient quantities, they never thought to try to get on the market except in a very small lot in the local markets. Under F. S. E. organization and direction these by-products, as it were, can be sold just as readily as those crops that are chief to the south.

Membership in a local of the F. S. E. gives each farmer the advantage of cheaper shipping facilities. He can so arrange the planting of his crops as to take the opportunity of shipping in carlots. In many instances of less-than-carload shipments the freight would amount to more than the value of the produce. Here again the south is particularly fortunate. With the F. S. E. system the southern farmer can send carload shipments into the northern markets and realize so much more than he can in the smaller and better supplied southern markets.

One very good thing that the F. S. E. has done for farmers is taking the pursuit of farming out of the old rut of mere tilling of the soil and putting it on a level with other business occupations. Individual or unorganized farmers plant what they think will sell, or follow the old established rule of planting what the preceding generation planted. With the marketing advice, direction, news and interchange of ideas offered by the F. S. E. through the medium of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, this is unnecessary and foolish. The farmer can study the markets and condition of the markets as bankers and financiers study the financial conditions of the country, learn the needs of the consumers and profit accordingly. The handling of the routine of the local's business gives him a grasp of things that can lead to a higher plane of business and a better knowledge of the production and sale of farm products.

Business contact with outside persons and conditions is not the only help the F. S. E. extends to its members. The local meeting is often the medium of exchange of ideas, beneficial advice, discussion of conditions and improvement; tending toward giving the farmer a broader view of his own locality and his neighbor's methods.

Along the lines of this interchange is a greater one that few farmers think of in the regular order of things. That is the exchange between widely separated sections, of those products not grown or produced in each section. The south has winter and early spring vegetables and fruits that the northern sections have not. The north has apples, grains and feed crops that the south does not produce. Why not exchange these at a great saving to both and furthermore get better acquainted? Of course, this might be accomplished without an organization, but it is doubtful and surely not with the confidence and alacrity that it could be done through the society.

The lone farmer has a very serious problem to solve when he comes to the matter of shipping his produce. Transportation companies are hard to get acquainted with and their intricate systems of business are often a puzzle to the farmer. In case of a shipment being lost the farmer has a big job on his hands to recover the value of this shipment. With the Equity organization shipment becomes very simple because the local has an officer who does very little except attend to this part of the business; this shipping man gets in touch with the transportation company through his constant intercourse with the company and its system. The national organization has through its strength and numbers, many and varied means of recovering for the farmer any shipment that may stray or not reach its destination on account of negligence or error on the part of the transportation company.

As was stated before the things that the F. S. E. has done or the things that it is doing every day for the farmer are very numerous and would require a volume to enumerate. And the things it can do for the southern farmer are becoming more apparent every day; the new locals added from time to time giving added strength and impetus to the southern section of the organization—H. J. BLANCHARD.

SALESMEN WANTED

Do you want a good position where you can earn from $1,000 to $5,000 a year and expenses?

There are hundreds of such positions now open. No former experience as a Salesman required to get one of them. If you want to enter the **world's best paying profession** our Free Employment Bureau will assist you to secure a position where you can earn good wages while you are learning Practical Salesmanship. Write today for full particulars; list of good openings and testimonial letters from hundreds of our students for whom we have recently secured good positions paying from $100.00 to $500.00 a month and expenses.

Address nearest office, Dept. 186

National Salesmen's Training Association

Chicago New York Kansas City Seattle New Orleans Toronto

CAMERA & COMPLETE OUTFIT



25c Takes pictures 1⅝x1¾. Our "Little Beauty." Leatherette covered Camera and Complete Outfit of plates, paper, chemicals, &c., with complete instructions so that even a **Boy or Girl can take Good Pictures** of landscapes, buildings, friends, &c.

Alden & Company, Camby, Indiana

When You Can Get Classy Land For 12½ Cents an Acre a Month

Don't Rent---BUY

I sell farming and orchard land—the real thing—on my Cadillac Tract, Michigan, as low as $10 down on 20 to 40 acres, balance 12½ cents an acre a month. So, if you're renting now—quit it. Come over into Michigan—where we raise 40 bushels of wheat, over 100 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of potatoes and 1¼ tons of first-cut alfalfa to the acre; where stock thrives because forage and water is plentiful and the climate is as mild as Missouri. Come to a section where you can clean up $100 to $500 an acre on peaches, tomatoes, radishes, cucumbers and the like.

Soil and Climate Combine to Make This Land Fertile

Send me your address. I want you to see the Thirty-seventh Annual State Board Report. This describes how the soil and climate here combine in "furnishing a better growth of vegetables than clay land." It will explain to you why this country is the natural home of the cherry—why the apple is an unqualified success—and why berries and grapes grow rank.

So Good It's Hard to Resist--Don't

You've overlooked the best farm land you can buy north of the Ohio long enough. If I ever get the facts into you, you'll find it hard to stay away. You'll want to come to this Michigan country where we get our big results with surface cultivation, and the fertilizer is already in the ground, and you get paid for clearing your own ground of the Norway pine stumps. You'll be tempted by the shelter, drainage, elevation and picturesque beauty of the land, by the low rail or water freights, nearby market and the good fishing, hunting and boating; by the helpful people, fine schools, quick-drying roads, cheap phones, and, in short, everything you need to make yourself and family happy.



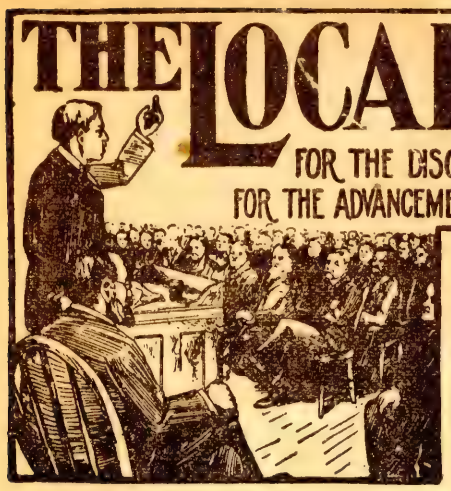
My 12½c An Acre Plan

Write me today—send a postal now—and full description of my Cadillac lands, which I will deliver to you title clear and cloudless, and complete details of my plan to sell you this land for as low as $10 down (on 20 to 40 acres) and 12½ cents an acre a month thereafter, will reach you by return mail.

Samuel S. Thorpe

Owner Cadillac Tract

Dept. 16 1627 1st Nat. Bank Bldg. Chicago, Ill.



THE FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is a farmers' organization, incorporated, headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. Its first and greatest object is *"To obtain Profitable Prices for all the Products of the Farm, Orchard and Garden.*

National Officers and Directors

Pres., J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis; V.-Pres, W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas.; Treas., National City Bank, Indianapolis; Sec., H. C. Bassler, Indianapolis; National Organizer, James E. Baxter, Fort Plains, N. Y., or Indianapolis. Directors, C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kas.; S. W. Wilber, Worcester, N. Y.; Tom Bolt, Muskegon, Mich.; Robert Stevenson, Lebanon, Ind.; Guy Robertson, Gresham, Ore.; Jacob Bretz, Bretzville, Ind., and S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.

The Membership

consists of farmers and is limited to farmers and co-workers with farmers. The wives of members and their minor sons and daughters may become *special members.* The terms of membership are fully set forth in the Constitution and By-Laws.

The Membership Fee

is $2.00, which pays all the expense for the first year. The annual dues after the first year is $1.50. Part of the fee and dues is retained in the local union treasury; the apportionment is fully set forth in the By-Laws.

The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the Society. In it must be shaped the plans and work that will revolutionize American agriculture and usher in the time when the tiller of the soil shall no longer be a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for others, but when he shall be a more important and more independent member of society. Through the local union, assisted by headquarters and representatives on all the great markets of the country, all the *business* of the members—selling and buying—can be done.

How to Organize a Local Union

Whenever a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING reaches that condition of mind that he believes the farmers of his community should do more of their own business of selling and buying, instead of paying an enormous price to have it done by middlemen, he should send for instructions for organizing a local union. Any person who stands well in his community can organize.

A local union is wanted at every town, city and shipping point where not already established. Send for instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., to facilitate sending we append a coupon here. If no local union at your town send the coupon.

. . . . . .

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen: Please send instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., for organizing a local union at

. . . . . .

My
Name . . . . . .

My
Address . . . . . .

. . . . . .

Are you a member of the F. S. E. now?....



A Personal Message from the President

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen, The saddest are these, 'It might have been.'"

—o—

We are reminded of these words by the numerous reports that reach us of dissatisfaction over the prices received for farm product.

—o—

Last April we printed this:

Mr. Farmer, as you go forth to sow and plant in the spring, you should count the cost of seed, the cost of hired help and a fair allowance for your own labor, or for overseeing the farm operations. Then there is the work done by your boys, and the work of your wife and daughters who do the housework and board the hands. Then count interest on your investment, something for depreciation of implements and upkeep of soil and buildings; also something for numerous incidentals that enter into the cost of every crop. Now add all of these up and then add a fair profit and you have the price your crop should sell for. But will it?

—o—

Our appeal then was to complete the Farmers Society of Equity and establish its marketing system. We did not know how many crops would sell too low, but we said some would, some sell too low every year.

—o—

Farmers did not complete the organization and we have the bald fact staring us in the face of practically every 1912 crop, as it comes to maturity, selling too low. We will not enumerate them. Growers have been disappointed in the prices of nearly all grain, vegetables and fruit that have reached the harvest time and gone to market so far this year.

—o—

The crops were liberal, we admit, but no more than the hungry millions could easily consume under good marketing conditions. The trouble was that the great machine of marketing, erected between the producers and consumers is getting more expensive to operate each year, and the people who own and operate the machine are getting wiser as to how they can make it extract more money. It takes an average of about 200 per cent now to satisfy these leeches on industry.

—o—

For instance, when a crop is ready to market, the word is sent out to the buyers to stay out of the market a while.

—o—

There are thousands of people who have produced perishable fruit or vegetables. They have no means of their own to get them to the market. They raised them to sell. They can not keep them longer even if they would like to. So it is a one-sided game and soon the producers are taking the middlemen's prices; or, if they refuse to buy at all the stuff is consigned to a distant market where it often meets a worse fate.

—o—

And this is not confined to perishable products. The buyers know there is a percentage of grain growers who will market as soon as they can get the grain ready. Therefore they lay in wait for these. When wheat threshing began this year the word was sent out to cut the prices and wheat was put down ten to fifteen cents a bushel. It is a case of an organized middle playing against two unorganized ends.

—o—

Perhaps it will be argued that we did not give the producers any practical way to complete the Farmers Society of Equity when we sent out our appeal last April. We admit that this is true to a considerable extent. Desultory organizing will defer the time of perfect results a long time. But with this season's unsatisfactory experiences vividly in the minds of the people we have made another appeal.

—o—

This appeal was in the preceding issue of this paper. It was a "Call" for a conference of representatives of local and district farmers associations, including all crops, with the object in view to federate them with the Farmers Society of Equity. The great advantage of such a federation will be in having just one headquarters where all crops will be reported and where all those who want them must send to get the supply.

—o—

We have issued a circular which is being sent to the officers of local and district associations as we can get the names. We print from the circular as follows:

A CALL

for

A CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF PRODUCERS' AND MARKETERS' ASSOCIATIONS TO COMPLETE A NATIONAL MARKETING SYSTEM FOR ALL FARM CROPS

Issued by Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF LOCAL AND DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONS OF PRODUCERS OF GRAIN, LIVE STOCK, COTTON, VEGETABLES, FRUIT, RICE, POULTRY, EGGS, DAIRY PRODUCTS, ETC.—GREETINGS:

Your association is hereby invited to be represented and take part in a conference to be held at Indianapolis, or some other centrally located city, on a date to be announced later, for the purpose of bringing about a federation of the present established local and district producing and marketing associations. The object sought, through such federation, is to more quickly complete the National Marketing System for farm crops now partly established by the Farmers Society of Equity.

You and the members of your association, who will be immensely benefitted by such a system, can not fail to be very much interested in the following brief argument and explanation of the Farmers Society of Equity system of marketing.

* * *

—o—

This circular will be sent free on request.

—o—

So we appeal again to our readers to co-operate with us by sending the names of organizations, and officers if known, on the coupon that follows this article.

—o—

There are probably 5,000 local and district farmers' associations now. These are in nearly every agricultural county. Working independently—competing with each other—they have not, and never will be able to solve the problem of marketing. We need not look farther than this year's experience.

—o—

But these associations federated with the Farmers Society of Equity, which has the right plan, and whose system is already partly in operation, will reduce the matter of marketing farm crops to a proposition almost like a single local or district association that has no competition whatever but is in complete control of its crops and able to dictate prices and terms of sale under all conditions that might arise.

—o—

The proposition is to federate all the present associations and organize a new local union of the F. S. E. at each market town or city, or shipping point where there is no association now.

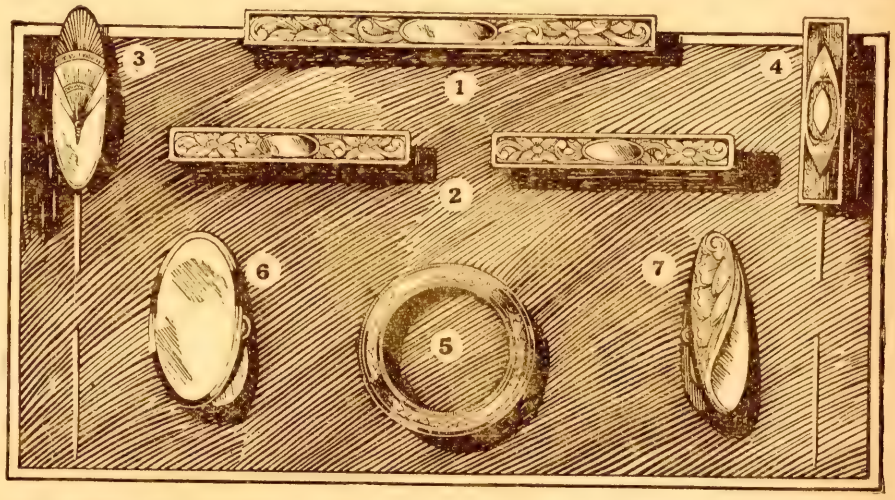
—o—

We know that at each of these towns and cities there is one or more railroad stations, all federated in a railway system; one or more agencies for the sale of agricultural implements, each one federated with the central factory; one or more express offices, all federated in great national systems; one or more elevators federated in a system controlled by some board of trade man or company; one or more creameries, canneries or packing plants federated, to a greater or less degree in their state and national associations and operated by the middle system. In only a comparatively few cases do the farmers own any of these utilities and in no case can they make the prices or dictate the terms on which their produce is handled because the farmers' elevators, etc., are not all federated.

—o—

Judging by the responses to the "Call" already sent out we feel that we have found the key to the solution of these marketing problems and

READ Wonderful Jewelry Offer FREE



ALL of the above pictured articles are beautiful, of latest design, and guaranteed to be perfectly satisfactory, or your money back. It is all Genuine Gold-Filled or Gold-Front jewelry. It is jewelry that you will be proud to wear or present to your friend. The illustration above shows the articles full size.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE

No. 1 Is a Ladies' Bar-, Veil-, or Neck-pin. No. 2 Is a Ladies' Neck-pin Set (two pretty, dainty pins). No. 3 Is a Ladies' or Gents' Oval Scarf-pin. No. 4 Is a Ladies' or Gents' Square Scarf-pin. No. 5 Is the very newest Ladies' Circle-Pin. No. 6 Is a plain Oval, Guaranteed Solderless Tie-Clasp for either Lady or Gentleman. No. 7 Is a Fancy Oval Tie-Clasp, same quality as number six.

The American Woman is one of the oldest and best family-, story-, and household-papers published. It is a paper whose monthly coming is eagerly awaited by every member of the family. All are interested in the bright, clean, fascinating stories, both serial and complete. Every homeloving woman is delighted with the pages of fancy work, fashions, household-notes and -hints. THE AMERICAN WOMAN is a paper that, when once taken, always is taken. We are so sure that you will be delighted with this happy, optimistic monthly visitor that we are willing to make the following very special offer:

OUR SPECIAL FREE OFFER

Send us 25 cents for a year's subscription to The American Woman, and we will send the paper for one year and will also send you any one (your choice) of the above pictured articles. **Address THE AMERICAN WOMAN, Dept. U, Augusta, Maine**

we believe the time is not far distant when the producers of America will unite to control and market their crops to compel profitable prices for themselves and guarantee equitable prices to the consumers.

—o—

So the campaign is to federate the present local organizations, including all crops. To this end the conference we spoke of will be called so all may be heard in this important matter. And to organize new local unions at all market points where none now exist. To accomplish these things we must have the hearty co-operation of every interested person to whose notice this comes.

—o—

When the beauties and benefits of the new system of marketing is understood no producer will continue to suffer the great losses that attend marketing through the old system. When the F. S. E. system is in operation, big crops will not mean little prices and loss. If this system would have been used by the producers of the southern states this year every one of the hundreds of carloads of fine produce that sold at a loss would have netted satisfactory profits.

—o—

This promises to be a year of bumper crops. How low the prices will go, providing farmers spurn this opportunity to control, we will not pretend to say. We know that farmers are not in control of the situation now, but that the boards of trade and produce exchanges and cotton exchanges and storage combines control even more completely than they did a few years ago. And we do know that in 1897 corn sold in Chicago at 21¾ cents a bushel. The same year wheat sold in Baltimore at 80 cents a bushel. Wheat sold in Chicago in 1900 at 61½ cents, in 1898 at 63½ cents and in 1901 at 63⅛ cents. Oats sold in Chicago at 15⅝ cents a bushel in February, 1897. As recently as 1910 potatoes sold in the Chicago market at 10 cents a bushel, in 1909 at 15 cents, in 1905 at 18 cents, and in 1907 at 18 cents. In 1884, cotton sold at 4.5 cents a pound in New York City, in 1896 at 6.5 cents, in 1897 at 6.5 cents, and in 1898 at 5.5 cents.

—o—

The argument in favor of a business system for agriculture, operated by the producers themselves, is incontrovertible. The F. S. E. system is the only practical one ever offered. Local unions can be organized at every market town and city, but the federation plan we propose is quicker and in all respects better.

—o—

Farmers must be free and independent in their business, through the plan we propose they can be in a very short time. Prices of farm crops must be rescued from gamblers, speculators and exploiters there is no other way than the way we propose. Speculation is not possible where certainty prevails. Consumers must have relief from the high cost of living, the new system, which eliminates all unnecessary middlemen, is the means to this end.

—o—

Use this coupon to report any kind of a marketing organization for grain, fruit, vegetables, cotton, live stock, poultry, eggs, dairy, rice, potatoes, etc., that is now organized at your place or that you know of elsewhere.

— — — THE COUPON — — —

J. A. Everitt, President F. S. E.
Indianapolis, Ind.
I report the following organization

(Name of organization): .....

.....

The President is .....

Address .....

The Secretary is .....

Address .....

My Name .....

My Address .....

☞For more associations attach paper.



This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered dependable. If a direct reply is wanted enclose two stamps.

QUESTION: *I have been taking* UP-TO-DATE FARMING *for some time. I am business agent for a farmers' society here and I feel that I need your assistance. We want to buy 1,000 sorghum buckets to put sorghum in. Where may they be purchased to best advantage? Also what shall we do with our cotton when it is ready to market? Where can we sell it to best advantage?*

It occurs to me that the Farmers Society of Equity is the very organization we have been looking for, the organization to assist the farmers to realize equitable prices and also the key to buying to the best advantage.—W. H. Evans, Searcy, Ark.

ANSWER: Write to the American Can Company, Chicago, Ill., for prices on sorghum buckets. This company has agencies all over the country and we believe you can secure what you need through them to better advantage than in any other way.

You should bring your farmers' organization into the Farmers Society of Equity and get its Directory and assistance in marketing your next cotton crop.

Q. *At our last meeting the matter of marketing our 1912 cotton crop was discussed and I was directed to write to Headquarters for instructions. Also, let us know where we can buy groceries. Also, how is the Secretary of this local union to be paid.—A. B. Chevalier, Secretary, Stillwater, Okla.*

A. We send the "Directory" of the Equity System markets and market representatives. It will give you the necessary information about where and how to market your cotton crop. Write to the state secretary, J. A. Harman, Shawnee, Okla., about groceries. A percentage of the business done in the local union should be set aside for paying the secretary and meeting other expenses. If the secretary or business agent does not do much business he is not entitled to much pay, and in proportion to the amount of business done, the members can afford to compensate him.

Parties in Wisconsin and Minnesota who inquired where to buy groceries and other house supplies are referred to the Universal Trading and Supply Company, Chicago, Ill.

Q. *What will we give any member of our local union who wants to move away and join another local union of the Farmers Society of Equity.—E. S. Brown. Secretary, Advance, Ind.*

A. Give him a Demit. Demit blanks are sent to each local union when it is started, as a part of the supplies.

The Only Practical Plan

J. A. EVERITT, Pres.
Farmers Society of Equity

Dear Sir: Herewith I hand you my check to cover the following

My membership-at-large in the Farmers Society of Equity.

One copy of "The Third Power" book, cloth bound, 320 pages.

One copy of Farmers Industrial Freedom, 56 pages.

The more I look into the methods of the Farmers Society of Equity the more I am impressed with it and the more I would like to see it in full working order. Quite a number of my friends, members of the ——— have been trying to get me to join their organization and help them in the sale of the cotton raised in this district, but I can not see that their plan is right whereas, to me the Farmers Society of Equity appears to have the only practical plan, and it meets with my hearty approval. I will give it my support and my commercial experience will enable me to be a valuable man to both the farmers of this community and our Society, the F. S. E.

I now join hands with you for success in this undertaking, and I am.

Yours to command

Batesville, Ark. PERCY FINCH

Our good ship Equity

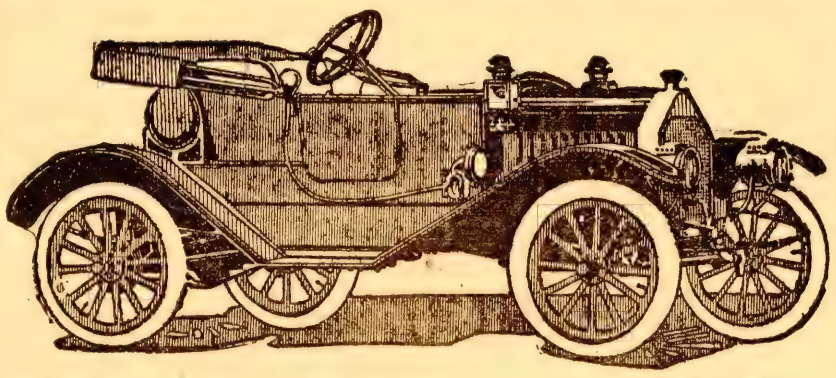
Fannie E. Pool



We long have borne oppression's rule,
And bent beneath her yoke,
But now a wondering world
Proclaims our fetters broke.

We're all embarked on our good ship,
To buffet wind and weather;
Will crowd her decks and stand by her,
With Equity forever.

This Automobile Free



On Sept. 26, 1912, The American Home Will Give Away This New Model $625 Maxwell Automobile

This handsome prize will go to the worker who secures the most votes in our Popular Free-Voting-Contest, which closes Thursday, Sept. 26. The candidate with the next highest number of votes will get a $350 Indian motorcycle or $350 Fisher upright piano, and so on until the 50 grand prizes have been awarded.

In laying our plans for this contest we have had these points in view—to make the competition open to everyone, whether a subscriber or not; to arrange for a large number of prizes, and to limit the vote-getting necessary to win them to towns of less than 10,000 inhabitants. Any person, whether a subscriber to The American Home or not, can compete in this contest. Start now—this very day—set a mark and keep up to it. Don't delay. You have never had a chance like this in your life before, and the reward for your work is immense.

Send Us Your Name Today

That is what you must do quickly—don't wait—don't stop to think it over—because it's free. Anyone may enter the race—man, woman, girl or boy. Send us your name and address right away and we will tell you just how to start about to win the auto.

The American Home WEEKLY MAGAZINE published at St. Paul, Minn., is the best illustrated weekly magazine for the home ever published at the low price of 25 cents a year—52 issues. It is filled with best and most delightful stories ever read.

OUR PLAN

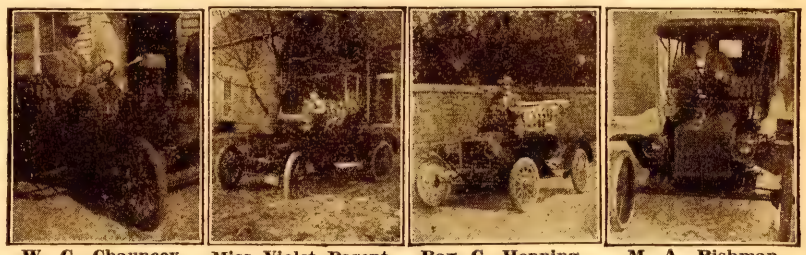
The fact that we have given away 20 automobiles already is proof that we give them away. We publish The American Home, The St. Paul Daily News and The Omaha Daily News. The banker or postmaster in your town knows that we are the largest newspaper publishers west of New York, so we can well afford to give away automobiles to advertise our papers. You will see that we have sent automobiles as far away as North Carolina; so it makes no difference where you live, you may enter the race and will have equal chance with the rest for the prizes.

50 VALUABLE PRIZES!

TO BE AWARDED IN CONTEST

1—$625 Automobile	26—Gold Watch.
2—$350 Prize.	27—Gold Watch.
3—$75 Prize.	28—Gold Watch.
4—$50 Prize.	29—Dinner Set.
5—$25 Prize.	30—Dinner Set.
6—$25 Prize.	31—Dinner Set.
7—$25 Prize.	32—Dinner Set.
8—Gold Watch.	33—Dinner Set.
9—Gold Watch.	34—6 Knives & Forks
10—Gold Watch.	35—6 Knives & Forks
11—Gold Watch.	36—6 Knives & Forks
12—Gold Watch.	37—6 Knives & Forks
13—Gold Watch.	38—$5 Safety Razor.
14—Gold Watch.	39—$5 Safety Razor.
15—Gold Watch.	40—$5 Safety Razor.
16—Phonograph.	41—6 Silver Spoons.
17—Phonograph.	42—6 Silver Spoons.
18—Phonograph.	43—6 Silver Spoons.
19—Phonograph.	44—$4 Purse.
20—Phonograph.	45—$4 Purse.
21—Phonograph.	46—$4 Purse.
22—Phonograph.	47—$3 Fountain Pen.
23—Phonograph.	48—$3 Fountain Pen.
24—Gold Watch.	49—$3 Fountain Pen.
25—Gold Watch.	50—$3 Fountain Pen.

WE HAVE GIVEN AWAY 18 AUTOMOBILES *Here Are Four of Those Who Won Them:*



W. C. Chauncey, Pactolus, N. C. | Miss Violet Parent, Ronneby, Minn. | Ray C. Henning, Thornton, Ia. | M. A. Bishman, Brookings, S. D.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY
And Receive Full Information Without Delay.

THE AMERICAN HOME, St. Paul, Minn.

Please enter my name and credit me with 10,000 free votes, and send full particulars and suggestions for winning the automobile.

Name .....

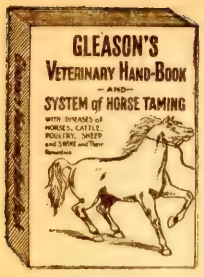
Postoffice .....

It is understood that this does not obligate me in any way, even if I never get a single vote.

A Square Deal Guaranteed.

Every promise and agreement we make will be faithfully carried out. You will notice that we give above the names and complete addresses of winners in former contests from every locality in the United States, which we wouldn't dare do if it were not true that we give away these valuable prizes. We are pleased to give you these names and are pleased to be able to award such princely prizes.

The names and standing of the candidates entered will be published for the first time in The American Home Aug. 10. Those entering prior to this date will receive a free copy of the paper each week during the contest.



Horse Book FREE

Here is a book that should be in the hands of every horse owner! Admittedly the greatest book on the subject ever written and practically *worth its weight in gold* to horse owners and livestock breeders. 520 large pages profusely illustrated. Part 1 deals in plain language with the theory and practice of Veterinary Science —Diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, Swine and Dogs—with tested and proved remedies. Part 2 contains Prof. Gleason's famous System of Horse Breaking, Taming and Training. Gleason's marvelous skill in training and treating horses is known throughout the entire world and he is considered the world's greatest authority in this field.

Our Great Offer! By a special arrangement direct with the publishers we are able for a limited time to offer "Gleason's Horse Book" *absolutely Free*—postage prepaid—to all who send only 50c to pay for a 3-year—new or renewal—subscription to our big farm magazine. Send your name and 50c at once.

Valley Farmer, Dept. H B-19, Topeka, Kan



Be a CRACK PITCHER!

You can do so with the aid of our WONDERFUL **BASEBALL CURVER.** Worn on the hand it aids in giving the ball a rapid whirling motion, thus causing a wide curve. So small it is not noticed and they all wonder where those AWFUL curves come from. Send for a Curver today if you want to be a **CRACK PITCHER** and fan out the batters. Full instructions for throwing curves. This curver is offered **Free** to introduce our paper Everyday Life into new homes. Send **25 cts.** to pay for a year's subscription and we will send you our paper one year and make you a free present of our Wonderful Baseball Curver. **M.O.SEITZ, Mgr. M162 Chicago**

A CART LOAD OF FUN This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A CART LOAD OF FUN" are the following: "A Man with a Liver," "Pumpkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man," "How to Go-a-Courting," Baumgartner's Dog," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar." "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," The Sad Case of Fillay du Bif," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel." "He Concluded not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married." "Hannah was Aroused." "How the Tired Patient Man had His Feelings Upset," "Jone's Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. "A CART LOAD OF FUN" is a book of 64 large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers price 10c each, 3 for 25c; postpaid. **COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis** **FOR 10 cts**



Grape Vines on Every Farm

WHY NOT? READ EVERY WORD OF THIS

WE WERE surprised when we read in the report of the 1910 census that there were grape vines on only 14.5 per cent. of the farms in the country. Grape vines are inexpensive to start with; they can be planted fall or spring; they are sure to grow; they are almost proof against injurious insects and diseases; they are attractive in almost any situation and can serve good purposes in covering unsightly places or furnishing needed shade. No permanent vine grows quicker and lasts longer. And in addition to all these things, grapes bear fruit practically every year and the fruit is valuable and desirable almost second to none that grows.

Considering the sum of these advantages for the grapes, when we received the census report we were surprised at the small number of farms that had grape vines. We thought nearly every farm had some, so we wrote to the Director of the Census and received this reply:

Your letter of May 2, requesting information regarding the number of farmers reporting grape vines in our recent report on the "Production of Grapes" received. As you probably know, the census reports on agriculture are based on a farm to farm canvass, and if a farmer grew but one grape vine, he would be reported. The intention is to get a report of every farmer who grew a grape vine in 1909

Very respectfully,
E. D. DURAND, Director, Per W. J. B.

The fact is that only one out of seven farms has a grape vine. Then there are hundreds of thousands of town homes that have until this time neglected this handsome vine and universally desirable fruit. There is no yard or garden that does not have room for a few grape vines, so we have set ourselves to the task to place

ONE-HALF DOZEN GRAPE VINES ON EVERY FARM

and in tens of thousands of other smaller places, and at the same time employ the vines as a means to greatly increase the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

THIS IS OUR OFFER

Send your name and address on the coupon below with fifty cents and you will get UP-TO-DATE FARMING a full year, or, if a subscriber now, your time will be extended a year and we will also deliver to you by mail or express PREPAID, one-half dozen strong two-year-old grape vines of most desirable kinds. Full directions for planting and care will be sent with each lot. Shipment will be made at proper season for planting.

The varieties in the collection are Niagara, Moore's Early, Concord, Diamond, Worden and Catawba. This collection covers all seasons of maturity and the three colors, black, white and red. They are all hardy any place in the United States.

— — — — — — — — SEND THIS COUPON — — — — — — — —

J. A. EVERITT, Editor, UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

Enclosed is 50 cents for which give me a year's subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING and send me at proper season for planting this fall or next spring, one-half dozen two-year-old grape vines, all charges paid; as per your offer in August 1st UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

My Name ..... My P. O. .....

R. F. D..... State.....Express Office.....

Is this a new or renewal Subscriber..... Shall We Ship This Fall or Next Spring?.....

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

Agents Wanted

BOYS AND GIRLS are making money and earning splendid premiums, selling my goods. Liberal samples of goods and territory for six cents in stamps. Leo Williamson, 709 H. St. S. W., Washington, D. C.

$5 TO $10 A DAY for reliable men and women agents; samples and complete outfit free; credit given; easiest, fastest, best sellers ever offered; a sale for every call. Altz, Moline, Ill., averaged near $1 an hour; Witcht of St. Paul, Minn., working only part time averaged $135.00 month for six months; Still of Latexo, Texas, made $12.50 in eight hours and says "anyone willing to work can make $5 to $10 a day." 400 per cent. profits for you; full details free. Address Dow Sales Co., Dept. 75, Topeka, Kas.

Auctioneer School

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, largest in world, Trenton, Mo., Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma, Okla.

Building Supplies

ROOFING GUARANTEED, ready to lay, 50c to $2.00 for 108 square feet. Free samples. Patent Roofing Co., 1224 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

Farm Lands For Sale

FARMS FOR SALE, in the best all the year around climate in America, good soil; good markets. L. Jackson, 215 Arcade Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

FARM FOR SALE, $4,000—160 acres in famous Judith Basin, Mont.; good location; easy terms; for particulars address Keith Caldwell, Judith Gap, Mont.

MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA corn, grain, fruit and stock farms. Lowest prices, easy terms. Write for latest price list. Lamm & Hohmann Land Co., Mankato, Minn.

MISSISSIPPI ALFALFA LANDS—The best section of the south for livestock raising. More than seventy-five miles east from overflow district; cheap homes and good terms to men of moderate means. Why pay rent? Write for free booklet. W. A. Houston, Oklona, Miss.

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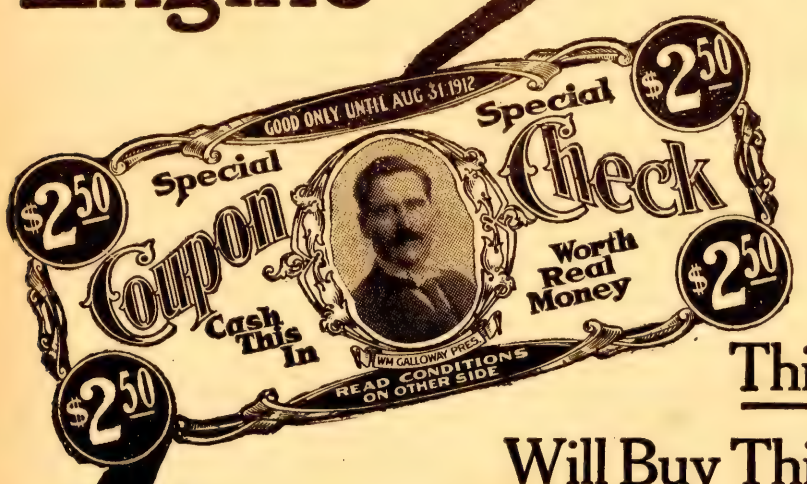
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Why not try the Galloway engine? Don't put it off. You have been considering it long enough, and I offer it to you to

Test for Thirty Days at My Expense,

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Now I am absolutely coming right down to bed rock and going the limit when I offer you this $47.50 Galloway 2¼ h. p. engine, with a special coupon attached, worth $2.50, reducing the price of it to only $45. That $2.50 is more than 5 per cent on your investment. It would pay you to borrow the money at 10 per cent for six months to buy this engine. By the time the six months are gone the engine will have paid for itself, I verily believe.

The hot days are coming. It's sure to be hot and dry this summer. It always is. There will come times when the wind simply won't blow for days. It's up to you either to go to town and pay three prices for an engine or pump water yourself.

Get prepared. Get busy. Get the Galloway engine out on your place so that when the windmill stops the engine can go at the job. This is the opportunity of the summer. Make ready for what you know is coming. Don't put it off for a day. Get your order in to me tonight.

I could urge you a week, but you are as convinced now as you would be then. You have been figuring on an engine—every up-to-date farmer has—it's only a question of time when one buys. You could buy later, or you could buy now. You could have the engine paying for itself while it is on your place or you can do without and pay for it without getting it at all.

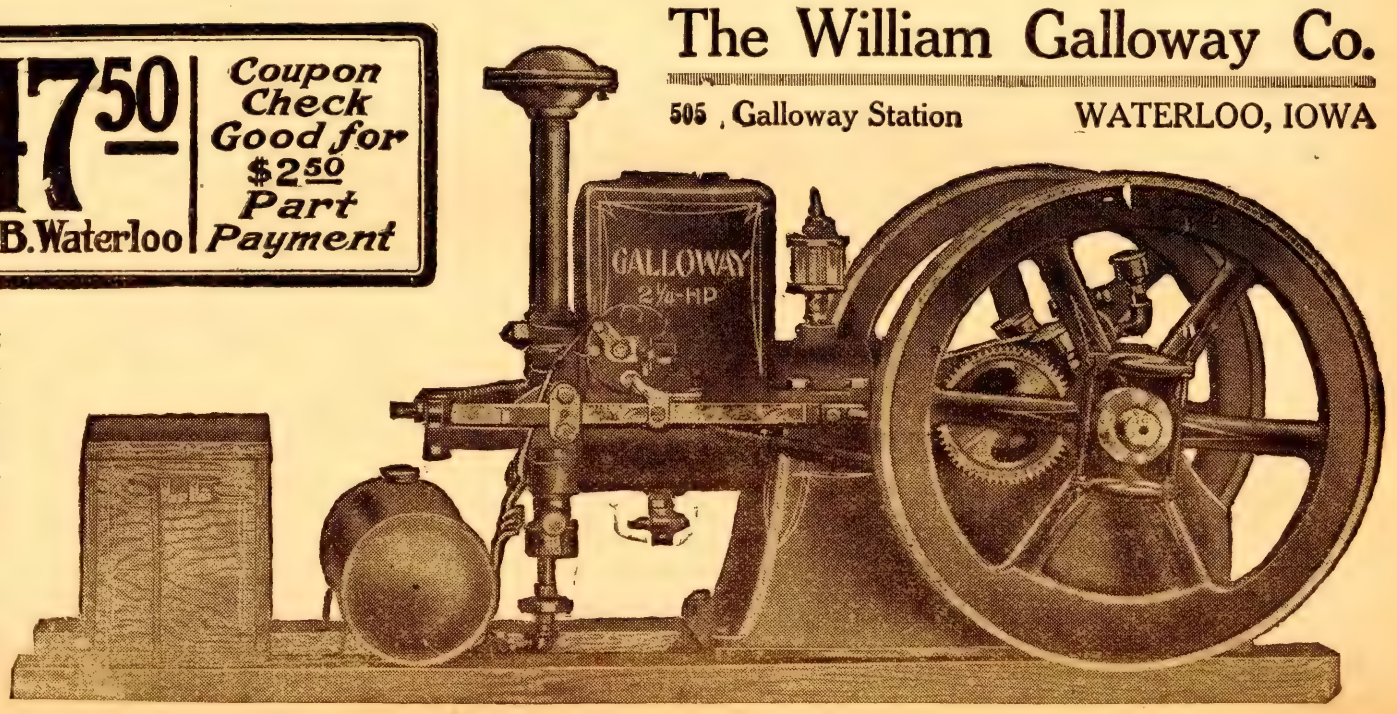
If the engine is a necessity and it is, as you will easily prove when once you try it, every moment you do without it is a wrong to yourself, for that moment is losing you money.

If you don't know all about the Galloway goods and the Galloway guarantee, write for my 64-page Special Engine Catalog in colors. You must have it to buy engines right.

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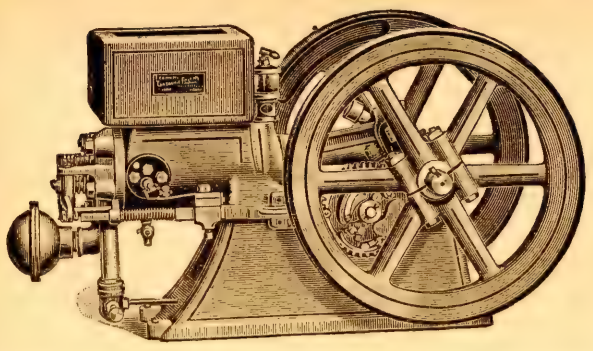
READ In This Issue

	Page
Partyism & Public Expenditure	3
All to Benefit Speculation	4
The Markets	5
The Broad View	16



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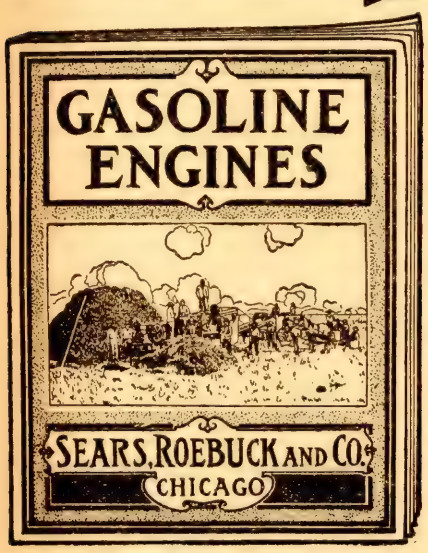
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Most certainly not. You can't even afford to do a part of that work for a part of the summer for that little sum. Your time is too valuable. And yet you can buy this gasoline engine for only $26.95, and the engine will do that work so easily, rapidly and steadily that it will surprise you. Not only for one summer, but year after year.

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EDITORIAL

Bankers, Hard Times and Prosperity

IF THE Ohio bankers were not misrepresented in the newspaper reports, some rather unusual ideas were expressed at their state association meeting early last month. In his opening address, President W. P. Sharer is reported to have said he believed it would take another period of "hard times and misery to quiet the unrest that is apparent the country over." The unrest referred to was the general dissatisfaction with prevalent conditions in politics, business, and even in the moral and religious world, but more particularly, perhaps, with the prices charged for provisions and other necessaries. The idea seems to be that long continued prosperity has made the people hard to satisfy and recklessly extravagant, and that it would take a setback such as financial panics bring, to bring the people to their senses and make them more tractable—more willing to accept the rule of the dominating, not to say domineering, classes.

We agree that prosperity breeds independence, but business is the first and greatest beneficiary of general prosperity. When the people are prosperous they are able to do business. The ability to gratify wants increases the wants and thus increases the purchases made by the people and that multiplies business. It may be that this will not apply to banking. Bankers deal in money, and if money is in plentiful and easy circulation, such as gives activity to business the demand for money at the banks may not be so great; but we are not prepared to believe that the banks would rather see hard times than prosperity. Though it has been asserted that the money control, the combined financial institutions, have in the past, created panics for the sake of the harvest the rush to them for money to tide over hard places brings.

One thing is certain, a "period of hard times and misery" would create suffering and humiliate the masses, and bring a lower level of prices for everything but money, but it would take from the people their ability to buy and leave millions of dollars worth of needed commodities to mold on the shelves or rot in storage. Would it, could it, benefit the country? Are there not other ways to bring about the desired contentment, the general satisfaction the bankers would like should prevail, and yet maintain even a greater prosperity than we have at present?

We believe there is. As ours is an agricultural country, the nation's wealth and prosperity comes from its farmers. When the farmers are prosperous all other classes are prosperous, for farmers are not hoarders of money; they spend it for their needs, and thus pass it into the hands of those of other industries and business. Our secret of prosperity, then, is the prosperity of our farmers, and their prosperity depends upon remunerative and steady prices for their products—not high prices at one time for one season's crops, and low prices for another, but prices sufficiently steady that they may be relied on so that farmers may plan their business with the same certainty that other people do.

This does not mean an increase in the cost of living as so many seem to think. On the other hand, it would definitely and correctly solve that problem. An equitable marketing system that would cut out hoarding for gain, and supply the centers of consumption directly from the centers of production, that would eliminate unnecessary transportation and excessive handling and attendant exorbitant profits, would make steady and remunerative prices to the farmers, and steady but lower prices to the consumers. The unrest that permeates all classes today, and that the Ohio bankers deprecate, grows out of the marketing conditions that have had years of steady growth—a system that has too many handlers between the supply and the demand, too many greed attended toll gates for the supplies to pass through. Molders of public sentiment and directors of public events seem to be afraid to pronounce themselves on these questions, or to aid in the solution of this, the most vital of all problems.

Partyism and Public Expenditure

MEN fall into the habit of doing things they would not do if they did not see others do them. This is strikingly illustrated in the Congress of the United States. Presumably the best men in the districts are chosen by the people to represent them in the Congress. But Congress has long since been dominated by party leaders, whose energies and talent are given to the party rather than to the people or the country, because their position and income depend upon party success. New members taking their seats in what has appeared to them from a distance as the greatest and most august body on earth, carefully observe what is taking place around them. The names, at least, of the prominent leaders are well known to them, and the new members promptly single out these leaders as exemplars for them to follow; and at the same time the leaders select the new members as raw material to be manufactured into articles of special use to themselves. The new members know they are indebted to their parties for their positions, and if they retain those positions or attain higher ones they know they must look to their parties for it. This, of course, makes the new members easy material in the hands of the old leaders—those whose business is party management and manipulation, and whose income is derived therefrom.

It is no wonder, therefore, that Congress is dominated by the politicians, and that party success is considered in official life, from the President to the lowest appointee, as of greater importance than the needs of the masses of the people or the general welfare. Indeed, some of these officials may honestly believe, as all of them teach, that the public welfare depends upon the party success. That is the argument, whether they believe it or not, with which the respective party managers go before the people. It is no wonder that recklessness, corruption, extravagance, glaring misuse of the public moneys, and open disregard of the common interests, should result from such a condition in government.

We are reminded of a recent case in the House that affords a striking illustration. Theron Catlin was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eleventh district of Missouri and Patrick F. Gill was the Democratic candidate. The count of the vote showed that Catlin was elected, he was given a certificate to that effect, and took his seat in the House. This election was in November, 1910, and Mr. Catlin took his seat March 4, 1911, and has served about three-fourths of the term.

But later, Mr. Gill contested the election of Catlin, not on the ground that Catlin did not receive a majority of the votes cast, but on the ground that, according to the laws of Missouri, too much money was spent in the Catlin campaign. It was not alleged that the money so spent was a corrupt fund, but that it was furnished by Catlin's father, who is very wealthy. We do not know just how long this contest case has been before Congress, but the election committee decided it only a few weeks ago, ousting Catlin, who had nearly completed the term, and giving the seat to Gill.

But the most inexcusable part of the whole transaction, and the part which should have most attention from the people, is the financial part of it. Mr. Catlin has all the time drawn his pay as Congressman, and has had all the perquisites pertaining to a member of the House. If he is not entitled to his seat now he was not entitled to it when he was seated a year and a half ago. But that is not all. The committee that now drives Catlin out and seats Mr. Gill, allows Gill pay for the full term also. And not only that, but each claimant is allowed about $2,000 as contest expenses! What Mr. Gill will get from the public treasury, through this action of the congressional committee, is two years' salary as Congressman, $15,000; two years' allowance for congressman's clerk hire (he evidently had no clerk hired) $3,000, and $2,000, supposed cost of his contest, a contest for which the people of the country could not at all be responsible. Mr. Catlin gets pay for these same alleged services up to the time he was unseated, and $2,000 extra for defending his position.

No rules of business can possibly justify this reckless use of public money, the payment of two salaries and double allowances where only one could on any pretext be claimed, and the payment of contest expenses is a reckless invitation to defeated candidates to make contests. In fact, it seems to be a party practice, not more of one party than the other, to reward defeated candidates. The votes of the people are so far disregarded in high official circles that men thus rejected by the people are sought for appointive offices. It is taking no risk to say that members of the President's Cabinet sometimes owe that great position to the fact that they had been defeated for high office by the people of their state.

It all resolves itself into this fact, that the masses of the people must assert their constitutional power in the government, and they can do that only by independence in political action. So long as their votes ratify whatever the self-seeking, reckless leaders do in conventions or otherwise, the votes of the people will be used merely as stepping stones from one act of corruption and extravagance to another. But when the voters fearlessly say by their actions that their votes belong to themselves and not to the leaders, very different rules will prevail not only in Congress, but in the party conventions.

Study Your Investments

WE HAVE kept our readers so well advised concerning the impracticability of capital stock farm marketing concerns, and the danger of loss in such investments, that we have little fear that farmer readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING can be induced to invest therein. But there are other schemes that may not be so well understood. The ill-advised talk about the high cost of living, and the mistaken idea that it is all the result of a scarcity of production, and that the farmers are getting all the money, has thrown a halo around farming as those see it who never had any experience in that business. Unprincipled schemers are taking advantage of this mistaken idea of farming, and are devising plans to extort money from people in the cities who know nothing of the facts in the case. The plan is to induce unwise investments in land in remote and unknown places, or to invest in much advertised orchard growing, or various other crop producing propositions. So prominent have these schemes become that the Department of Agriculture at Washington has taken notice of them, and declares they can not, by any reasonable chance, be made to pay the profits claimed for them. Money so invested, the Department believes, is practically thrown away, and we urge our readers to make no such investments.

All to Benefit Speculation

THE present Congress enacted the following law, and it was approved by the President May 27, 1912:

That the Secretary of Agriculture be directed to cause the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture to issue a report, on or about the first Monday in July of each year, showing by states and in total the number of acres of cotton then in cultivation in the United States.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture to issue each year, immediately following the publication of the ginning report of the Census Bureau of December first, an estimate of the total production of cotton in the United States for the current crop year.

Sec. 3. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the foregoing provisions be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

We do not desire to find fault with the acts of Congress, or of the President, for the mere sake of quibbling, but we wish to seriously ask our readers, and the Congressmen and President, who will be most benefited by that legislation? By July 1 the cotton crop is all planted, and the farmers can not plant more or less as the reports may show an excess or a deficiency. Hence, the report can be of no benefit to the farmers, nor can it benefit the cotton users as the knowledge comes too late to enable the planters to provide against a threatened deficiency or to avoid an excessive surplus. The second, or December report comes not only after the crop is harvested, but after it has passed through the gins, and the actual production is a fixed and unmistakable fact.

Again the report can be of no benefit to the farmers for their work for the season is over, and most of the product is on the market. Who, then, are the beneficiaries of these crop reports so rigidly required by act of Congress? The price makers, and the price makers are the speculators, the traders, or pretended traders, whose business is to recklessly gamble on the rewards the farmer shall have for his labor. If a large crop is planted Congress and the President of the United States require that these traders be told of it lest they might make their prices too high and fail to gather in their accustomed profits. Then when the crop is completed and has been gathered in, ginned, and the quantity produced made sure, the government again at public expense must tell the speculators what the production is as a safeguard to their very doubtful transactions.

It is no wonder the masses of the people become dissatisfied, particularly the farming masses. They faithfully toil from the beginning to the end of every season to supply the world with what the world needs, and yet that world, or rather the official part of it, throws every possible obstacle in the way of steady and equitable reward for farm labor, not so much in the way of the farm hired hand as of the actual farmer who depends for his wage upon what his products bring. Still these same men in official circles seem to worry because people leave the farms, and yet almost every official movement affecting agriculture is clearly antagonistic to real farming interests. The great noise made about demonstration trains, experiment station work, farmers' institutes, and the teachings of the agricultural schools, good in themselves, and helpful, we try to believe, are all in the same old ruts of production; but when it comes to price and marketing, the real source of farm incomes, the help is all the other way. The law quoted above is only an instance. Production is regarded as all there is to the farmer's business, the price pertains to the "other fellow." The theory of government seems to be, and especially of the Department of Agriculture, to help the farmers to produce and then help the speculators to make the price. So long as that is the national theory the farm will not attract enterprising and aspiring people. It is not the fault of the farm nor its products, but the non-farmer system of marketing.

The Free Trade Menace

AS OUR readers know, we have never made a feature of the tariff question, and have discussed it only as its inequalities have been made too apparent, in fact, too glaring and unmistakable. These inequalities affect agriculture more than any other industry. Farmers are compelled to pay tariff taxes added to the prices of nearly all articles they must buy, but whatever protection of that kind is given to farm products seems to be given grudgingly, and every possible pretext is sought to remove it entirely. This, it is well understood, was the purpose of the scheme of Canadian reciprocity—to open the floodgates of competition in our markets of all that Canada can produce. As our readers know, the Taft administration, aided by the Democratic majority in the House, adopted this measure in this country, and our people were saved from the effects of it only by an adverse vote of the Canadian people. But this free trade proposition is still pending, and sentiment is changing rapidly in Canada. Elections have recently been held in portions of the Dominion, and, while reciprocity was not voted upon directly, for or against it was a feature of the campaigns, and the results, so the papers tell us, are "overwhelmingly for opening the United States markets to Canadian products by means of reciprocity," which, say the papers, "is still much a live issue." We are also informed that the Alberta elections are soon to take place, and "reciprocity sentiment is likely to sweep that province also."

That is the situation in Canada as manifested by recent elections there, and the Parliament thus elected is sure to adopt reciprocity. It still stands as adopted by this country. Our authorities very recently refused even to consider a proposition for its repeal; and when Canada, by vote of the people or act of Parliament, reconsiders its former acton and adopts it, it becomes a law between the two countries. By the renomination of Taft at Chicago the Republican party reaffirmed it in this country. True, the Democratic party at Baltimore, by defeating Champ Clark, to that extent may be taken as refusing to approve his support of the measure, but it is already a law here, and indications now are that, unless an irresistable protest goes up from our farmers, before another crop is harvested Canadian farm products will be free to glut American markets. What are Republican and Democratic farmers going to do about it?

Fraudulent Land Grabbing

THE Southern Pacific Railway is accused of illegally acquiring possession of oil lands valued at not less than $15,000,000. It is said there is a clear case of criminal conspiracy among the high officials of this company to acquire these lands under an agricultural grant, and suit has been brought to recover them.

Our government seems to be the reckless or willing, or at least the conniving victim of this criminal plundering in the west. Dr. Henry Wallace, who has but recently been on a trip through the west, says: "I am told that the water powers in the Sierras have about all been gobbled up, but there are still rich stealings in the Olympic range between the Sound and the ocean." It is claimed there are available in that range a hundred water powers worth a million dollars each.

It is remembered by our readers what a bitter fight was made by the western people against Secretary Ballinger and the Taft administration, along these very lines, and that, when Ballinger was finally driven from the Cabinet, the President voluntarily and publicly, boastingly in fact, assumed personal responsibility for whatever Mr. Ballinger had done.

Whether this suit against the Southern Pacific will ever amount to anything is a question of grave doubt, but it looks like the nation should be in someway protected in its valuable property.

The Wheat Crop Now and Earlier

OUR READERS can not have forgotten that the government crop reports during all the early months of the season were expressive of very poor conditions of winter wheat, and indicated a very light crop. An early report for Illinois was that 53 per cent., or more than half the land sowed to wheat in that state would be plowed up for other crops, and that 46 per cent., or nearly half would be plowed up in Indiana. Personal knowledge enables us to say that the wheat crop in the states named is very light, certainly less than half a normal crop, and the quality of the grain is poor.

These low crop conditions have been quite generally accepted throughout the country; very few places have had anything like favorable reports.

At the time we are writing, however, about the middle of July, very different reports are finding their way into the daily papers. Harvesting is practically ended and threshing has begun. So many farmers market from the machine, it is necessary for the buyers to attend to the price. Hence, we now find reports like this:

Kansas—The yield of wheat will outstrip that of last season. More than 6,000,000 acres of winter wheat are being harvested, and the crop is given at not less than 85,000,000 bushels.

Oklahoma—Wheat harvest is in full blast, and is estimated to make from 8 to 50 bushels per acre, averaging about 14 bushels, the crop totaling about 18,000,000 bushels.

Nebraska—Last year the state produced 38,474,000 bushels of winter wheat and 3,100,000 bushels of spring wheat. This year's crop is now placed at 45,000,000 bushels of winter wheat and 5,000,000 of spring wheat.

Arkansas—The best wheat crop this year in the history of the state.

Texas—Wheat yields in northern Texas and south as far as the wheat belt extends are much above the average. In nearly all the black land counties the wheat is turning out from 20 to 35 bushels an acre.

These reports now furnish a splendid basis for buyers to make their prices on. As an example wheat prices went down from six cents a bushel on July 15th, following such optomistic reports from the spring wheat states. The earlier unfavorable reports afforded an equally happy basis for the grain speculators that had hoarded the last year's crop to make their selling prices on. When the farmers are selling, the crops elsewhere are reported to be enormous, and prices are bound to be low, but when the buyers are selling crop prospects are always unfavorable and prices must necessarily be high. And the farmers, unorganized as they are, can't help themselves. Very soon there will be similar reports concerning the corn crop, the potato crop, apple crop, etc.

It is but fair to say, however, that the above extravagant wheat reports are not from the national government, but they appear authoritatively in the papers all the same, and have the desired effect on the price.

In Regard to What

He—Yes, they invited me to their party, but I am sure it was not because they cared for me, it was because I can sing.

She—Oh, Mr. Benson, I am sure you are mistaken.

Smiles

Sure Enough

Sadie—Since they have a mother's day, why don't they have a father's day?

Petie—Father has every day, don't he?

Wouldn't Bear Inspection

"Yes, sir, I made my money all myself. I had no help from anybody. I am the architect of my own fortune."

"That is all right, but it is lucky there were no building inspectors around while you were making it."

Like All the Rest

"Daughter, has the Duke yet ventured to tell you the old, old story?"

"Yes, mother, he says he owes about a hundred thousand dollars."

Won It Easily

Two gamblers were discussing the Scriptures when one offered to bet the other a dollar he could not say the Lord's prayer. The challenged gambler began: "Now I lay me down to sleep—"That will do," interrupted the first gambler. "You have got me beat. Here is your money. I didn't think you knew it."

Just Suited

"How were you in the games at college, my boy?" asked the father.

"I was splendid in relay work," replied the son.

"All right," said the father, "you may relay all your mother's carpets tomorrow."

A Change

On his wedding day he gave her a book entitled "A Perfect Gentleman." On the first anniversary of the wedding she gave him one entitled "Beasts of the Forest."

Both Scared

"We got an awful scare last night," said Mrs. Finny. "I heard a strange noise in the house and was sure it was a burglar. I jumped out of bed and lit a lamp. The first thing I saw was a man's foot sticking out from under the bed."

"Goodness! was it the burglar?"

"No, it was my husband. He heard the noise before I did."

Not Much of It

"Papa, did you get the goods for my new skirt?"

"Yes, dear, I am sure I did. But let me see. What did I do with it? Oh, yes, I put it in my vest pocket. Here it is."

The Recall

"Papa, you've been reading about the recall. Do you think it is right?"

"I rather think it is, daughter; but why do you ask?

"I sent Fred away last week, and now I'd like to recall him."

It Was Ready for Him

"I feel the fire of genius, papa," said the son just home from college, "and I need a wider field."

"Yes, son," said the father, "I've got that twenty acres back of the barn ready for you, and I think it'll be wide enough."

Very Obedient

The farmer saw some boys looking wistfully at the fine fruit in his orchard, and promptly drove them away. The next day he saw them astride the orchard fence.

"Didn't I tell you," he roared, "that you shouldn't come in here?"

"We are not," said one of the boys, whose pockets were nearly bursting, "we're going out."

Privileged Class



Cholly—This is leap year, Mrs. Twicewed. Great time for widows.

Mrs. Twicewed—Oh! We widows don't have to wait for leap year to propose.

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers

Minimum Prices

We believe the following are fair and equitable minimum prices for the crops mentioned. We believe conditions of supply and demand are such that these prices will be paid before the next crops are produced. Certain it is that if producers will hold their crops and ask these prices they will be paid, because the world of consumers cannot get along without them. The farm price will be the minimum price less freight and a fair commission to handlers.



The minimum prices are decided by the board of directors of the Farmers Society of Equity as soon as a crop is harvested and the supply known. Later these minimum prices will be passed on by the National Convention of the Society and will be confirmed or may be changed. After that they will stand until the next crop comes. No attempt is made to name mixiumum prices and there will be times when the crops will command higher prices than those named below.

All prices below are based on Chicago unless stated to the contrary. The farm price will be the minimum price less freight and a fair commission to handlers.

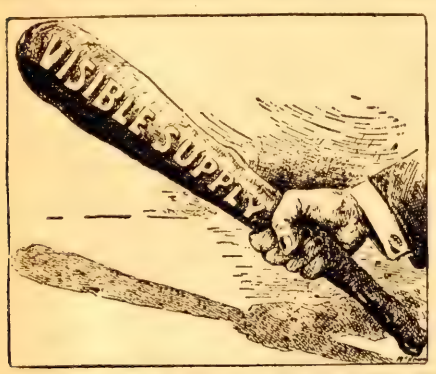
WHEAT—No. 2 red	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 northern spring at Minneapolis	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white	.75
OATS—No. 2 white	.50
BARLEY—Good malting	
BUCKWHEAT—At home market	
RYE	1.00
HAY—Choice timothy	$20@22
POTATOES—Choice	
BEANS, Pea	
COTTON	.13
CATTLE—Good to choice steers at Indianapolis	$7.50@8.50
HOGS—Best heavies, 210 lbs. and upward, at Indianapolis	7.50@8.00
Common to good lights, 125 to 150 lbs.	7.00 7.50

Advice

Hold all crops that are not selling at the minimum prices or above. Market only while the prices will be paid. Watch the market and this department and stop as soon as the price declines below the minimums. Old readers know that it pays to act on our advice. We have been giving advice about prices and marketing for ten years and the mistakes have been the rare exceptions. No matter what you think of the minimum prices and our advice now, you will make more money if you respect them. Help to get this paper in the hands of all your neighbors.

OUR READERS know that we depend on Bradstreet's reports for various statistics. We also read its reports of the "State of Trade" carefully as we believe it reflects as correct a picture of the business of the country as it is possible to get viewed through the eyes of "the trade." But "the trade" is sometimes inclined to be too optimistic over *volume* of crops, losing sight of the *value*. For instance in the last issue of Bradstreet's is this:

"This week's report again spells progress, and a more clearly defined movement toward enlarged business is reflected in most



THE CLUB OF VISIBLE SUPPLY. THIS IS ANOTHER THING THAT FARMERS MUST GUARD AGAINST.

sections save parts of the south. In short, under the stimulus of actual or *expected* big crops, business is going ahead, optimism is becoming more widespread, industrial operations are proceding apace, more *profitable prices are being obtained for textiles and for steel products*, the railroads are inquiring for rails for next year, traffic on the great transportation lines is increasing, *earnings are better*, indications point to freight congestions and finally, retail dealers are succeeding in clearing off their shelves, to do which however, they have been *compelled to make drastic cuts*. Cereal crop reports except corn, which has lost some ground, are excellent. Record oats, barley and spring wheat crops are now assured, *and the way winter wheat is threshing out is little short of astonishing.*

But this is only one side. The "expected" big crops often do not materialize and if they do the ability of the greatest consuming class of our people—the farmers—to buy may not be as great as with moderate crops. A little figuring will show:

In our morning paper of August 7th, was this, refering to the Chicago wheat market of the 6th: "All records smashed in wheat forecast. Pit hears suggestion of 800,000,000-bushels yield and market weakens."

Notice, this was only a "suggestion," but the market weakened. But suppose the United States would harvest 800,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, which it will not do within more than a hundred million bushels, it would sell at such a low price that the farmers would get less money for it than for a crop of moderate size. Since harvesting began in the southwest and the exaggerated reports have been going out, wheat has declined 24 cents a bushel. (From $1.16 to 92 cents the September price on August 6th.) Suppose the yield is eight hundred million bushels, or suppose the gamblers can make the farmers believe it is this much (more than the country ever raised before), a discount of 24 cents a bushel will be $192,000,000 on the crop. This loss would take all of the extra yield away from the farmers for nothing and they would pay a penalty besides for growing it, if the gamblers were permitted to price it.

And the same is true with every other crop, under the present system of marketing. Take oats: The final government report for 1911 made the yield 922,298,000 bu. The Farmers Society of Equity set the minimum Price at 55 cents on basis of Chicago market and it sold at and much above the price. But for our comparison we take 55 cents. Then the 1911 crop was worth $507,263,900. The crop gamblers have been at work on oats too, and they call it a "record-breaking crop "exceeding 1,000,000,000 bushels. And because the farmers, by hard and intelligent work, have raised a big crop they (the speculators and gamblers) must take all the extra away from them and enough more, to leave the farmer only a living. All the farmer is supposed to do is to work and raise the stuff, you know, the gamblers do his BUSINESS. So the new crop of oats was priced in Chicago, on August 6th, at 30 cents a bushel for cash, 30 cents for September, 31 cents for December and 34 cents for next May. Here is the illustration:

1912 crop of oats, 1,200,000,000 bushels at 30 cents, $360,000,000.

1911 crop of oats, 922,298,000 bushels at 55 cents a bushel, $507,263,000.

The difference is $147,263,000.

Don't understand that we accept these estimates of enormous yields as correct. The wheat crop at 800,000,000 bushels is enormously exaggerated. Nor do we admit that the prices will remain so low. The demand is a definite thing and inflated supply can't fill any of it. Also in the final analysis both of these crops must come on a world's basis and the world's yields are very uniform year by year as we showed conclusively in our August 1st number. If our farmers were successful in raising big crops, they must make them blessings instead of curses. The world needs every bushel. So don't dump them in the gamblers' elevators, but hold them until the hungry world seeks them. You will know the time by watching the Chicago and Minneapolis markets. When 50 cents is offered for oats and when $1.25 is offered for wheat, then the real demand, not a gamblers' demand, is ready for your crops and then you should supply it, but not before.

And what is true of these grains is equally true of other crops. Study this page and then this paper will be the most helpful to you.

At present farmers hold the trump cards. Note how low the visibles are and how they all decreased since our last report. Wheat decreased 1,620,000 bushels against an increase of 13,440,000 the corresponding period last year. Notwithstanding the frantic efforts of the speculators to stampede wheat growers they are not succeeding very well. We only hope the spring wheat growers will be as wise as the winter wheat growers have been and keep the visible down. The effect of the small visible is seen in the difference between the *cash* prices and the *future*—about 10 cents a bushel on wheat and about 20 cents on corn. See the figures below.

The following tells the balance of the market story: Study it carefully.

Visible Supply

The visible supplies of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on July 27, 1912, with comparisons are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X indicates increase.)

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date, July 27, was 14,465,000 bushels. This is 1,806,000 bushels less than two weeks before, and 5,686,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats on the same date was 4,812,000 bushels. This is 584,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 53,000 bushels more than a year before.

	July 27 1912. Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels
WHEAT	21,023,000	—1,620,000
CORN	4,955,000	—2,987,000
OATS	1,695,000	—1,756,000
BARLEY	401,000	— 118,000

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on August 5, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	Aug. 5	2 Wks. before	A Yr. before
WHEAT, No. 2, RED			
Chicago	1.00@1.03½	.97½@ .99	91
St. Louis	1.00@1.02	.98 @1.00	90
Kan. Ct. x	.93@ .96	.93 @ .94	88
Cincin....	1.01@1.05	1.06 @1.09	89
New York.	1.07¾	1.05 @1.07	96

xNo. 3 red wheat.

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.07; No. 1 northern, $1.04⅛. Two weeks before, $1.04⅝ and $1.04¼, respectively. A year before, $1.09⅝ and $1.07⅝, respectively.

CORN, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	74¾@75½	75½@76	67
St. Louis	79	77	64
Kansas City	78	79 @80	61⅛
Cincinnati	79½@80½	81 @82	68
New York	81¾	77¾	70
OATS, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	x 33½	53½@54	41
St. Louis	x33 @33½	54	40
Kansas City		45½@46	41
Cincinnati	x35 @35½	56 @57	41
New York		59	47

xNew oats. Old No. 2 white was quoted on same day at Chicago at 51@52c.

Future Grain Prices

Chicago futures closed August 5th and two weeks before as follows:

Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels	Change same period last year Bu.
—23,551,000	X 4,758,000	X 13,440,000
— 4,220,000	—2,556,000	— 4,031,000
—11,365,000	—3,429,000	— 654,000
— 421,000	—1,075,000	— 47,000

WHEAT—September, 92¼c; December, 93c; May, 96⅝c. Two weeks before, 92½c, 95½c and 99⅝c.

CORN—September, 66¾c; December, 56¼c; May, 56¾c. Two weeks before, 64c, 56¼c and 57½c.

OATS—September, 31c; December, 32¼; May, 34⅝c. Two weeks before, 33½c, 34¾c and 37½c, respectively.

Cotton

New York, August 5, Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling uplands, 12.90c; middling gulf, 13.15c. The price is 10c a cwt. higher than two weeks before. It is now 15c a cwt. higher than a year before.

Live Stock

Indianapolis Market, Aug. 5, 1912.

CATTLE—Range of day's paying prices for steers	$4.25@8.60
Good to choice steers, 1,300 lbs. and upward, quoted	8.75@9.50
Common to medium steers, 900 lbs. and up, quoted	6.75@7.75
HOGS—Range of day's paying prices	6.25@8.60
Best heavies, 310 lbs. and up	8.40@8.50
Common to choice lights	8.45@8.62

The prices of each cattle and hogs, are about 50 cents a cwt. higher than two weeks before.

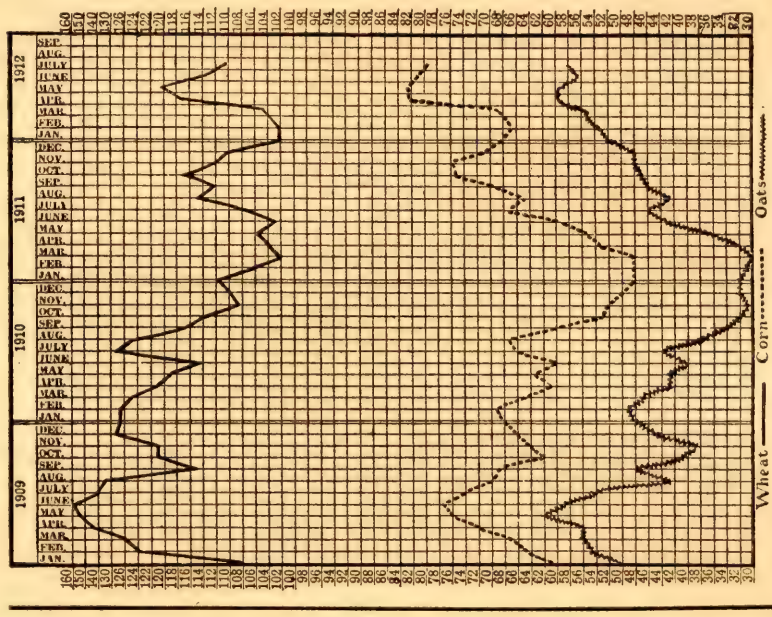
Chicago Produce Market

August 5, 1912

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets. We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparison.

POTATOES—Market today was flooded with potatoes from Minnesota, Kaw Valley, and Jersey; receipts in all aggregate about 170 cars. Prices broke 5@10c a bushel under pressure of the big increase in offerings, and the trade received a sharp set-

(Continued on Page 18)



This chart shows the highest monthly cash price for the three leading grains at Chicago, for a period, 1909 to July, 1912, inclusive. The figures on right and left margins are prices in cents. The lowest prices for July were as follows: Wheat, 97 cents; corn; 72 cents and oats, 46 1-2 cents. This chart will be continued.

WHEN TO SELL WHERE TO SELL HOW TO SELL

Tell us below what you have to sell now, or will have in the next thirty days, and we will help you to get it to the best market. This applies to grain, live stock, cotton, vegetables, fruit, hay, eggs, poultry, in fact any farm crop. Fill out the following blank very plainly. No attention will be given to blanks illegibly written.

Members and non-members are invited to send the blank.

FARMERS SOCEITY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

Kind of Crop	Quantity	Variety, Class or Grade	When Ready

This report is from ..... P. O. .....

Rural Route ..... County ..... State .....

Are you a member of the Farmers Society of Equity?..... My Shipping Station is .....

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With a Rosenthal



Corn Husker and Shredder

Made for farmer's own use; only 6 to 8 H.P. required We also make three larger sizes requiring 10 to 20 H.P. 17 years in the field. Shredded corn fodder is natural, wholesome winter food and will keep cattle in healthful condition. Write us for catalog and prices. State how many horse power you use.

SOLD ON TRIAL

ROSENTHAL CORN HUSKER CO., Box 4, Milwaukee, Wis.

A FULL ROLL—50c

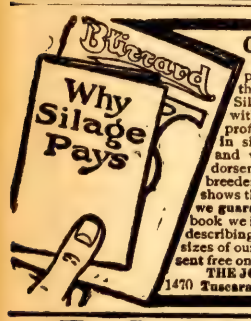


108 Square Feet of Brand New Strictly High Grade RUBBER or FLINT COATED *ROOFING*

One-ply -	$0.50
Two-ply -	.65
Three-ply	.80

We furnish cement and nails free. Order direct from this ad. or write for free samples.

Central Roofing & Supply Co. 13-15 N. Morgan St. CHICAGO, ILL.



GET THESE BOOKS

If you raise stock for profit, you ought to read the latest edition of "Why Silage Pays." It is packed with surprising facts of profit-making-possibilities in silage feeding, tells how and when to cut, gives endorsements of well known breeders and authorities and shows the Blizzard Cutter which we guarantee. With this helpful book we include our 1912 catalog, describing and showing various sizes of our machines. Both books sent free on request. Get them now.

THE JOS. DUCK MFG. CO., 1470 Tuscarawas St., Canton O.

Bales ⅓ More

J. A. Tudor, Edwardsport, Ind., says:
"The longer I run **Alligator Box Presses** the better I like them. They are *lightest running*, most durable, and have larger feed hole. Have tried others, but the **Alligator** bales one-third more."

Spencer Press is guaranteed to do all catalog claims or no sale. Rubs off green bark less than Perpetual. Write today for *free* catalog, which gives plain figures why Spencer Press is most profitable. *Ten days free trial.*



J. A. SPENCER
129 William Street
Dwight, Ill.

THE CLIPPER



There are three things that destroy your lawns—Dandelion Buck Plantain, and Crab Grass In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

Your dealer should have them—If he has not drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co
Box 5. Dixon, Ill..

Tell them you saw the ad in Up-to-Date Farming



BUTLER STEEL Grain Bin

CORRUGATED. CAN'T CAVE IN.

Can be used for store house. Sectional. Capacity increased any time by additional sections. Keeps grain perfectly. Free booklet tells why bins should be corrugated.

1226 West 10th Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

ALSIKE

Hardiest clover grown. Will not freeze out; resists drouths. A sure cropper. Crop is fine for bees; hay is excellent for stock. Sow now for next year. One bushel will seed 12 to 15 acres. Write for latest quotations.

O. K. SEED STORE
Indianapolis, Indiana

BINDER Attachment with Corn Harverster cuts and throws in piles on harvester or winrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Price $20.00. W. H. BUXTON, of Johnstown, Ohio writes: "The Harvester has proven all you claim for it; the Harvester saved me over $25 in labor last year's corn cutting. I cut over 500 shocks; will make 4 bushels to the shock." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address

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PATENT Secured or No Fee
Guide Book Free
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LIME For the soil and how to use it. Book let of full information free. Soil Lime manufactured by

OHIO & WESTERN LIME CO., Huntington, Indiana

Producing vs. Storing

BELOW is a picture of what is said to be the largest elevator in the State of Idaho. It is at Downey, in a very fertile valley. Thirty thousand acres of the valey soil is irrigated and, it is said there are 20,000 acres more which will be irrigated for the first time this year. Then there is also about 200,000 acres of unirrigated land, but which is suited to dry farming. Our reporter says that this dry land yields 15 to 55 bushels of wheat per acre.

So here lies about 250,000 acres of land, probably 50,000 of it already under cultivation. To store part of the grain crops this largest elevator has been built. But the point we want to make particularly strong is the fact that the elevator is not owned by the people who raise the grain, but by the O. W. Kay Company.



Does anybody suppose that the farmers did not pay for this elevator, or will not? And does anybody assume that O. W. Kay Co. are going to operate it for their health? Will the claim be made that the farmers could not build the elevator in the first place, and a committee of their wisest men operate it?

And it is the same way all over the country. In the preceding issue we had something to say about the great mills and factories and warehouses and boards of trade buildings and stock yards and packing houses that the farmers furnished the money to build but which they do not own, because they were not organized to concentrate their capital and energies.

Nine billions of dollars is the annual value of farm products. This is multiplied times greater than the value of the products of any other industry. The others not only produce, but they store when necessary. Go into any city and you will see storage houses owned by the big manufacturers and in them they keep their goods until the real demand is ready for them. But farmers have comparatively few little elevators and warehouses in the country and no large ones in the central markets. They have not completed a marketing system, of their own yet, but they raise the stuff and then turn it over to the system equipped, owned and operated by middlemen.

The yield of corn is about 3,000,000,000 bushels annually, oats about 1,000,000,000 bushels, wheat about 700,000,000 bushels, cotton about 13,000,000 bales and the yield of apples last year was about 29,000,000 bbls.

Each of these crops ripens and is harvested in a very short period of time. But the demand comes over a whole year. Therefore it is plain that the great bulk of each crop must be stored by somebody to wait until the real demand is ready for it. The inevitable result, because the producers have not made provision to take care of their own products, is that a large portion of each crop is dumped as soon as harvested and is gathered up and stored by people who produce no crops. This inability or disinclination on the part of the producers to hold the stuff until the real demand is ready for it, is the only thing that makes speculation in farm products possible and is entirely responsible for the unsatisfactory prices often paid the producers and the exorbitant prices as frequently charged the consumers.

Farmers must have a new deal in marketing. They must own or control all of the machinery of storing and marketing. They can easily do this. All that is necessary is to organize by the Farmers Society of Equity plan. When a community is organized and the crops are controlled everything else will come easily. Elevators and warehouses; also creameries, canneries, packing houses, beet sugar factories, etc., are not worth much without crops to put through them. So as soon as the producers in a community are organized and they refuse to dump their crops at prices named by others, supposing they are not fair and satisfactory, the operator will come to the farmers' terms. But organization must come first.

And as the organization grows and brings vast volumes of crops under control, the utilities for storing in the great cities will also come under control of the farmers and then the system of marketing will be operated by the farmers, or their organization. The saving to the producers, under such conditions will be so vast as to allow them to buy all of the utilities in a few years, if they would want to do so.

How long will it take to work this revolution? Under the best possible conditions the time required will be the time to organize one community. For, if each community would take this matter up at once, or if a few thousand of them would, and organize, enough 1912 crops would be controlled to actually transfer the marketing from the boards of trade and exchange system to the farmers own system.

So it is all up to the communities—to the individual readers of this paper we might say. If a couple thousand of them will now see that their communities are organized and add this growth to the present strength of the society, things will soon happen that will make the world open its eyes before it is many weeks older.

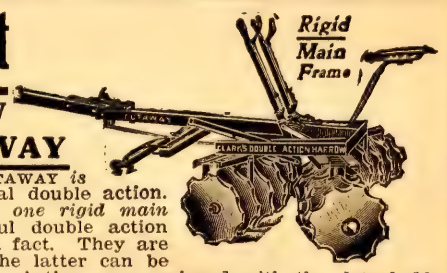
The argument in favor of farmers organizing is incontrovertible. Agriculture must have a different system at its distributing end and organization must precede system. The Farmers Society of Equity has the only sound plan and the only practical system. Price making of farm crops must be rescued from gambling boards and exchanges. The local unions of the F. S. E. are the means to that end. Farmers must be free and in dependent in their business. The F. S. E. gives them industrial freedom. Speculation is not possible where definiteness of prices and certainty prevails. The F. S. E. system will make and maintain the prices of farm crops as certain and steady as the prices of any other commodity. It will end speculation and no other plan will.

Back to the Farm

IT IS rare indeed that the attractions and beauties and advantages of farm life are portrayed in such beautiful and enticing language as the following which is from the pen of Mr. D. J. Neill, of Texas, and is copied from Texas Farm Co-operator. From our viewpoint there is only one thing lacking to make the lure of the farm irresistible. It is the uncertainty at the financial end. Make this certain and the tide to the farm would turn so strong that there might be danger of depopulating some cities and towns. Mr. Neill's Encomium follows:

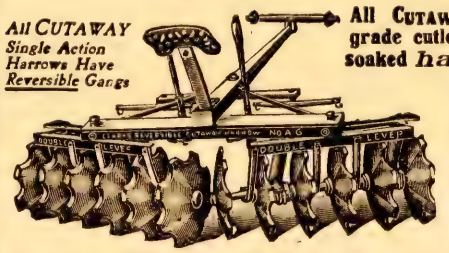
Yesterday was the glorious Sabbath day; the sun was shining brightly, the bees were humming and the birds were singing sweetly and all nature seemed to rejoice on this God's appointed rest day. At 12:30 the good wife announced that dinner was ready. And there sure was a surprise awaiting us. Here was radishes fresh from

No You Can't
buy some other harrow just as good as a CUTAWAY



There is none. And this is why—the CUTAWAY *is* the original "cutaway"; it is the original double action. All four gangs are compactly hung on *one rigid main frame*, which is the secret of successful double action harrows. You can't get away from that fact. They are made in *regular or extension* heads. The latter can be closed for general field work. All Double Actions are equipped with the *detachable jointed tongue*, which can be removed or replaced in *one minute*.

All CUTAWAY Single Action Harrows Have Reversible Gangs



thus the soil moved in or out. Catalog free.

All CUTAWAY harrows are equipped with our high grade cutlery steel disks, *forged* sharp, and oil-soaked *hardwood* journal boxings.

Forging compacts the metal; it tempers and toughens the steel. It is the best known process of sharpening disks, and of course it costs more, but you pay no more for CUTAWAY disks than for ordinary disks on other harrows.

Our oil-soaked hardwood journal boxings outwear metal and give less friction. The gangs on all CUTAWAY SINGLE ACTION machines are *reversible;* that is, they may be swung "end for end," and Write for it now.

Cutaway Harrow Co., 984 Main Street Higganum, Conn.

Makers of the original CLARK CUTAWAY tools

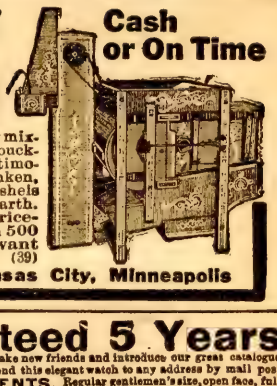


My Chatham Mill
Grain Grader and Cleaner

Loaned free for 30 days—no money down—freight prepaid—cash or credit. It grades, cleans and separates wheat, oats, corn, barley, flax, clover, timothy, etc. Takes cockle, wild oats, tame oats, smut, etc., from seed wheat; any mixture from flax. Sorts corn for drop planter. Rids clover of buckhorn. Takes out all dust, dirt, chaff and noxious weeds from timothy. Removes foul weed seed and all the damaged, shrunken, cracked or feeble kernels from any grain. Handles up to 80 bushels per hour. Gas power or hand power. Easiest running mill on earth. Over 250,000 in use in U. S. and Canada. Postal brings **low-price-buy-on-time proposition and latest Catalog. I will loan 500 machines. "first come, first served." Write today if you want to be one of the lucky 500. Ask for Booklet 31** (39)

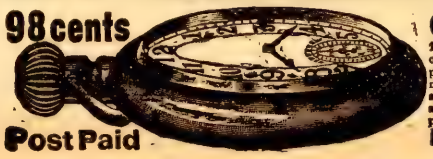
FREE! LOAN!

Cash or On Time



THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY, Detroit, Kansas City, Minneapolis

98 cents



Post Paid

Guaranteed 5 Years

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our great catalogue of Elgin Watches we will send this elegant watch to any address by mail post paid for **ONLY 98 CENTS.** Regular gentlemen's size, open face, full nickel silver plated plain polished case, Arabic dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this adv. to us with your name & address & 98c, and watch will be sent by return mail postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 98c today. Address

R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

the ground, brittle, juicy and sweet. There were turnips green and mustard greens cooked and seasoned with home-made meat; there was a chicken pie and chicken stew, with milk and butter and fresh laid eggs. Then, oh then, talk to me about the city chap and his wilted greens, cooked with cotton seed oil, and radishes that were pulled a week or more ago. Talk to me about those cold storage chickens, that were put away during the Spanish-American war. No wonder the city chap, when he looks over his menu of sun-dried greens, his wilted cabbage, his cold storage chickens, his canned beef, his condensed milk, his oleomargarine and stale eggs will cry, "back to the farm, and oh, for the grub that mother used to cook in our boyhood days."

Yes, back to the farm where the best is to be had. Back to the farm and from the madding crowd. Back to the farm where there is no hypocrisy nor guile. Back to the farm and hush this eternal cry of high cost of living. Back to the farm and take from the city its squalid, poverty, wretchedness and woe. Back to the farm and away from the seductive temptations that beset the way-farer at every step in city life. Life, health and a better day. Lord, yes! back to the farm where the hungry are fed, the naked clothed, the sick are made well by God's true elixer of life, the bloated inebriate is made sober, and the poor devil that has fallen by the wayside is helped to stand upright again, and the chords of life that were broken are made to vibrate once more. His guilty, sin-stained conscience will be made clean; a new hope will be infused into his soul and he will be made again to seek that place where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. All nature says come where God's sunshine falls upon hill and dales and the sunbeams dance all the day long; pure air, pure water and no fear of death dealing bacteria germs that infest every avenue of the city life. Life, health, and a promise of a better day back on the farm.

FREE RAW MATERIAL

ON ALL tariff discussions the questions of free raw material is a prominent feature. It is advocated by the anti-tariff representatives in Congress and the campaign speakers on the pretext that it is in the line of a downward revision of the tariff and that it will result in lower prices for manufactured goods, a claim in which there is neither truth nor reason, for the manufacturers make the prices on their goods without regard to the cost of the material.

On the other hand, the manufacturers and tariff advocates join the anti-tariff forces in the advocacy of free raw material because to remove the tariff from raw material will admit to the markets of this country all commodities that can be classed as raw material, and will, of course, reduce the prices of those commodities. Getting raw material cheaper will widen the margin between the cost and the price of manufactured goods and thus increase the profits of the manufacturers.

The parties most injured by this legislation are the producers of raw material, and they, more largely than anybody else, are the farmers. Farmers produce more raw material than anybody else in this country, but since their products are not often called raw material, they scarcely realize it. Their grain is raw material for the mills and distilleries; their cotton is raw material for the spinners; their wool is raw material for the manufacturers of woolen goods; their hides for the tanner, and so on almost through the entire list. Almost everything must go through some sort of a process before it is ready for the loom, the factory, or the kitchen. Hence these advocates of free raw material are striking an underhanded or hidden blow at the agriculture of the country, for their purpose is to place the farm products of the world in free competition in our own markets with American products, the object being to lower the prices of farm products. This was confessedly the purpose of the so-called Canadian reciprocity proposition, and it is the purpose of every attempt to take the tariff from raw material. Farmers who are deceived thereby are not wise.

DYNAMITE OUT THE STUMPS

OVER 100 stumps having an average diameter of 16 inches were blown in Kentucky agricultural experiments at London. The average number of sticks of dynamite used was 2.6, the average time required per stump was 30 minutes, the average cost of material 25.7 cents, and the average total cost per stump 33 cents. Nearly all the stumps were dead oak. At the experiment station farm at Lexington nine green stumps averaging 22 inches in diameter were blown at an average cost of $1.56 per stump, 10 1-3 sticks of dynamite per stump being used. Of these stumps three black oak averaged 45 inches in diameter, and were blown at a total cost of $3.52 per stump, the average number of sticks of dynamite used being 23 1-3.

The amount of dynamite required to blow stumps of the same kind in the same soil does not vary directly with the diameter, but more nearly with the square of the diameter; or, in other words, with the area of a cross section of a stump.

Hoped He Had Changed

She—You were a different man when I married you.

He—Yes, I was a fool then.

For the Sake of Women

Running water in the home is as necessary for the farm home as for the city home. Every farm can have running water for bathroom, kitchen, barn and lawn. Whole outfit costs less than many common farm machines. Investigate this for the sake of the women folks. Men, you owe it to them. Write to M. J. Gibbons, Dept. 310T, Dayton, O., for free book explaining low cost and how you can do all of the installation yourself.

DAYBREAK PHOSPHATE
GROUND 95% THROUGH 100 MESH
GROUND PHOSPHATE ROCK.
Is the Brown Tennessee Rock Phosphate pulverized to a fineness that 95% passes a 100 mesh screen, 80% passing a 200 mesh screen, and is absolutely guaranteed to contain a minimum of 13% Phosphorus (29¾% Phosphoric Acid).
Is endorsed by the leading experiment stations as the best and most economical carrier of Phosphorus. It appeals only to the intelligent farmer who utilizes Nature's abundant source of Nitrogen by growing legumes and who keeps his soil alive with humus. Write for literature and prices.
FEDERAL CHEMICAL CO.
Ground Rock Dept. COLUMBIA, TENN.

$68.75 PROFIT IN ONE DAY
That is what Elson, of N. Dakota writes. Bryant, of Colorado made $16 in 6 hours. Sturgill, of Utah, writes: "I made $1200 in 4 months." Hundreds of similar letters.
"MANDLE" POST CARD MACHINE
New business. Unlimited field. With small capital and ABSOLUTELY NO EXPERIENCE you can own a business that will earn $2000 to $5000 a year profit. New discovery.
PHOTOS DIRECT ON POST CARDS—NO PLATES—NO FILMS
"Mandel" Machine takes, finishes and delivers 3 original photo post cards a minute RIGHT ON THE SPOT. Makes two sizes postcards—also photo buttons.
This is not a Tin-Type Machine
500 per cent Profit. In the country, on the streets, at picnics, carnivals, fairs, the one minute post card man makes big money. First sales return money invested. Simple instructions enable you to begin work immediately. Write today for BOOKLET FREE. Learn more about this 6 lb. portable post card gallery.
CHICAGO FERROTYPE COMPANY
364 Ferrotype Bldg. Chicago, Ill. or Dept. 364 Public Bank Bldg. New York City, N. Y.

ALFALFA
The richest grass grown. Makes good feed for all stock; horses, cows, sheep, hogs and chickens. This seed should produce $60 worth of hay per acre. Our seed is all clean and free of weed seeds. Sow in August for next year's hay crop. Write for prices.
O. K. SEED STORE
Indianapolis Indiana

The Magic in Deep-Tilled Farms!

Here are some facts about deep tilling and the money-profit to farmers who do it. Also the facts about the *Spalding Deep-Tilling Machine* which *tills, pulverizes* and *mixes* the soil, all in one operation, leaving a perfect, deep, garden-like seedbed over the entire farm. Every farm that produces its maximum profits must, finally, come to this careful, easy way of deep tilling.


Ordinary Seedbed


Spalding Machine at Work


Spalding Seedbed

Note the illustration above. It shows the rear view of the Spalding Deep-Tilling Machine. The seedbed to its right, with the high stand of corn, is the seedbed the Spalding makes. The one to the left is the kind of seedbed that most farmers are apt to make now. **Note the difference in crops.** We have hundreds of letters from Spalding users giving actual figures to bear out what this picture tells—not only corn figures—all kinds of crops. These farmers have plowed one field the old way and another, alongside, with the Spalding Machine, just to make an actual comparison. The results they obtained are surprising. Every up-to-date farmer should know what they are. **The Spalding Machine on a thousand farms is causing some almost miraculous increases. Learn what it can do for you. Among the thousands of Spalding owners there are farmers who own just such farms as yours. Their experiences with the Spalding are exactly the same as yours will be.** Write for the name of an owner near you who will show you his Spalding in operation. Get his experiences first hand.

Why Users Laugh at Drought

Hundreds of users in drought sections say, "If we'd had that machine last year we'd have had a crop now." That's because the deep seedbed stores the winter rains, like a sponge, while the rains on the shallow-plowed land run off. It's because this pulverized, well-mixed soil liberates the utmost of the needed plant food for the long, healthy roots which can grow **to their full** in deep seedbeds.

Using a Spalding is like spading the whole farm, just as you spade your garden, taking even less time to do it than plowing and harrowing takes now.

The machine's operation is simple. But the results in the yields are like magic. One disk cuts a furrow four inches deep. Another disk follows, cutting the same furrow from eight to twelve inches deeper, the soil being mixed and pulverized all in the one operation.

No other machine or plow does anything like it. You ought to know all about it and about the profits to farmers who deep-till every year with the Spalding.

Read over the letters from users. Then write for our book on deep tilling called "The Bulletin"—also the Spalding Catalog. Cut out this ad as a memo to send for them.

Spalding Dept. S81 Gale Manufacturing Co., Albion, Michigan

Cleveland, O., February 9, 1911.

Gentlemen: About three years ago I bought for Good Hold Farm, in Mentor, two of these plows. Last fall I bought the third. That is perhaps the best opinion that I could give in regard to this plow. If it had not been satisfactory, of course I would not have bought the third plow. As a cultivator it is correct in principle. It will cut up the hardest kind of soil. It lifts the soil up in the same manner that it is lifted up by a spade—lets the air come through it and drops it back again in a loose condition. It does not create soil, but it will cultivate it as deep as it is ever practicable.

My experience is that by under-draining and the use of the Spalding plow and disks, which work on the same principle as the plow, and by proper selection of seeds and fertilization of the soil, we have increased the products of the land on Good Hold Farm threefold. Yours truly,

L. E. HOLDEN.

Live Oak, Fla., August 18, 1911.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of yours of the 14th, and replying thereto will say I would like to have the machine shipped as early as you can do so. In my opinion your double disk plow is the finest instrument for breaking land and turning under heavy vegetation that has yet been made. I note a wonderful difference in corn grown on land this year, broken with your tilling machine, as compared to land broken with the ordinary two-horse plow. I believe it will make at least ten bushels of corn per acre more. Please let the shipment come forward at once. Yours truly,

W. J. HILLMAN.

Monmouth, Ill., April 27, 1912.

Gale Manufacturing Company,
Albion, Mich.

Dear Sirs: In reference to your inquiry as to my experience with the Spalding Deep Tilling Machine, I wish to say that we bought the machine in 1910. In the fall of that year I plowed a field of about seventy acres, forty acres with a gang plow to the ordinary depth and thirty acres with the Spalding Deep Tilling Machine to an average depth of fifteen inches, cutting a furrow of about twelve inches in width. At this width and depth I considered it of very light draft, considering the amount of ground we were turning and the fact that we were only using four ordinary-sized horses.

In the spring of 1911 this field was put in corn, all was tended the same, cultivated the same number of times, and no difference made as regards cultivation, except that the ground plowed with the Tiller was much easier to get into condition for seeding, due to the manner in which the machine pulverizes the soil.

The yield of corn per acre was as follows:

Ground plowed with Gang Plow, ordinary depth, 24 bushels.

Ground plowed with Spalding Machine, 15 inches, 61 bushels.

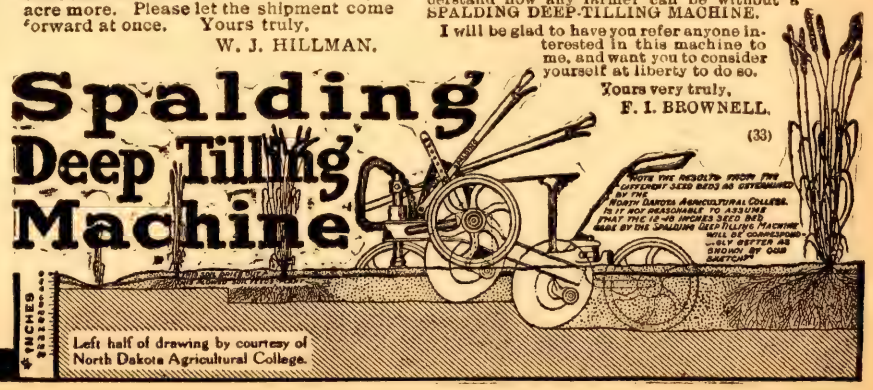
I will admit that the above results sound unreasonable, and have had a hard time realizing that it was so, but wish to say that the above results were not gained through guesswork, but by actual weight.

When the machine was first brought to my attention I hesitated about buying on account of the price, thinking it too high, but the above experience proves to me that it is without doubt the cheapest implement on the farm, and especially so, because the first cost is the only cost, as there have been no repairs.

With the experience, together with the results I have obtained, it is impossible for me to understand how any farmer can be without a SPALDING DEEP-TILLING MACHINE.

I will be glad to have you refer anyone interested in this machine to me, and want you to consider yourself at liberty to do so.

Yours very truly,
F. I. BROWNELL.
(33)



Left half of drawing by courtesy of North Dakota Agricultural College.



Corn Can Be Cut and Bound as Fast as Your Team Can Walk

FIVE or six acres of corn can be cut and bound in a day with an I H C corn binder. That simple statement of fact carries a world of meaning to the farmer who has studied corn growing and desires every possible dollar of profit from his crop.

Corn harvesting by old fashioned methods is both wasteful and expensive in comparison with I H C corn binder harvesting. It is wasteful because it takes so long that the feeding value is lost from the corn stover. It is expensive because so much extra help is required. An I H C corn binder, handled by one man but doing the work of five puts you in a position to cut and bind the corn at the time when the feeding value of the stalks and leaves is greatest. One man and a team cost much less to maintain than five men drawing wages.

I H C Corn Binders

—Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, or Osborne—cut and bind the corn and deliver it in bundles ready for shocking as fast as your team can walk, and at a fraction of the cost of hand cutting. In tall corn or short, or hilly or level ground, rough or smooth, these simple, efficient machines do their work thoroughly, picking up and binding down and tangled corn, or clearing away quickly the straight rows of standing stalks. When cut at the right time and cured in the shock the whole crop—ears, stalks, and leaves—is ready to be turned to profit by being run through an

I H C Husker and Shredder

In years when the hay crop is short and prices high, a plentiful supply of nutritious stover enables you to bale and sell a larger share of your hay without detriment to the stock. An I H C husker and shredder —Deering, McCormick, or Plano—transforms the corn stalks, leaves and husks into a shredded fodder that is eagerly eaten by horses, cattle and sheep, and that is almost as good for them as the timothy hay which you can market at good prices. Where a balanced ration is fed, shredded corn stover for roughage is almost a necessity. It comes to you at so little expense that it may be reckoned practically as clear profit.

See the I H C local dealer who handles these machines, and have him tell you of the profitable results obtained by the use of I H C corn machines. He will supply you with catalogues and give you any information you desire; or, write

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)
CHICAGO U S A

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U S A

FREE TO YOU
25 Superior Greeting Cards



This selected set of beautifully designed, rich and naturally colored flower-cards contains twenty-five high-grade cards that are suitable for every occasion, be it Birthday, Anniversary, Wedding, Easter or any seasonable day. As simple message-cards they can not be surpassed. Each card is entirely different from any other in the set and is finely printed on a selected stock of cardboard, and *heavily embossed.*

To introduce *The American Woman* to new readers we will send it three months on trial for only 10 cents. *THE AMERICAN WOMAN* is a monthly paper filled with the best and most delightful stories we can buy. There are thrilling serials by the best authors; there are exciting short stories, some written expressly for us by the best writers. There are pages of fancy work, receipts, household hints, etc., for the housewife. There are selections from the latest fashions, with all patterns at small cost, for the home dressmaker. All the illustrations and descriptions are the very best and clearest. In short, *THE AMERICAN WOMAN* is a paper that, once taken, you will never be without. That's why we can make this introductory offer. We know that later you will want to subscribe for a full year.

Send Us 10 Cents and we will send *THE AMERICAN WOMAN* for three months, on trial, and will also send you, free and postpaid, the 25 Postcards described above.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN, Dept. U, Augusta, Maine

Department

Devoted to organization, marketing Southern crops and other topics of particular interest to producers of the South
By H. J. BLANCHARD, Summerdale, Ala.

"THE CALL"

THE opportunity to put into operation the idea of a farmers federation for marketing produce is at hand. No farmer will deny that this is the thought that pervades almost every farming community. Every southern farmer who has been approached on the subject has admitted that an organized marketing system is the thing most desired; the past season has shown the weakness of the old way.

The "Call" issued by the F. S. E. and UP-TO-DATE FARMING gives every local organization and every section of farmers a chance to be represented in a conference, the aim of which will be to devise means whereby producers and marketers can be organized into a unified body for the purpose of marketing produce to the best advantage of the grower.

This is not only the largest and most decisive move of the kind ever tried, but the most logical as well. It puts the situation right up to the farmer. If the finances of an organization are such that it can not send a representative and the necessary funds can not be raised, a "proxy" should be sent through some other local organization, or directly to F. S. E. headquarters.

Petty jealousies, individual opinion and personal likes and dislikes should all be disregarded in an effort to work toward this great common good. In the mass of discussion of detail still retain the main point at issue, viz.; SECURING PROFITABLE PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCE.

The place, the time and the result of this conference are all in the hands of the farmer. Now what shall be done? Shall it be steady, remunerative prices that will make farming a dignified occupation, or fluctuating, haphazard prices that make farming the laborious drudgery that it has been for the great majority of farmers? Shall farmers go on working exclusively for the benefit of the fertilizer companies, the local merchant, the transportation companies, or even for the consumers of his products, or shall he first look out for himself and his family?

Mr. Farmer, it is up to you; what are you going to do about it?

CHANGING CROPS AND THE RESULT ON THE MARKETS

IT IS a well-known fact that staple lines of produce fluctuate in price on the markets from season to season and the cause of this is very apparent to any one. A farmer has a poor season in one line of produce and he immediately makes up his mind that he will grow some other crop the next season. His neighbors, or farmers in other sections do likewise. Naturally they select a crop that has sold high the last season, and the result is another season of small returns.

Many farmers avoid these "off seasons" to an extent, by very close application to the study of the markets. They arrange their planting and adjust their business so as to escape the poor years. In some sections in the south the amount of production and the price of cotton are used as a barometer with which to guage the market on other lines. But all farmers do not or can not avail themselves of such sources of information and are casting about for some other means of making all seasons fairly remunerative ones.

To these very farmers the F. S. E. offers salvation. The members of the Society and readers of its official paper can largely anticipate the future by knowing what other farmers and sections are planting, thus being able to meet these needs and conditions.

One of the aims of the proposed conference mentioned in another article will be to formulate plans to quickly complete the means for securing such information as will enable the farmers to arrange his diversification of crops to meet the demands of the market. Each community or section of farmers represented will then have the means of knowing what will be planted in other sections, the time required for maturity under the different conditions and the markets each section will supply. In this way every farmer will get information that he never had before and which it would be impossible to obtain otherwise.

While it is advisable in most places to diversify the crops as much as possible, there are districts where it is not feasible and in some sections where is almost impossible on account of the soil not being adapted to others. These are the farmers who are hit hardest in the event of an overstocked market because they have only one or two lines on which to depend for revenue. When the sections where a diversity of crops can be grown go into the specialists' lines the result is disastrous.

The only way in which old evils can be avoided is in right organization. By that is meant organization and co-operation of country-wide extent.

TEAM WORK, NOT INDIVIDUALISM

THE Christian Science Monitor, one of the country's most conservative and cosmopolitan newspapers, under dating of July 22, printed the following:

Co-operative Bargaining on the Way

A trend is reported among farmers in Maine making for co-operative vending of their crops. The husbandmen are not satisfied with present conditions and the disparity between what they get from middlemen in Bangor, Augusta, Waterville and Portland and what the latter get from consumers in the towns and cities of the state and from jobbers in Boston. The inevitable comment on the new point of view is that it is tardy is coming, considering the reputed acuteness of the Maine agriculturist. He long ago demonstrated ability to master the problem of production of crops. The wonder is that he and his fellows in other New England states have been so long in seeing the true dimensions of the toll they have paid to the middleman who works for himself. Substitution of a middleman who will work for them will substantially increase their revenues.

Pacific coast producers were alive to the situation earlier, and already have brought about conditions of sale of fruits in markets east of the Mississippi that not only enrich the western growers but free the eastern consumer from exactions that formerly were imposed by European and West Indian producers.

The chief obstacle to success of co-operative experiments in New England is the ingrained individualism of the native, back of whom are the generations of ancestors who fought the economic issue out on lines of absolute independence. Descendants of such men hesitate about pooling issues as marketers of their produce. The instinctive desire for all possible personal gain inhibits action that would conserve mutual profit. For many persons thus egoistically minded, the only teacher to whose counsels they will give heed to Adversity. Meantime races are invading the country, taking up the farms and becoming prosperous, who know how to do team work in agriculture and kindred pursuits. The Polish farmers of the central Connecticut valley are insistent that in some way ways and means shall soon be devised for mutual housing, storing and selling of the splendid crops that they are growing on lands where natives had given up the struggle.

Had the Monitor substituted almost any southern towns and cities for the New England names it could not have printed a truer or more directly appliable article of the southland.

The Southern farmer is possessed of just as much inherited hard-headedness for bargaining as his New England brother and why he, like the more

(Continued on Page Nine)

for the South

Devoted to crops for the South—Preparing the soil, sowing the seed, fertilization, cultivation, harvesting, grading, packing, etc. By W. L. CARR, Summerdale, Ala.

PREPARING FARM PRODUCE FOR MARKET

TO A PERSON who will take the trouble to examine the markets of the large cities one fact that will impress him is the great loss to the producer caused by carelessly packed and sorted produce. Knowing that the success of the small farmer depends upon an aggregate of small profits it will become apparent to anyone that the reason for many failures on the farm are caused not only by misdirected marketing, but by careless methods of sorting and packing. In order to be successful in your chosen line of work you should study the requirements and conditions of the markets to which you consign your produce. If your produce should not sell for a price you think equitable, do not hastily form the opinion as many do, that the commission man has robbed you. First try to determine the condition of the market with regard to your line of produce the day your consignment was received. Review your method of packing and sorting and ascertain if it could not be bettered. Study this phase of your business and then formulate your opinion as to the cause of the low price for your produce. This will do much towards creating a better understanding of the conditions as they are and prevent you from forming a hasty or opinionated view that will not only unduly discourage you, but will transmit this condition of thought to your fellow members.

In this day of keen competition, buyers pick and choose to an extent not realized by one who has not had the opportunity to witness the disposal of the different lines of farm produce. The truck grower must not only produce what the people want, but must place his goods on the market in the shape which best commends itself to the buyers.

The cardinal virtues in preparing your produce for market are cleanliness, neatness and uniformity. The fact that your produce is to be eaten must never be lost sight of. Nor must it be forgotten that in order for it to bring the highest price it must be sold to people whose appetites are not easily tempted, but who have the money to pay for every thing their appetite craves and who will and do pay well for the extra attractiveness which tempts them. In cases of overstocked markets the strictly fancy goods will be picked up by the buyers leaving the carelessly packed produce to be held over and sold to the lower classes of trade of hauled to the dump as the case may be.

Beginning in the next issue of this paper methods of packing and grading different varieties of produce will be taken up and continued in subsequent numbers until the more important farm products are covered.

FALL VEGETABLES

NOTE—These instructions are for the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

TURNIPS: This crop can be successfully grown on well fertilized sandy loam land. Prepare your land well and apply the following fertilizer in furrows or broadcast: 647 pounds cotton seed meal, 775 pounds acid phosphate, 267 pounds nitrate of soda, 311 pounds muriate of potash. Application, 800 pounds per acre. It is best to distribute your fertilizer one week before sowing your seed. This will do much toward insuring a good stand. In dry weather you will be more successful by planting in the open furrow. Open up the bed that has been made on the fertilizer with a small scooter and sow your seed in this furrow. The seed can be covered by running a wheelbarrow over it. This tends to press the seed into the moist soil and at the same time covering it enough so that it will insure ready germination. When the young plants are up thin to nine or ten inches in the row. The plants should be thinned when they get to the fifth leaf. It is most important that they should be thinned at this time because if allowed to grow the tendency is for them to make long shanks and poorly formed bulbs.

IRISH POTATOES: The best variety to plant in the fall is the Lookout Mountain. The difficulty in raising fall potatoes is obtaining a full stand. This trouble can to some extent be overcome by sprouting your seed before planting. The following fertilizer should be used: 300 pounds steamed ground bone, 250 pounds cotton seed meal, 600 pounds acid phosphate, 400 pounds sulphate of potash and 300 pounds dried blood.

ADAPTION OF FORAGE PLANTS TO SOILS

WITH reference to the selection of forage plants adapted to different regions, we must first classify the soils of the South Atlantic and Gulf states. They are as follows: (Reprinted from Farmers Bulletin No. 102.)

(1) Yellow loam soils; (2) alluvial and river bottom soils; (3) black prairie soils; (4) pine wood soils.

The forage plants most successfully grown on these soils are enumerated below.

FOR YELLOW LOAM SOILS—For permanent meadows on rich land, Bermuda grass; for a hay crop to occupy rich land two years, red clover; for a single hay crop on fair soils, cow peas; on poor soils, lespedeza. For permanent pastures, Bermuda grass and lespedeza, to which may be added on dry soils, orchard grass, smooth brome grass and bur clover; on wet soils the addition should consist of redtop, alsike clover, and water grass. Crimson clover, rescue grass, Terrell grass and hairy vetch are recommended for winter pasture.

FOR THE ALLUVIAL AND RIVER BOTTOM SOILS.—For permanent meadows, Bermuda grass and red clover; on wet soils, redtop, and on well drained soils, alfalfa. For a hay crop for a single season, lespedeza, redtop, alsike clover, bur clover, alfalfa, Japanese rye grass, large water grass, and Terrell grass.

FOR BLACK PRAIRIE SOILS—For hay, Bermuda grass, red clover and sweet clover. For a hay crop for a single season, lespedeza. For a catch crop, following oats, potatoes, etc., cowpeas or German millett. For pastures, Bermuda grass, lespedeza, sweet clover, alsike clover, smooth brome grass, orchard grass, redtop, bur clover, and hairy vetch.

FOR PINE WOOD SOILS—For hay, Bermuda grass, crab grass, Mexican clover, alfalfa, crimson clover and lespedeza. For pastures, crimson clover, Japanese rye grass, orchard grass, carpet grass and large water grass.

TEAM WORK; NOT INDIVIDUALISM

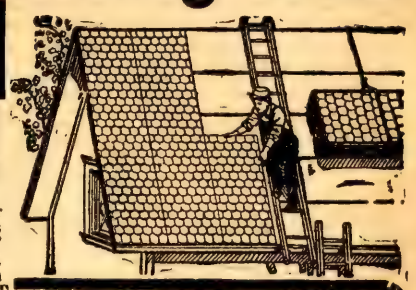
Continued from Page Eight)

northern farmer, has not seen the advantage of co-operation earlier is a mystery.

And "ingrained individualism" is a trait dominant in most farmers especially in those who are descended from farmers, which is true of the majority. A tendency to "let him go that way but I'm going this way because I've always gone this way" feeling that was just as well in the days when competition was not so keen as it is today, but should be among the other obselete things of the past.

The element of personal gain enters to a great extent a protest against co-operative marketing. Why, is not really known. But some farmers think that if this style of selling is adopted it will decrease each individual profit. The truth is that co-operative marketing makes the individual more money, while lessening his labors and expenses.

Roof That Building With STEEL Shingles!



Don't even think of putting costly wood-shingles or commonplace composition roofing on your buildings till you've investigated the famous Edwards "Reo" Steel Shingles, now used on 100,000 houses and barns. "Reo" Steel Shingles are not only easier to put on but they last 5 times as long as any other roof. YET THEY DON'T COST A PENNY MORE! "Reo" Steel shingles require no painting; won't rot, won't rust, won't leak, won't burn. Guaranteed against lightning by our $10,000 Guarantee Bond.

Edwards "REO" STEEL Shingles

are ready to nail right onto sheathing or old roof. Your hands and a hammer only tools needed. They come in large sheets 24 inches wide, 5 feet to 12 feet long. Genuine Open-Hearth Steel, made absolutely rust-proof by world-famous Edwards "Tightcote" Process (explained in catalog). Our patent Interlocking Device covers nails and makes perfect joint, unaffected by heat or cold. "Reo" Steel Shingles make the finest looking, most durable roof in the world, bar none—a roof that NEVER NEEDS REPAIRS. Sold at lowest prices, direct from factory, all freight prepaid. Don't buy roofing material till you know more about these "Reo" Steel Shingles. Write for new, big, free Catalog 891, and Lowest Prices. Send dimensions of building and let us quote you price delivered to your railroad station.

THE EDWARDS MFG. CO., 841-891 **Lock St., CINCINNATI, OHIO**
(80) Largest Makers of Sheet Steel Building Material in the World



Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.
FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

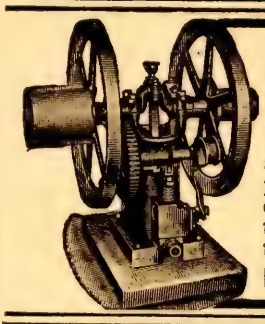
ONE-PLY .... Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
TWO-PLY .... Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.30 per roll.
THREE-PLY .. Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.

Century Manufacturing Co., DEPT. 533 East St. Louis, Illinois, or 1200 5th Av., New York City.



$12.50 Takes This Engine

Take it home, try it at your own work for 10 days and then if it's satisfactory pay balance in small monthly payments. All sizes, from 2 to 12 h. p., single and double cylinder. Burns any fuel—Gasoline, Kerosene, Gas, Distillate. Thousands in use. Write for catalog and full particulars on our new easy payment plan. Address

U. S. ENGINE WORKS, 1521 Canal St., CHICAGO, ILL.

PUZZLE

Name the 10 advertisers represented in the circles

Just a little of your time may win for you the first prize in this interesting contest



EXPLANATION

Each circle is a part of an advertisement in this issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Look over the advertisements and locate the ten advertisements from which these circles are clipped. The first circle is from the ad of Gale Manufacturing Co.

CONDITIONS

Send your solution of the puzzle neatly written giving the names of the advertisers. It is also a condition that each contestant, in order to have his answers considered shall write us a letter of not over 200 words naming something he would like to see advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

In case of a tie prizes will be awarded to the ones writing the best and neatest letters.

Answers to this contest must be written entirely separate from orders or letters on other subjects, otherwise they will not be considered.

Contest open to every reader living outside of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana.

All answers to be considered must be received before September 1, 1912.

We can not answer letters regarding this contest; the conditions above must be complied with.

PRIZES

First prize, to correct answer and neatest and best letter $3.00
Second Prize 2.00
Third Prize 1.00

A present will be given to each of the next 25 sending correct answers and neatest and best letters.

Address PUZZLE EDITOR, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Winners of August 15th Puzzle announced September 15th. Watch for another Puzzling Puzzle Sept. 1st

Fetzer's "Lister Share" For Grain Drills

DON'T WASTE HALF YOUR FARM—SPREAD YOUR SEED IN A BROAD FURROW WITH A

FETZER PROGRESSIVE DISC

equipped with the famous Fetzer Lister Share—makes grain cover 3 Times More Ground, grow deep-rooted and strong and raise bigger, better crops.

Fetzer Drills EASILY CHANGED FOR DRY OR WET SEASONS.

When ground is wet or trashy take off listers and put on ordinary scraper share. Change easily made by only one bolt—a feature found Exclusively on Fetzer Drills.

FETZER DISC GRAIN DRILLS PULL LIGHTER, last longer, do better work and raise increased crops. IN DRY WEATHER THEY DO 50% BETTER.

Write today for free catalog No. DD

WM. FETZER CO., Springfield, Ill.



Preparing the Ground for Winter Wheat

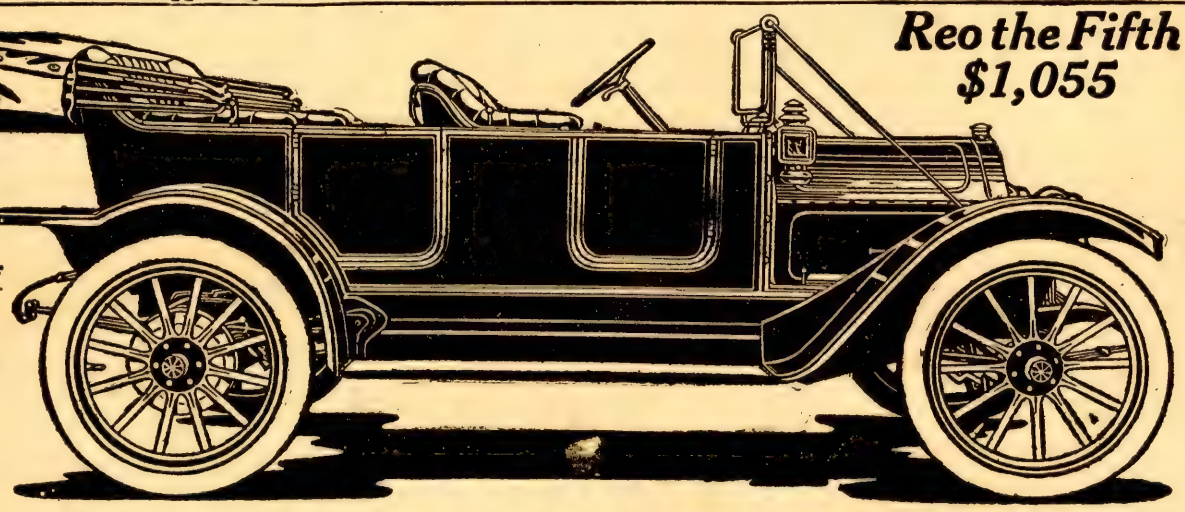
IT HAS been said: "Each farm presents a distinct problem and each farmer must be an experimenter." While this is true, yet there are some fundamental principles that apply in all cases. As this paper circulates all over the country we must leave the local problems to the local intelligence and we will attempt to cover only the broad general principles of preparing the ground for wheat in this brief article.

Of first importance is early breaking of the soil. Or, if not ready to plow early then the field that is intended for wheat should be disked. In either case the ground should be harrowed and cultivated and kept loose. The object is to attract moisture to the soil and retain moisture in the soil; to encourage the sprouting of weeds, and in the case of wheat or oats stubble, the growth of shattered grain and, by the frequent cultivation kill them and prepare a clean seed bed.

This process of making the soil clean will result in a firm, moist undersoil and a thin layer of loose soil which should be about three inches deep, in which to deposit the wheat. The loose soil acts as a mulch to preserve the moisture and also permits the warning of the soil and enough circulation of air. The firm subsoil compels the wheat roots to spread out laterally, instead of going deep into the soil. When this is accomplished it is one of the best safeguards against winter killing by freezing and thawing, because the roots lift up with the heaving ground as in freezing and recede again with the ground as the frost goes out.

Don't understand that we advocate shallow plowing. We strongly advocate a shallow seed bed, but the ground may and should be plowed deep or subsoiled. Caution must be observed in increasing the depth of plowing. It must be done gradually. To turn a thick layer of the raw subsoil to the surface for the seed bed would be greatly against the crop. There are machines made now that stir the soil deep and mix it, but do not bring too much of the raw subsoil to the surface. Some of them are advertised in this paper and we would do less than our duty if we did not urge our readers to search them out and investigate them, while they are considering the matter of preparing their ground for winter wheat.

Reo the Fifth $1,055



30-35 Horsepower
Wheel Base—112 inches
Wheels—34 inches
Demountable Rims
Speed—45 Miles per Hour
Made with 2, 4 and 5 Passenger Bodies

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, gas tank and speedometer—all for $100 extra. Self-starter, if wanted, $20 extra.

The Center Control

By R. E. Olds, Designer

Nearly every builder of high grade cars is designing a center control.

In another year, cars with side levers which block a front door will be so out-of-date as to hardly be salable.

Bear this in mind in selecting a car. The side lever car is now a back number, as every maker knows.

Left Side Drive

In some cars the side levers are merely moved to the center. That idea won't do. Men want to get rid of the reaching. They want the front of the car to be clear.

In Reo the Fifth there is only one lever, and that is placed close to the seat. All the gear shifting is done by moving this lever only three inches in each of four directions.

There are no brake levers, for both the brakes are operated by foot pedals.

This arrangement permits of the left side drive, as in electric cars. The driver sits close to the cars which he passes. He is on the up side of the road. In making any turn which crosses a road he is sitting where he can look back.

That is the greatest reason for the center control—to permit of the left side drive. Every car is coming to it as fast as models can be changed. The side levers and the right side drive are going out at once.

This Year's Sensation

Reo the Fifth, with the center control, has been this year's sensation. Our spring output was five times oversold.

In all the 25 years I have spent in this industry, I have never seen such a popular car.

It is this amazing demand which has driven makers to the immediate adoption of center control.

But That Isn't All

There are other reasons beside center control for this car's immense popularity.

It is the final result of my 25 years spent in car building. In every detail it marks the best I know.

The cars are built under my supervision. And I insist on absolute perfection.

The steel is twice analyzed, before and after treating.

The gears are tested in a crushing machine of 50 tons' capacity.

Parts are ground over and over to get utter exactness. The parts in each car pass a thousand inspections.

Engines are put through five severe tests—48 hours in all.

Finished cars are tested over and over.

There are in this car 15 roller bearings. Ball bearings are nowhere used, save in the clutch and fan.

The bodies are finished in 17 coats. The seats are luxurious. The tonneau is roomy.

With a lifetime's reputation at stake on this car, men know I am mighty careful.

Then the Price of $1,055

And the underprice has been another sensation. We fixed the initial price at $1,055, which is $200 below any car in its class.

The price of this car must soon be advanced, because of advancing materials. It is much too low. But the price remains at $1,055 while our present materials last.

Reo the Fifth is sold by dealers in a thousand towns. Write for our catalog, showing all styles of bodies, and we will tell you where to see it. Address

R. M. OWEN & CO., General Sales Agents for REO MOTOR CAR CO., Lansing, Mich.

Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.

(98)

The Road to Providence

By MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS

Copyright 1910 Bobbs-Merrill Co.

The Road to Providence began in April 15th number. Back numbers will be mailed for two cents each.

"Now, Judy honey, don't you say one word to 'Liza about that! She have got the whole thing fixed up for us now, and it won't do to get her conscious like in her management of the old folks. The thing for us to do is to make our engagements for truck with her regular and take her dictation always about what is sent. Keep it in her mind how complimented we are to be let give to the Deacon and she'll manage him, pride and all, in a sorter game. We'll make it a race with her which pleases him most. And now," Mother paused and looked from the face of one hearty country woman to another with a wealth of affection for each and every one, "let's don't none of us forget to take the child up to the throne with us each night in the arms of prayer, as one of His ministers!—Well it's time for us to walk out to the dining-room and see what kind of a set-out Cindy and Elinory have got for us. Yes, Mis' Nath, did you ever see such a show of decorations? She must a-kinder sensed a wedding in the air in compliment to you, Bettie. Come in, one and all!"

And the cheerful company assembled around the hospitable Mayberry board put into practice the knife and fork bylaw of the Circle with hearty good will. Cindy's austerity relaxed noticeably at the compliments handed her in return for her offer of the various viands she had prepared for their delectation, and Miss Wingate blushed and beamed upon them all with the most rapturous delight when her efforts met with like commendation. She had insisted on helping Cindy wait on them and was such a very lovely young Hebe that they could scarcely eat for looking at her.

In the Road in front of the house had congregated the entire school of small-fry, drawn by the mother lode, but too well trained to think of making any kind of interruption to the gathering.

At the appearance of their be-hatted parents on Mother Mayberry's front walk they all swooped over and stood in a circle around the gate. A mother who has many calls in the life-complicated to take her out of reach of the children is different from a mother who is always in the house, kitchen, garden or at a convenient neighbor's, and this weekly three-hour separation occasionally had disastrous results.

"Have anything happened, 'Liza?" asked her mother, as she ran a practiced eye over her group and detected not a loose end.

"No'm," answered Eliza, "everybody's been good and the Deacon have told us three Bible tales, and my side have beat Henny's five catches and one loose. But Henny's played his'n good," she added, with a worthy victor's generosity to the fallen foe.

"Here's a whole bucket of cakes Cindy and Miss Elinory made in case we found a good passel of children when the meeting was over," said Mother Mayberry as she tendered the crisp reward of merit to Bud Pike, who stood nearest her.

"Thank you, ma'am," answered Bud, mindful of his manners. "Say, 'Liza, let's all go down and set on the pump and eat 'em, and we can drink water, too, so they will last longer."

And it was an hour or two later that the old red sun had reluctantly departed across the west meadows, just as a soft lady moon rose languidly over Providence Nob. Providence suppers had all been served, the day's news discussed with the men folk, jocularly eager to get the drippings of excitement from the afternoon infair, and the Road toddlers put to bed, when the soft-toned Meeting-house bell droned out its call for the weekly prayer meeting. Very soon the Road was in a gentle hum of conversation as the congregation wended their way slowly toward the little church, which, back from the Road in an old cedar glade, brooded over its peaceful yard of graves. The men had all donned their coats and exchanged field hats for stiff, uncomfortable straight-brimmed straw, and their wives still wore the Sewing Circle gala attire. The older children walked decorously along,

(Continued on Page Eighteen)

A Genuine Rupture Cure Sent On Trial To Prove It

Don't Wear A Truss Any Longer

After Thirty Years' Experience I Have Produced an Appliance for Men, Women and Children that Actually Cures Rupture

Are You Ruptured?

If so, the BROOKS APPLIANCE is made for You; You and all other Men, Women and Children who are sufferers from this annoying and dangerous trouble. That truss you have been wearing—one of many you have tried—chafed and irritated you and was worse than nothing. It had springs and pads and harness and straps and fixings galore and was continually getting out of shape—slipping down or working up and always needing attention. Then, there were salves and washes and ointments to make the case worse and harder to bear. I want to say that you will find none of these annoyances and vexations in the BROOKS APPLIANCE. At least they are reduced to a minimum. This APPLIANCE was made with a view to eliminate, to do away with, just such trouble. I would have been foolish to work half a lifetime, thinking out and perfecting a thing that had no advantage or was not better than scores of other inventions upon the market. In my APPLIANCE you will find the old objectionable features LEFT OUT. You will find it easy to wear. You will scarcely realize you are wearing it. There is no binding, drawing and slipping out of place. It does its work effectively and with comfort to the wearer. I want you to read my book, in which I have taken pains to give full particulars about it. Then, there are a few letters printed in it—selected at random from among hundreds written by men and women who have been cured. You can write these folks and see what they say. If I were you I would see to this matter without waiting. You can put off some things without running much risk, but a rupture is a dangerous proposition to neglect. A rupture is not only bad and serious of itself, but it leads to things infinitely worse. Fill out the coupon and mail TODAY. Tomorrow will do, but today is better.

Don't Make the Child Wear a Truss Through Life

I Want to Reach the Parents of Every Ruptured Child in the Country.

The Truss Is a Flesh Torturing Invention Fit Only as a Relic of Barbarity.



I WANT them to know about the Automatic Air Cushion Rupture Appliance that I make for children who are afflicted in this way.

My Appliance can be put on any child, with perfect safety to the little one. For growing children there is nothing better to be had—no matter how much you pay—than my Appliance.

The Brooks Appliance Cured His Rupture. Now He Is as Sound and Whole as if He Had Never Been Ruptured.

I want the parents or others who may have children in their care to understand that there should be no delay in getting proper help for ruptured children.

Every day that the rupture is allowed to go on without the right means of correcting it—just so much harder will it be for the child to get rid of it.

No ruptured child can ever be free from the thought of the rupture and it is not fair to any child not to have an equal chance with other children.

No matter what we may wish to think—ruptured children do *not* have an equal chance.

Common trusses do not help.

Thousands of men and women know that from their own experience with such trusses.

But it is not necessary for children to wear harsh, cumbersome, steel trusses any more.

You may have had to wear something like this but don't make your child do it. Give the child something better.

My Appliance is better and I want to prove it to you.

I will make an Appliance to the child's measure, send it on TRIAL—put it into your hands to see and use and then you can say whether it is what I claim or not.

The Automatic Air Cushion conforms with every movement of the child; there is an even, gentle pressure which gradually binds the broken parts together—as you would bind a broken limb—and then no matter how much the child jumps, runs, rolls over or falls down—the pressure is kept up just the same—always drawing the parts together.

Write me today and get all the information—send the coupon.



The above is C. E. Brooks of Marshall, Mich., the Inventor who has been curing rupture for over 30 years. If Ruptured write him today.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon today and I will send you free my illustrated book on rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you may also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try my appliance or not.

Others Failed But The Appliance Cured

C. E. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

Your Appliance did all you claim for the little boy and more, for it cured him sound and well. We let him wear it for about a year in all, although it cured him three months after he had begun to wear it. We had tried several other remedies and got no relief, and I shall certainly recommend it to friends, for we surely owe it to you. Yours respectfully,

WM. PATTERSON.
No. 717 S. Main St., Akron, O.

Pennsylvania Man Thankful

Mr. C. E. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

Perhaps it will interest you to know that I have been ruptured six years and have always had trouble with it till I got your Appliance. It is very easy to wear, fits neat and snug, and is not in the way at any time, day or noght. In fact, at times I did not know I had it on; it just adapted itself to the shape of the body and seemed to be a part of the body, as it clung to the spot, no matter what position I was in.

It would be a veritable God-send to the unfortunates who suffer from rupture if all could procure the Brooks Rupture Appliance and wear it. They would certainly never regret it.

My rupture is now all healed up and nothing ever did it but your Appliance. Whenever the opportunity presents itself I will say a good word for your Appliance, and also the honorable way in which you deal with ruptured people. It is a pleasure to recommend a good thing among your friends or stangers. I am,

Yours very sincerely,
JAMES A. BRITTON.
80 Spring St., Bethlehem, Pa.

REMEMBER

I send my Appliance on trial to prove what I say is true. You are to be the judge. Fill out free coupon below and mail today.

Ten Reasons Why

You Should Send For Brooks' Rupture Appliance

1. It is absolutely the only Appliance of the kind on the market today, and in it are embodied the principles that inventors have sought after for years.
2. The Appliance for retaining the rupture can not be thrown out of position.
3. Being an air cushion of soft rubber it clings closely to the body, yet never blisters or causes irritation.
4. Unlike the ordinary so-called pads, used in other trusses, it is not cumbersome or ungainly.
5. It is small, soft and pliable, and positively can not be detected through the clothing.
6. The soft, pliable bands holding the Appliance do not give one the unpleasant sensation of wearing a harness.
7. There is nothing about it to get foul, and when it becomes soiled it can be washed without injuring it in the least.
8. There are no metal springs in the Appliance to torture one by cutting and bruising the flesh.
9. All of the material of which the Appliances are made is of the very best that money can buy, making it a durable and safe Appliance to wear.
10. My reputation for honesty and fair dealing is so thoroughly established by an experience of over thirty years of dealing with the public, and my prices are so reasonable, my terms so fair, that there certainly should be no hesitancy in sending free coupon today.

Cured at the Age of 76

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

I began using your Appliance for the cure of rupture (I had a pretty bad case) I think in May, 1905. On November 20, 1905, I quit using it. Since that time I have not needed or used it. I am well of rupture and rank myself among those cured by the Brooks Discovery, which, considering my age, 76 years, I regard as remarkable.

Very sincerely yours,
SAM A. HOOVER.
High Point, N. C.

Child Cured in Four Months

C. E. Brooks,

Dear Sir:—The baby's rupture is altogether cured, thanks to your appliance and we are so thankful to you. If we could only have known of it sooner our little boy would not have had to suffer near as much as he did. He wore your brace a little over four months and has not worn it now for six weeks. Yours very truly,

ANDREW EGGENBERGER.
21 Jansen St., Dubuque, Iowa.

Recommend From Texas Farmer

C. E. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:

I feel it my duty to let you, and also all people afflicted as I was, know what your Appliance has done for me. I have been ruptured for many years and have worn many different trusses, but never got any relief until I got your Appliance. I put it on last November, but had very little faith in it, but must say I am now cured. I have laid it away—have had it off for two weeks and doing all kinds of farm work with ease. While I was wearing it, I had la grippe and coughed a great deal but it held all right. Words can not express my gratitude towards you and your Appliance. Will recommend it to all ruptured people.

Yours sincerely,
J. E. LONG.
Bald Prairie, Texas.

Free Information Coupon

C. E. BROOKS **35C State St., Marshall, Mich.**

Please send me by mail in plain wrapper, your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name .....

City .....

R. F. D. ..... State .....

Registered Jerseys on President E. P. Ripley's ranch. Sharples Tubular used exclusively.



Runs Great Railway Chooses

SHARPLES

Tubular Cream Separators

Keen dairymen and business men are not willing to miss extra profits.

We could fill books with the names of such men who have chosen Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators in preference to all others. Why? Because dairy Tubulars contain no disks to chop, taint or give cream a metallic taste; and because Tubulars have twice the skimming force of others, skim faster, skim twice as clean, and thus pay sure and easy money that is simply extra profit over what any other separator can pay.

Mr. E. P. Ripley, keen, sagacious, well known president of the great Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, is but one of many such. The Tubular is used exclusively to skim the milk from registered Jerseys on Mr. Ripley's ranch at Santa Barbara, California.

Ask us for a free trial. Ask those who are discarding others for Tubulars. Trade your present separator in part payment for a Tubular. But right away—today—send for our free catalog No. **186**

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

WEST CHESTER, PA. Branches: Chicago, Ill. San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Dallas, Tex. Toronto, Can.; Winnipeg, Can. Agencies Everywhere

STANDARD AMERICAN EVERYWHERE

Well Drilling Machines



Tested, Proved Reliable by forty-four years' use in nearly all parts of the world. Many men earn big incomes with some one of our 59 styles and sizes. They use any power. Made for drilling earth, rock and for mineral prospecting. Large catalog No. 120, FREE.

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS

General Office and Works: AURORA, ILL.

Chicago Office: First National Bank Building

ABSORBINE



will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches. Cure Boils, Poll Evil, Quitor, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. $2 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 E free.

ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Goitre, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation. Price $1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Only $2 Down

One Year to Pay!

$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 5 1-2 shown here.



30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save half. [12]

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No. 5½

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FRESHMAN CLASS. A most practical course in VETERINARY SCIENCE. Send for illustrated catalog, terms, etc. Address TERRE HAUTE VETERINARY COLLEGE, Terre Haute, Indiana

Piles Cured Painlessly

without cutting or the use of cosmetics. Why endure those terrible, burning, itching, bleeding or protruding piles when I guarantee to cure them painlessly, in the privacy of your home? Each case receives individual treatment from licensed practicing physician. Don't suffer another day; health and happiness, free from suffering, are within your reach. Testimonials furnished. Send today for FREE Book on "Piles and Their Cure." Don't delay

Dr. J. S. Rinehart, S-10, When Bldg., Indianapolis

MINNESOTA 1,800,000 acres free homestead lands, 2,500,000 acres state school lands on 40 years' time. For free literature and information write H. J. Maxfield, state immigration commissioner, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

Economy on the Farm

THE present economic movement which is being agitated to offset the high cost of living is finding its way to farm operations. Rural conservation is now one of the live issues on the farm and what success is accomplished in this direction will bring relief to all the people, for the high cost of living can not come down to where it should be until the cost of production is lowered. The farmer wishes a good price for his commodities and he has a right to ask this, based on the cost of producing the article. However the consumer expects the farmer to use the best methods in vogue and to practice economy in production. To conserve the fertility of the soil, to increase production, to save labor in production, which means to lower the cost of production, to produce an article with less labor and to produce a better article, are great problems before the farmers of this country. Take for example the production of beef and butter, two of our principal foods. For the past few years with the high prices of hay and grain the farmer in many cases has been losing even with the high prices of these products on the market, but at the same time many of the farmers throughout the country have been wasting enough feed of the very best kind to cut the cost of production in two. While this is going on the consumer can not feel satisfied with conditions.

The silo has now come as a great economic movement in the production of beef and milk or in fact the production of all kinds of live stock. With the millions and millions of dollars' worth of fodder which is going to waste everywhere throughout the corn belt the need for this improvement is apparent. Not only the farmer, but also the consumer is interested in the economy of these great food staples. If by the use of the silo a splendid food can be produced at a cost of about $2 per ton which is worth $6 or $7, based on the value of other feeding stuff, the farmer and feeder certainly should take advantage of this method of lowering this cost of production. If alfalfa hay will not only enrich the soil, but will also furnish one of the best paying feed crops, then certainly the farmer should have alfalfa, and to delay this year after year certainly ought to bring criticism on the part of the consumer.

Competition in the end will force economy but the class that waits until that day will find itself at the bottom of the ladder.

While we are complaining of the high cost of living let us remember that we are living much better and who would go back to old methods? We wish to live still better and to move on toward better things but to gain this we must use the best tools, apply the best methods and advance in our practice as well as our desires.

We must be alive to the best and most economic methods of farming if we wish to be with those who do not complain of the high cost of living.



THE OIL-PULL IS THE MODERN IRON HORSE.

HEAVES IN HORSES

HEAVES are much more common in the country than horse owners are willing to admit. It is not usually a fatal ailment, but it is one which greatly impairs a horse's value and usefulness.

The disease is usually characterized by a dry, hacking cough, first noticed after drinking, more aggravated after a hearty meal or a heavy draught of water. The nostrils dilate with each inspiration and the flanks rise with each expiration. Heaves are often caused by horses being overworked, or worked when tired out or in a run-down condition. Too fast driving is also a fruitful source of heaves, especially if the horse has just had a full feed of hay or other feed that fills the stomach. In other words, no horse should be driven hard immediately after eating a hearty meal, or when its stomach is full from the pasture.

Great care should be taken in feeding horses that have the heaves. Avoid dust of every nature. It is better to dampen both hay and grain before feeding. Never permit horses that have this disease to gorge themselves with either food or water, and never work or drive such horses hard.

KEEP CALVES WELL BEDDED

The stomach of the little calf is very sensitive and easily ruined. Nothing will do it quicked than keeping the animal confined in a wet, dirty pen. Clean the calf pen often and bed it with a liberal supply of dry straw oftener. It is no little labor to keep a stall where several calves run clean and dry, but there is no other way if you want to raise good calves. Eternal vigilance is the price of everything good in the stock line.

NITROGENOUS FEEDS

While meat is an excellent food for egg production, on account of its nitrogenous quality, there are a number of other feeds which are also high in nitrogen, among which may be found linseed meal, malt sprouts and glutten feeds.

Alabama Needs 50,000 Farmers

Dairymen and stock raisers to supply her local markets with butter, poultry, vegetables, hogs and cattle. The best lands in the world can be had at $5.00 to $50.00 per acre, on easy terms. Let us help you to get a farm in Alabama, where the climate is delightful, where you can raise several crops each year on the same land, and find a ready market for the same. We are supported by the state and sell no lands.

Write for information and literature.

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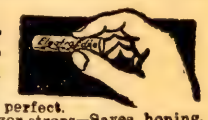
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THE LITTLE STICK DOES IT

Electro-Edge Razor Strop Dressing appeals to every man. As much a necessity for shaving as the strop and razor itself. All strops made perfect. Nature's only dressing for razor strops—Saves honing, no emery—Sent prepaid on receipt of 25c, coin or postage. A real snappy proposition for live agents. Don't delay—Write today. Agents coining money.

ELECTRO-EDGE MFG. CO. Dept. A. Detroit, Mich.

FREE TRIAL ORDER

Send us the names of ten farmers or feeders in your section and 6c postage. We will send you a full size package of Arabian stock, poultry or heave cure tablets. There is no other obligation but to try them. Write today.

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602 Garfield Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio



Horse Book FREE

Here is a book that should be in the hands of every horse owner! Admittedly the greatest book on the subject ever written and practically *worth its weight in gold* to horse owners and livestock breeders. 520 large pages profusely illustrated. Part 1 deals in plain language with the theory and practice of Veterinary Science—Diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, Swine and Dogs—with tested and proved remedies. Part 2 contains Prof. Gleason's famous System of Horse Breaking, Taming and Training. Gleason's marvelous skill in training and treating horses is known throughout the entire world and he is considered the world's greatest authority in this field.

Our Great Offer! By a special arrangement direct with the publishers we are able for a limited time to offer "Gleason's Horse Book" *absolutely Free*—postage prepaid—to all who send only 50c to pay for a 3-year—new or renewal—subscription to our big farm magazine. Send your name and 50c at once.

Valley Farmer, Dept. H B-19, Topeka, Kan

StopWormLosses

Now, you can have worm-free animals—thrifty animals—profitable animals. I am showing stock owners all over this country how SalTone will stop their worm losses—and save one-fifth of their feed cost. I am proving it before they pay me one penny.

SALTONE



SalTone is a medicated salt. Animals take it like salt—no doping, drenching or handling. It puts animals in a condition to gain fast—makes sick animals well—well ones look better—thrive better—take on flesh faster, ON NO MORE FEED.

SEND COUPON—NO MONEY

Send the coupon and feed SalTone for 60 days at MY RISK. YOU CAN DO THIS WITHOUT RISKING A CENT. You simply pay the small freight charge when it arrives, and at the end of 60 days tell me the result. If SALTONE does not do all I claim—you won't owe me a cent—I'll cancel the charge.

The John E. Robbins Company

J. E. ROBBINS, Pres. GREENSBURG, IND.

PRICES: 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $5.00; 200 lbs., $9.00; 300 lbs., $13.00. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. Never sold in bulk; always in "trade marked" SalTone packages.

Read This Proof

G. W. PATTERSON, Brays, Mo., says:

"SalTone is just the thing to kill worms. You ought to see my horses now. I never saw horses fatten faster. They look like different animals. I would not give 10 pounds of SalTone for 100 pounds of stock food, and I mean just what I say."

B. F. HAND, Butlerville, Ind., says:

"SalTone certainly did all you said it would do."

John E. Robbins, Pres.
THE J. E. ROBBINS COMPANY
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Ship me your SPECIAL 100 LB. SIXTY-DAY TRIAL ORDER OF SALTONE on the conditions mentioned in this advertisement. I will report results in 60 days, and pay for it if it does all you claim. If it does not the charge against me is to be cancelled.

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P. O. ____

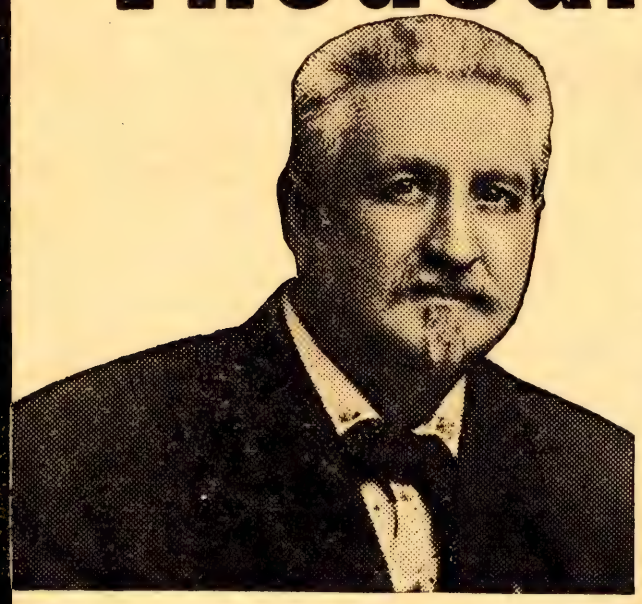
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Sheep. ____ Hogs. ____ Horses ____ Cattle. ____
(Give number of animals)

10-Day Treatment Cures Thousands—FREE!



YES! Relief For The Sufferings of Humanity

READ THE LETTERS BELOW! The persons who wrote them are more grateful to Dr. Abbott than words can express. He cured them without one cent of pay. Read their letters and you will be convinced that he can cure you, too, for these are only a few of tens of thousands of prominent men and women all over the world whose ailments Dr. Abbott has caused to vanish like mist at sunrise. **KIDNEY DISEASES, BLADDER TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, GENERAL DEBILITY, IMPOVERISHED AND FAILING FACULTIES, BACKACHES, IMPAIRED DIGESTION** and the innumerable other troubles caused by uric acid poisoning of the blood cells, ARE POSITIVELY CURED BY THIS WONDERFUL METHOD OF TREATMENT absolutely FREE, this has caused the name of this great hearted philanthropist to be blessed by the thousands to whom he has brought back health and happiness. *Read what a few of these have said. Read and do as they have done. WRITE TO DR. ABBOTT AND LET HIM SEND YOU HIS FREE 10-DAY TREATMENT THAT WILL CURE YOU.*

My Ten-Day Treatment Positively Cures Backache FREE

DR. G. B. ABBOTT who is giving away thousands of his 10-day treatments to relieve the sufferings of humanity ABSOLUTELY FREE.



Feels Entirely Well.

Dear Doctor Abbott:
You are welcome to use my name and picture. I can surely recommend your treatment as a sure cure for Kidney trouble and Uric Acid Diseases of any kind. I can truthfully say I never felt better in my life. By the way, I sent you several names the other day. And our preacher's wife has rheumatism awful bad in her limbs and I told her I believed you could cure her. Your sincere friend,
MRS. L. C. GEORGE,
21 Locust St., Knoxville, Tenn.

I Was Once a Cripple, Now I Leap For Joy.

Dear Dr. Abbott: When I got your 10-day treatment I hardly was able to move around. In five days there was not any pain nor have I been troubled since with rheumatism, you can use my name as a man who once was a cripple but now I leap for joy.
MR. LEONARD PETERS, Wellington, Ont.



10-Day Treatment Cures.

My Dear Dr. Abbott:
You can use my name when you please, and I will answer all inquiring letters as to my cure by you. I assure you, Doctor, I will do my best to let this cure be known to all, as I can certify to the fact that you have made a sure cure in my case.
MR. R. B. LAW,
Hampton, Va.

Brought Me God's Blessings.

Dear Doctor Abbott:
Your free 10-day treatment brought to me God's blessings in my case. The treatment stopped all my pains. May God bless your good treatment and you forever.
MR. BEN FRAZUR,
1213 Murphy Street, Shreveport, La.

"I Want to Help My Fellow Sufferers," Writes an Old Soldier Of the Civil War.

Dear Doctor Abbott:
I cannot say too much for your great ability to cure. I have suffered terribly and have taken all kinds of medicine but could only get temporary relief and they said the only way out was an operation. You can use these few lines and my name if it will help my fellow sufferers.
PHILIP L. YOUNG,
Michigan Soldiers' Home,
Grand Rapids, Mich.



"Publish My Letter," says Mr. Warren, "So that Others Afflicted As I Was Will Find a Cure."



Dear Doctor Abbott:
After taking your 10-day treatment I feel better than I have for 15 years. You are welcome to publish my letter and I will send you one of my photographs. I can't praise your medicine enough.
GABE WARREN,
R. No. 3, Box No. 8,
Spring Hill, Tenn.

Why You Should Write to Dr. Abbott To-day, for His FREE 10-Day Treatment.

Dr. G. B. Abbott is a man of the highest professional and social standing in Chicago where he has practiced medicine for nearly forty years giving always conscientiously of his very best to relieve the sufferings of humanity. He has discovered the greatest secrets ever revealed to the medical profession in the treatment for the diseases resulting from uric acid in the human system. This treatment he wants to share with humanity that all those who suffer may be saved from further pain and he offers a FREE 10-DAY TREATMENT that has POSITIVELY CURED THOUSANDS of cases of confirmed Kidney diseases, Bladder troubles, Rheumatism, Catarrh and so-called female troubles, general debility, impoverished and failing faculties, backache and the countless other ailments brought about by uric acid in the blood. If you are suffering; if you are racked with pains that all others have failed to cure: if your life is made hideous by suffering that interferes with your enjoyment of life's gifts and the achieving of success, write to him TODAY. Don't wait another minute because every delay means that you will be postponing that long your happiness and restoration to health. Fill out the coupon you will find here. Write in carefully your symptoms and he will diagnose your case and SEND YOU FREE HIS WONDERFUL 10-DAY FREE TREATMENT. Remember this is not a sample, test or proof treatment he is offering, but a complete 10-day treatment that has cured thousands. All he asks is that you send him the coupon below answering the questions therein and he will mail you absolutely FREE his great treatment, his pamphlet on diseases caused by uric acid and a letter of advice as to your best course of taking the treatment to get absolutely sure results. A few of the thousands of testimonials from those he has cured free are printed here. It would require ten times the entire size of this paper to print in the smallest type all the letters he has received from those he has restored to health, happiness and the enjoyment of all that makes life worth the living. These letters are enough to convince you that his claims are not without foundation. Let him give you the positive proof at his expense. Surely a few minutes of your time to fill out the coupon for this treatment should not be too much to give for an absolute cure from the ailments that make your life a burden.



10-Day Treatment Makes Him Better In Every Way.

Dear Dr. Abbott:
Your 10-day treatment has done me more good than all of the doctors I have tried. I have a better appetite and I am better in every other way.
HARDING HUTSON,
Clintonville, Ala.

Cured to Stay Cured.

Dear Dr. Abbott: My Rheumatism has never came back since I took your 10-day treatment.
MRS. MAUD LANG, Marathon, Ia.

10-Day Treatment Cures Bladder Trouble.



Dear Dr. Abbott:
Before I took your 10-day treatment I had to urinate two or three times during the night, but I am well now. I am sending you my picture with this reply.
JENNIE WILLIAMS,
Robinson, Me.

Speedy Relief.

Dear Dr. Abbott:
I received your free 10-day treatment. I have used the same and I must say that I feel entirely cured. I do not have any more trouble and I thank you a thousand times for your kindness.
MRS. BIDENBACH, Rochester, N. Y.

Wants Friends Cured Too.



Dear Dr. Abbott:
I received your free 10-day treatment and am glad to tell you that I feel like myself again. I send my picture to you and you can do with it as you please. I am your friend forever. Don't forget to send these friends whose names I enclose, your 10-day treatment. some of these people have doctored for years without avail.
JOSEPH B. MEHLER,
424 Lerthgrow St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Now Walks Without Cane

Dear Dr. Abbott:
I feel proud of your treatment. I used your free 10-day treatment and now I can walk without the stick, and walk as good as I ever did and don't feel the pain any more.
E. HOBBS, Alexandria, La.

Cured—Wants Humanity Benefited.



Dear Dr. Abbott:
I took your 10-day treatment and was cured. You can use my name any way that will benefit humanity. I remain,
CHARLIE CHAPMAN,
Box 1, Galbraith, La.

10-Day Treatment Cures Kidney Trouble.



Dear Doctor:
Your 10-day treatment has cured me of kidney trouble. I feel like a new girl now. I will do my best to let this cure be known to my friends.
L. V. COLLIER,
Edinburg, Miss.

No More Aches and Pains.

Dear Dr. Abbott:
I got your 10-day treatment and I feel like a new man, no ache nor pains any more, and my kidneys have been all right. Thanking you ever so much for your treatment.
MR. CHESTER HALE, Boone, Mich.

Cured By 10-Day Treatment.



Dear Dr. Abbott:
You can use my name as one that was cured with your 10-day treatment.
B. D. BIEBER,
Marion, Ia.

Don't Send Me Any Money

not even postage—I will pay all expenses. But if you value happiness, success, a healthy mind in a healthy body, don't waste any time but fill out this coupon and mail it to me. Remember it is FREE. You will owe me nothing now nor later.

COUPON

TEN-DAY TREATMENT FREE

Dr. G. B. Abbott, 1126 Austen Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Have you pain in the back?_____ Have you Rheumatism?_____

Kidney Trouble?_____ Do You Get Up Nights to Urinate?_____

Are you Constipated?_____ Where is the most pain?_____

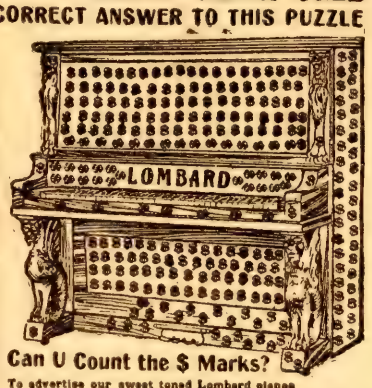
Have you Catarrh?_____ Your Age?_____ Married or Single?_____

Name _____

Address _____

$200.00
PIANO PURCHASE CHECK FREE
FOR CORRECT ANSWER TO THIS PUZZLE

FREE Beautiful souvenirs given free to each one who answers. Lithograph blotters, song books, art calendars, gold rings, stick pins, etc.



Can U Count the $ Marks?

To advertise our sweet toned Lombard pianos

A $200 PIANO PURCHASE CHECK will be given any person who sends us the correct number of $ marks. $1 will be deducted from the check for each $ mark wrong in your count. Look close—get them all.

IF YOU WANT A PIANO

Count the $ marks, and earn a Lombard Piano Purchasing Check. If your count earns the $200 Check, by using it you can save $200 on the price of the piano. Balance of price you can pay in cash, or payments if you wish.

GALESBURG PIANO CO.
210 South Cherry St. GALESBURG, ILL.

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES
Save $8.00 to $22.00 on



Hoosier Ranges and Heaters

Why not buy the Best when you can buy them at such low unheard-of Factory prices. Our new improvements absolutely surpass anything ever produced. Save enough on a single stove to buy your winter's fuel. Thirty days free trial in your own home before you buy. Send postal today for large free catalog and prices.

Address Hoosier Stove Co., 161 State St., Marion, Ind.

House Dress Pattern FREE!



This pretty new house dress is the most practical and attractive house dress that can be worn this season. Six sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure, requires 6½ yds. material. Gingham, chambray, percale and lawn are excellent materials for house wear; use soft silk and light-weight woolen for street wear. To quickly introduce our big farm and home magazine filled with practical articles on general farming, fruit growing, live stock, poultry, household hints, good stories and many other special features, we make this liberal offer good only 20 days: Send 10 cts. for trial 3-months' subscription and enclose names of five housekeepers and we will send you this popular dress pattern free. Be sure to give size, also say you want dress pattern No. 4650, Address at once,

VALLEY FARMER,
Pattern Dept. 10, Topeka, Kan.



Embroidery Set FREE

This beautiful 5-piece Table Set, Wild Rose design—1 large Centerpiece with 4 doilies to match. Stamped on fine quality art linen ½ yd. long. This free to all who send only 10c. for trial 3-mos. sub. to our big farm and family magazine, filled with practical articles and departments of interest to all. Address VALLEY FARMER E. S. CO., Dept. 1, Topeka, Kan.

FREE



Ladies—This is the Greatest Dish Offer Ever Made!

This handsome Violet Dinner Set is **yours free if you** take orders for **only sixteen** of my big 115 Needle Cases, giving a beautiful 12x15 Art Picture free to each customer. Set contains 31 full size pieces, decorated with clusters of beautiful **Purple Wood Violets**, surrounded by wreaths of **rich green foliage** and bordered with lovely tracings of **pure gold.** Write me today and receive Needle Cases and Pictures, free by return mail; dispose of them among your friends on my **great 25 cent combination offer,** send me the $4.00 collected and you get this handsome 31-Piece Violet Dinner Set, absolutely free, shipped by freight, guaranteed against breakage. **You don't even have to pay freight charges from your pocket, and I return the $4.00 if you are not more than delighted.** Don't wait. Send no money—just your name and address, so I can mail you Needle Cases and Pictures, also large illustration of Dinner Set, **in colors,** and hundreds of genuine testimonial letters from delighted women everywhere. Address at once,

Mgr. Dish Club, Dept. 13, Topeka, Kan.



The Home on the Farm

The wheat is in the granary now,
The oats is in the bin,
The hay is resting in the mow,
And waits till winter's in.
The corn a mighty army is,
And fiercely waves its blades;
While cattle in the pastures feed,
Or seek repose in shades.
How can there be a sweeter place,
In kingdom or in state,
Than prosperous homes upon the farm
Where we send UP-TO-DATE?
—Bard of Equity.

THE BED ROOMS

IN MOST homes, on the farm or elsewhere, the "front room" or parlor receives more attention than any other, because there is where the visitors are taken, and everything is expected to be nice and in good order. We like a tidy home room, with its best furniture, pictures, etc.; but really the rooms that health and happiness demand should have most attention are the bedrooms. A bedroom should never be made a storage room for anything. There should be nothing in these rooms except what is actually necessary for the occupants. Every accumulation of unnecessary stuff no matter what, is sure to add something to the impurity of the atmosphere, and the thing most essential in the sleeping room is fresh, pure air. This means that there must be no accumulations of dust or insects; there must be nothing damp in the room, and whatever is in it must be frequently moved. The windows and outer doors, if there are any, must be perfectly screened so that there will never be any hesitation in opening them, either day or night, to give the room a good airing, which should be done every day. The seeds of disease are planted in too many bedrooms. No person can be healthy while breathing impure air, and while asleep such impurities are more dangerous than when the victim is awake and stirring about.

On the other hand, the sleeper should never be in a draft from the outside. The temptation to lie in an open window in sultry weather is strong with some people; but as we can not tell at what time during the night a breeze may spring up or the temperature change without awakening the sleeper until serious mischief may be done, it is safest not to go to sleep in an open window or door. There are plenty of ways for abundant ventilation without that and without the bed being directly in the draft.

GREEN BEANS ALL THE YEAR

A LADY gives one of our exchanges the following recipe for having green beans all the year: Prepare the beans as for immediate use, and to each gallon and a half of beans add a cup of salt, and cook an hour and a half or until the beans are tender. Use more water than when cooking beans for immediate use. Have the cans hot and fill them with the beans, packing down well, and then cover with the liquid in which they were cooked. After the can is full, put in the top just a very little bit or salicylic acid, and seal well.

When wanted for use open the can, pour off the liquor, and soak the beans over night in clear water, then drain again, and parboil and season to taste. They will be found to be just like beans gathered fresh from the garden, and if ripened so that half of them must be shelled they will be just as good.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.



ANXIETY, worry and fretting destroy nutrition by ruining the digestion and preventing assimilation of the nutriment in the food. Whatever affects the brain cells, the nutritive centers of the body, affects the health, the life.

Worry or anxiety injures certain cells of the brain, often beyond repair. The supply of nerve nutriment is cut off, and all the normal processes of the body are disarranged and disordered while one is troubled or anxious. That is why worry kills.

A Few Fillings for Cakes

For a quick filling and icing, use the white of an egg, a teaspoonful of lemon juice and a cup of powdered sugar. Stir well together and beat five minutes. Add more sugar if not stiff enough.

Pineapple Filling.—Add to stiff boiled frosting a tablespoonful of gelatine dissolved in a little pineapple and enough lemon juice to make it pleasantly tart.

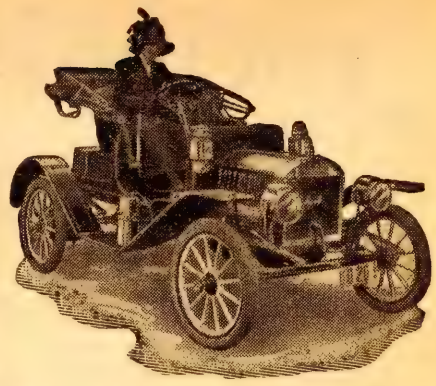
Fruit Filling.—A cup of seeded raisins, half a pound of blanched almonds, half a pound of chopped dates and a fourth of a pound of finely minced citron (all put through the meat chopper is a saving of time), then add enough boiled frosting to make a smooth paste and sufficient quantity.

Caramel Filling.—To a pound of light brown sugar add a half cup of milk and a tablespoonful of butter. Boil until it makes a soft ball in water. Cool without stirring, then beat to a cream, adding a teaspoonful of vanilla or other flavoring and chopped fruit or nuts as desired.

Coffee Filling.—To a cup of hot milk add two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch and a half teaspoonful of butter, the yolks of two eggs beaten with a half cup of strong coffee and a half cup of sugar. Return to the fire and cook until thick; cool before using.

Fig Filling.—Cook a pound of figs, chopped, in three-fourths of a cup of water and a half cup of sugar. Stir and simmer until smooth; add a tablespoonful of lemon juice, cool and spread between the layers of cake.

Grated chocolate added to boiled frosting flavored with vanilla is a good and quick filling to prepare.



This $600 Maxwell AUTO FREE

Have a ride? The Woman's Home Weekly will give you or some other person in the U. S. this $600 Maxwell automobile perfectly free, with full equipment of mohair top, magneto, generator, gas headlights, three oil lamps, horn, jack, pump, tools and tire repair kit, all complete. This is the new 1912 model, with open deck and tool box behind. No matter where you live, you can have this car as well as anyone else.

Send Us Your Name Today

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For only 10c silver we will send a copy of our magazine, NEW IDEAS, and 200 Gummed Labels with your name and address thereon, convenient for use on your stationery or to paste on your books or other articles to prevent their loss, and print your name in our mailing directory, from which you will receive lots of free samples mdse., books, magazines, letters, etc. All this for only 10c (silver) or 12c in stamps.

Address D 202 NEW IDEAS, 233 So. 5th St., PHILA., PA.



240 Popular Songs Many With MUSIC FREE

Arrah Wanna	Rain-in-the-Face	Waltz Me Around Again Willie	I'd Like to Feather a Nest For You
San Antonio	When I Marry You	O'Brien Has No Place to Go	Peek-a-boo, Mister Moon, Peek-a-boo
Oh You Kid	Always in the Way	If I Only Had a Sweetheart	I'm Trying So Hard to Forget You
Honey Boy	Good-Bye Susanna	Roses Bring Dreams of You	I'm Afraid to Go Home in the Dark
Baby Doll	Are You Sincere	Take Me Back to Dreamland	Call Me Up Some Rainy Afternoon
Cheyenne	Clover Blossoms	My Dream of the U. S. A.	You Have Stolen My Heart Away
To-Night	Would You Care	Shine On Harvest Moon	I Love My Wife, But Oh You Kid
Red Wing	Just Some One	I Wish I Had a Girl	Will You Always Call Me Honey
Dreaming	Same Old Moon	Waiting at the Church	Take Me Out to the Ball Game
Rainbow	Holding Hands	Why Don't You Try	Will You Forgive If I Forget
School Days	Naughty Eyes	Be Sweet to Me Kid	Love Me and the World Is Mine
Winter	My Pony Boy	Some of These Days	Meet Me Tonight in Dreamland

ALL THESE BIG HITS and almost 200 others—about 240 in all, many with music—the whole unequalled collection sent absolutely free, postage prepaid, to all who send only 10 cents to pay for a 3-months trial subscription to our big farm and livestock journal, "The Valley Farmer." This offer good for 20 days only. Send today. Address,

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FREE

TELESCOPE 3½ FEET LONG

1000 more "Wonder" telescopes given free. Already over 6000 delighted owners. Objects miles away brought to view with astonishing clearness. Needed on every farm. See sun, moon and stars as you never did before. Telescopes this size have sold for $5.00 to $8.00. Get one free with your subscription. The "Wonder" telescope is brass bound and is protected with brass caps on ends. 5 sections; opens out over 3½ feet long; closed, 12 inches long.

5 to 10-mile Sight Range

It is far beyond expectations. If I couldn't get another I wouldn't take $5 for it.—O. F. Folk, Elk Lick, Pa.

Worth $10.00 to me. I can see cattle at 15 miles and a nickel at 60 yards—Tervis S. Sepeda, Morgan Hill, Calif.

It's a dandy; all you claim and then some. I trained it on the Buttes 28 miles away, they looked like 2 or 3 miles instead. I can count stock in farmer's yard 4 miles away—Chas. A. Story, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Every boy and man on farm needs one—Chester Housen, Minden, Ga.

Our farm is on a hill and we can see 10 miles away. Count windows in houses which cannot be seen with the eye.—Henry Conner, Manor, Tex.

Can see children playing at school six miles away.—P. H. Herrington, McDade, Tex.

Can see court-house clock 2 miles away and tell exact minute.—Jennie Beers, Columbus, Ind.

Best investment for the money I ever made.—Mathias Brown, Batavia, Ill.

Up-to-Date Farming helps farmers to market crops, is published twice a month. Departments for all the family. 24 numbers a year. **Free Offer** Send $1.00 for a 3-years subscription (or 3 one year subscriptions) and we will send a "Wonder" telescope free. Send 10c extra for ordinary delivery, or 20c for insured delivery and we guarantee safe arrival

Give Express and Post-office

If not a great bargain and you are not well pleased, money will be refunded.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Dept. A Indianapolis, Ind.

CADETS of EQUITY

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of Our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is printed in the paper becomes a CADET of Equity, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—35 cents—will be made a PIONEER of Equity and sent a collection of twenty (20) beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address, CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

NEVER before have we had such a nice collection of Cadet letters as now lie before me, and the only way we can do is to take them as they come and print as many as we can make room for.

DEAR CADETS: I seem to hear one of you say, "Who's that knocking?" and then a Cadet girl opens the door and asks, "Would you like to join the Cadets?" I certainly would. I am the "little Michigan school marm's" brother, and am a farmer. Just at present we are busy in the hay fields. The weather is delightful, and we must not lose any time. Our hay is not a very heavy crop this year, but most of the farmers here raise more beans and corn than hay. I am not now a reader of UP-TO-DATE, but I soon will be as I have subscribed for it. My sister was pointing out to me some very good qualities of the paper, and I am anxious to receive it. I have always lived in Michigan, but formerly in Sanilac county, half a mile from Lake Huron; we now live in St. Clair county. There is an abundance of strawberries, raspberries and blackberries near the lake shore. In Lexington, a small lake town, there is a canning factory, where all kinds of fruits and some vegetables are canned. It is a pretty little village, and a popular summer resort. Would like to hear from the Cadets.—Harry Stone, Goodells, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I am an Indiana girl of 18, and live on a 60-acre farm, four miles from Evansville. This is a fine country, and I like UP-TO-DATE FARMING, which I think one of the best papers printed. I would like to exchange cards or letters with the boys and girls.—Mary Glaser, Rt. 7, Evansville, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmers' daughter, 14 years of age, and I enjoy reading the Cadet letters very much. I live on a farm of 93 acres, and enjoy farm life. Our main crops are corn, oats and hay. I would like to receive letters and cards from the Cadet boys and girls near my age, and will answer all I can.—Cornelia Brock, Bedford, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for nearly a year, and I think it is a grand paper. I live on a farm of 80 acres; our chief crops are corn, cotton, oats, potatoes, peanuts and sugar cane. We have good schools down here in Louisiana. I will be 18 years old October 28. Will answer all cards or letters I receive.—Viola Taylor, Hickory Valley, La.

DEAR CADETS: My father has been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for some time, and I think it an ideal farm paper. The marketing system is a great feature. I am 20 years old, and will finish school next term. The wheat through this section is very poor and some of it was not cut at all. But the corn and oats (July 10) look good. Will gladly answer all cards, if the girls will promise not to take advantage of leap year and propose.—Harry Miner, Edinburg, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am a little girl 10 years old, and live with my uncle and aunt. My mamma died when I was 3 years old. I got up a club of subscribers for UP-TO-DATE and earned two nice dolls. I would like to exchange cards and letters with the little girls.—Ruby Ellis, Curry, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS: We have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING several years, and think it a fine paper. I have always read the interesting letters on the Cadet page, but have not written until now. I am a Nebraska girl, 17 years old, and have never lived in a city, and think farm life is much better. People around here are harvesting their small grain this week (July 12.) I have been out in the harvest field myself, and thought it was lots of fun. My sister and I shocked wheat and oats, but we had the most fun at lunch time. We have a piano and take music lessons. The Platte river is about two miles north of our place. It went out of its banks last spring, and some of the railroad bridge and nearly all of the wagon bridges were washed out. The Nebraska State Fair will be September 2-6 at Lincoln. I would like to go, but don't know if I will get to. I was there last year and thought it just grand. I will answer all cards or letters I receive.—Esther Schneider, Cedar Bluffs, Neb.

DEAR CADETS: I have just read your letters in UP-TO-DATE FARMING and enjoyed them very much. I am 15 years old, and lived all my life on a farm. I would be very glad to get letters or cards from the boys and girls.—Gladys M. Peck, Walla Walla, Wash.

DEAR CADETS: I am 15 years of age, and have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING only a short time, but I enjoy reading it very much, especially the Cadet letters. I would like to receive cards and photos from all the Cadets.—Lulu Grimmet, Little Beaver, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I am 17, and live on a small farm of about 45 acres. I like farming, but have not worked out any this summer. I like UP-TO-DATE very much and I always find some interesting letters from the Cadets. I would be glad to hear from the boys and girls.—Eliza W. Blevens, Curry, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Pennsylvania girl, 19 years old. I love the State in which I live, and we own our home in the country. It is very hilly around here, though we have level land also, and there are some very fine farms here. We are about six miles on this side of the Blue Ridge mountains, and our home is half a mile from the Mason and Dixon line, that divides Maryland from Pennsylvania. I would be glad to exchange letters or cards with the boys and girls about my age.—Katherine Fitz, Waynesboro, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's son, 17 years old, and enjoy farming very much. Before we started farming, 3 years ago, we had a cattle ranch, and kept from 200 to 300 head of cattle all the time. We live in Lane county, in the western part of Oregon, and have 487 acres of very good land. We raised 4,000 bushels of grain last year, principally wheat and oats. I would be pleased to answer all cards and letters received from the Cadets.—Norman Hemenway, Lorane, Ore.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Pennsylvania farmer of 17 summers, and live with my parents, two brothers and one sister, on a farm of 160 acres near the historic town of Gettysburg. This is a good farming country, the principal crops being corn, oats, rye, wheat and hay. Wheat and hay are good this year. Corn in growing fast now, but is late. I will try to answer all letters or cards from the Cadets. Will answer view cards with views of the Gettysburg battlefield.—John M. Stitt, R. 7, Gettysburg, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a small ranch about 4 miles west of Lindsay. Orange growing is the principal industry, but most all kinds of fruit are grown. Alfalfa and some grain are grown also. The mountains can be seen both east and west from our place. I certainly admire the old golden state. The climate is one of the prime attractions. But California sure has some nice scenery and parks. I wish more of the Cadets could enjoy this state. One can go either to the mountains or the coast in hot weather, and the heat is not so oppressive here as in the interior states. I know, for I came from Kansas last fall. We drove through in our car, and we certainly saw some beautiful scenery. I am 16 years old, and I would like to exchange post cards with Cadets near my age. I will answer all I receive.—Ernest Fairchild, Lindsay, Cal.

DEAR CADETS: I live in the country, and am an American girl, nearly 16. I know how to cook most everything. I have a sister and a brother older than I am, and they both know how to cook. My brother can cook as well as my sister, and she is counted a good cook. A young man Cadet asked what made butter crumble. It is because it is not worked enough and set in a cool place. If he works it more it will be all right. I belong to a club in Bridgeport called "The Kind Deeds Club." I will answer all letters and post cards the Cadets send me if I can.—Eugenie S. Benedict, New Milford, Conn.

Letters Crowded Out

Mary E. Peavyhouse, Hustonville, Ky. 14
Christina Nisson, Nashua, Iowa..... 13
Katherine Crumley, Bonnie, Tenn..... 13
Edith Spray, Waco, Neb. 15
Estella Hale, Winlock, Wash. 18

No-Rim-Cut Tires 10 Per Cent Oversize

Why Do Men Buy 100,000 a Month?

The present demand for Goodyear tires exceeds 100,000 monthly.

That's a larger demand, by tens of thousands, than any other tire commands.

Close to one-third of all the tire demand centers on Goodyears now. Yet there are 25 makes of tires.

The demand for No-Rim-Cut tires doubles every eight months.

Why is it that motorists, by the hundreds of thousands, have come to these patent tires? And why are they still coming—by legions and legions—faster than we can supply them?

They Are Weary of Waste

These myriads of motorists have grown weary of waste.

They want tires that can't rim-cut. They want oversize tires. They have found out a way to cut tire bills in two.

They have learned that more tires are needlessly ruined than are ever worn out in service.

Tire Cost—Where It Goes

On the average, half that one pays for old-type tires is wasted in two ways.

Rim-cutting alone wastes 23 per cent. Out of every hundred ruined clincher tires, statistics show that 23 are rim-cut.

Overloading wastes 25 per cent. It is the chief cause of blow-outs.

Our 10 per cent oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

These two features alone—No-Rim-Cut and oversize—mean an average saving of 48 per cent.

The Old Way

The old way was to build a tire exactly rated size. With nine cars in ten those tires at times were badly overloaded. The result was blow-outs, and a short-lived tire.

And the old type of tire was a hooked-base tire, with the rim flanges set to curve inward.

Such a tire may be wrecked in a moment, if punctured and run flat. Even under-inflation may lead to rim-cutting—a ruin beyond repair.

The New Way

The No-Rim-Cut way is to build a tire 10 per cent over the rated size. That takes care of the extras. It avoids overloading. It adds, on the average, one-fourth to the tire mileage.

And the new type is a hookless tire. Rim-cutting is made impossible. Thus the two main items of tire expense are completely eliminated.

We control by patents the only way to make a practical tire of this type.

That is why the demand for this new-type tire centers on Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

You are bound to come to them. Oversize tires and tires that can't rim-cut save too much to miss.

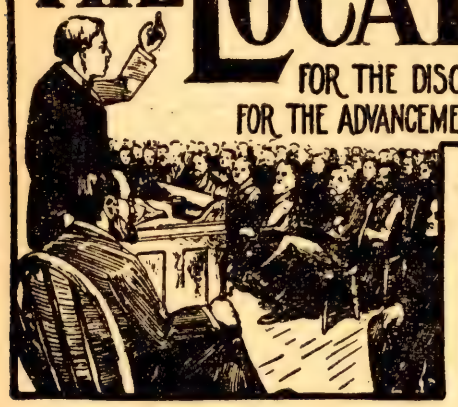
Our 1912 Tire Book—based on 13 years of tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without Non-Skid Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO
Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire
We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits
(753)

THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



THE FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is a farmers' organization, incorporated, headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. Its first and greatest object is *"To obtain Profitable Prices for all the Products of the Farm, Orchard and Garden.*

National Officers and Directors

Pres., J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis; V.-Pres, W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas.; Treas., National City Bank, Indianapolis; Sec., H. C. Bassler, Indianapolis; National Organizer, James E. Baxter, Fort Plains, N. Y., or Indianapolis. Directors, C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kas.; S. W. Wilber, Worcester, N. Y.; Tom Bolt, Muskegon, Mich.; Robert Stevenson, Lebanon, Ind.; Guy Robertson, Gresham, Ore.; Jacob Bretz, Bretzville, Ind., and S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.

The Membership

consists of farmers and is limited to farmers and co-workers with farmers. The wives of members and their minor sons and daughters may become *special members.* The terms of membership are fully set forth in the Constitution and By-Laws.

The Membership Fee

is $2.00, which pays all the expense for the first year. The annual dues after the first year is $1.50. Part of the fee and dues is retained in the local union treasury; the apportionment is fully set forth in the By-Laws.

The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the Society. In it must be shaped the plans and work that will revolutionize American agriculture and usher in the time when the tiller of the soil shall no longer be a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for others, but when he shall be a more important and more independent member of society. Through the local union, assisted by headquarters and representatives on all the great markets of the country, all the *business* of the members—selling and buying—can be done.

How to Organize a Local Union

Whenever a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING reaches that condition of mind that he believes the farmers of his community should do more of their own business of selling and buying, instead of paying an enormous price to have it done by middlemen, he should send for instructions for organizing a local union. Any person who stands well in his community can organize.

A local union is wanted at every town, city and shipping point where not already established. Send for instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., to facilitate sending we append a coupon here. If no local union at your town send the coupon.

. . . . . .

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen: Please send instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., for organizing a local union at

. . . . . .

My
Name . . . . . .

My
Address . . . . . .

. . . . . .

Are you a member of the F. S. E. now?....

Please read the matter above, particularly that part under the subhead "How to Organize a Local Union." If there is no local union at your market town send the coupon at once and see to this important matter without further delay. If there is some other local organization there send one of the coupons in the next column.

—o—

There is a meeting in Chicago this week, beginning August 7th, the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the International Apple Shippers Association.

—o—

Every apple *merchant* of consequence from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, and from Canada to the Gulf is present in person or by proxy. About one thousand people are in Chicago attending this apple *shippers'* convention.

—o—

The International Apple *Shippers* Association has a membership of 500 apple houses. It is estimated that 85 per cent. of the apple crop is distributed annually through the membership of this association.

—o—

In these annual conventions, held just prior to the beginning of the marketing season for apples, the people who buy the apples from the growers and ship them, get together and consider the whole business of buying and marketing the year's crop.

—o—.

They bring to this convention (the members do) statistics of the apple crop from their respective territories. When they have these before them and know the size of the crop they consider the matters of grading, prices, etc. They can then go back to their homes and apple houses and tell the apple growers what the grades shall be, the prices they agreed to pay and the terms of purchase—as agreed upon at the convention.

—o—

And since this was a national and international convention, and as its members handle about 85 per cent. of the apple crop, and as they met and agreed to stand together in prices and terms of sale, what can the grower do, but accept the prices and terms offered?

—o—

Of course, the grower can exercise some option as to whether he will sell on the tree, or in the package; or, if he has his own idea of values he need not sell to the first buyer, or not at all, and he may even store his own apples and take the chance of realizing less or more. If he stores, he will have the spectacle always before him of seeing his neighbors dumping their crops to fill up the great storage houses and supply the first demand and receiving the first cash, while he must wait simply because he contends for a fair and profitable price.

—o—

There is no doubt but that there will be an enormous crop of apples this year, certainly the next to the largest crop the country ever raised, and it may exceed the largest one. That the prices offered will be low is equally beyond any doubt. In fact the dictum that will go out from the Chicago convention will be to start the price low and enforce rigid grading rules. Further, the large handlers are to get control of the storage space to discourage, or make impossible storage by the growers.

—o—

Here we have the situation as regards apples in a nutshell. The bald fact is staring the apple grower in the face that he has been very successful in producing but when he comes to marketing he will be told by the buyers and shippers: "Oh, you produced too many and to protect ourselves we must buy them low."

—o—

And the shipper is right. You, Mr. Apple Grower, have no kick against him. You permit a condition to continue, and a system of marketing to prevail that makes the whole game of marketing a gamble from start to finish. The buyer knows he is in competition with those of you who don't sell to him, and you will not hesitate to undersell him. Whatever he pays, he does not know but you may throw enough apples on the market to break it below his paying price. If the buyers would start out by paying good profitable prices and would take all they could store, they would not know but that you, who would not sell at the prices, would throw your apples on the market a little later, break the price and ruin them.

—o—

It would be far better, for the growers and buyers, if the growers would sell al their apples to the buyers at a fair price and then give the middlemen a clear field. In this way their combination could control the situation free from your competition. But outside of an organization of your own you will not do even this.

—o—

But there is a way to solve the problem. It is through co-operation of the apple growers all over the country. It means prices set by the producers themselves and those prices maintained. It means known supply and where it is, and known demand and where it is. It means direct distribution to the demand. It means enormous saving in cost of distribution and it means all speculative profits eliminated. It means apples to the consumers at only a fraction of what they will pay under the present involved, complex, roundabout, expensive system, consequently it means immensely greater consumption. And there must be greater consumption this year or 25 to 50 per cent. of the crop will rot.

—o—

And the first step to such national co-operation is the national conference called by this paper and briefly referred to on this page.

—o—

If 1,000 people interested in *shipping* apples assemble in a convention at Chicago this week, as they did, then in the name of common sense why can not the millions of growers of apples send one thousand men to a convention to consider the matter of marketing their own crops?

—o—

If the men who have their apple houses and a middlemen's business at stake find it profitable to get together each year for nineteen years, then can there be any good argument against the proposition that representatives of the *growers*, who have their land, their orchards, their investments, their years of waiting, their labors this year, their packages, their prospective profits and the future of their industry at stake, should get together?

—o—

Our prediction is, that if apple growers do not attend the conference—a great number of them—and take the necessary steps to protect the marketing of this year's apple crop, that we will see the beginning of the decline of the business. Orchards that represent thousands of dollars of investment will be neglected because they are unprofitable and they will become breeding grounds for scale and injurious insects instead of returning the handsome profits that were the hope of the planters.

—o—

The opportunity is present, the way is as plain as a b c, the door is open for apple growers to enter into the conference which can be made the beginning of the end of all their marketing troubles and will be such if there is a general response to the call.

—o—

Five hundred apple growers, individuals and representatives of associations, ought to attend the conference. There ought to be another five hundred grain growers, five hundred cotton growers and representatives of other crops in proportion.

—o—

It is time for action, not time for trifling and further consideration now. If results are to be gotten for this year's crops the conference must be held quickly.

—o—

All friends of farmers tell them to organize and co-operate. Yet until this time they tolerate the old individualism in their business. Everything nowadays that is highly efficient is organized. Until farmers organize on a national plan and with national scope, as their industry is national, their crops will be the playthings of bulls and bears and the subjects of exploitations by organized shippers, storers and handlers.

—o—

Theodore Roosevelt said at Chicago, on August 7th:

The farmer, the producer of the necessities of life, can himself live only if he sells his crops for a profit. On the other hand, the consumer, who must have that farmer's product in order to live, must be allowed to purchase it at the lowest cost that can give the farmer his profit, and everything possible must be done TO ELIMINATE ANY MIDDLEMAN WHOSE FUNCTION DOES NOT TEND TO INCREASE THE CHEAPNESS OF DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRODUCT; and, moreover, everything must be done TO STOP ALL SPECULATING, ALL GAMBLING WITH THE BREAD BASKET WHICH HAS EVEN THE SLIGHTEST DELETERIOUS EFFECT UPON THE PRODUCER AND CONSUMER.

—o—

Commenting on our "Call for a Conference," Mr. F. N. Pitkin, President of the Farmers' Grain Dealers Association, of North Dakota, said:

I feel that unity of action from all quarters of the grain shipping districts will be necessary to accomplish that which we so much desire. I am very much interested in the cause of national co-operation, for I believe it is the essential element we farmers have been so blindly fighting for, and missed, these many years.

—o—

Also this from a member of a local produce association in Alabama:

Enclosed find coupon reporting associations in our section. I think you have now begun to turn the key that will unlock the door to an era long looked for by farmers. It is to combine all organizations under one head. I hope farmers everywhere will work for the conference and a national system of marketing. I, for one, will.—G. C. Oscar, Summerdale, Ala.

—o—

Now or never.

—o—

Let's all push together.

—o—

First push a coupon to the headquarters of the F. S. E., and we'll do the rest until the conference meets.

The Broad View

Let There Be Consolidation

TIME is passing. Combination among other classes is becoming stronger and more exacting. Farmers are drifting to where they are more and more helpless. If they get good prices it is not because of anything they have done or not done, but because natural conditions forced short crops. When crops are good the dictum of the boards of trade, exchanges and the packing houses is a law from which there is no appeal.

It may be confessed that complete redemption from these conditions does not seem near. Farm organizations there are, thousands of them, but they lack the unity that insures success. They are unable to grasp the situation because of lack of knowledge of supply and demand and team work. No matter how large the local membership is, or how intelligent the officers are the fact that the different organizations compete with each other makes them almost as impotent to protect the producers, when crops are large, as individual marketing, and when the crops are small anybody can get high prices.

. . Hence we say let there be consolidation! In the name of the greatness of American agriculture and the imperative necessity for national co-operation and a business system, we say, let theme be consolidation. UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY have called a conference of all farm organizations to consider jointly the situation, and to agree on means of meeting the great need of the hour. This conference it is hoped will bring forth a national or international consolidation or federation of all present independent associations on a basis that will eliminate all sectionalism and selfishness and will bring the remotest farmer within the good influence of effective, beneficient nation-wide co-operation.

If you are a member or an officer of a local farmers' association put this matter up to it squarely and see that a coupon is sent in at the earliest possible moment. If you are not, but know of one, send this paper with this article marked to the president or secretary.

The time and place for holding the conference to be decided later.

Two coupons are printed; use one or the other.

Farmers Society of Equity
Indianapolis, Ind.

YES I am interested in the "Call" for a conference and our association will be represented, nothing unforseen preventing.

Name of
Association . . . . . .

My Name . . . . . .

My Office . . . . . .

P. O. . . . . .

Co. . . . . State. . . . . .

Farmers Society of Equity
Indianapolis, Ind.

NO I am not interested in the "Call" for a conference. I am satisfied with the present marketing system.

Name of
Association . . . . . .

My Name . . . . . .

My Office . . . . . .

P. O. . . . . .

Co. . . . . State. . . . . .

What the Equity Society Brought to Tom and Bess

Hill Crest Farm, Aug. 4, 1912.

My Precious Sweetheart:

I am so overjoyed at the prospects for the next two or three weeks that I'd like to fly to the top of the old red barn and crow. This fall father thought we'd better join the Farmers Society of Equity, that new organization which aims to give the farmer a square deal and provides a thorough and practical business system for marketing whatever is produced on the farm. Well, I happened to run across it through an Indianapolis magazine, and I wrote off to them for full particulars, with the result that for the past two months we have been following their methods. I haven't written anything to you about it, for I wanted to keep it as my surprise, and here it is.

As a result of following this system our

crops have brought us in between five and six hundred dollars more than we expected. Last night I guess father notices that I am acting kind of restless so after we'd done milking he got out his books and did some figuring, then he showed me the final results. Then he said, "If you young folks want to eat your first Thanksgiving dinner in the Bob North house this year, you'd better write at once to Bess about it."

There, what do you think of that? Isn't that fine, instead of having to wait a year? You know the North place is just half a mile beyond Billy's and will make a dandy home with you in it. This is Monday and I ought to get an answer by Wednesday if I put a special delivery stamp on this. Write me at once, sweetheart, and then get busy on those dresses for there's going to be something doing as sure as my name's

TOM.

The Traveler

Under this head appears accounts of what our "Traveler" sees, hears and otherwise discovers. He cannot, unfortunately, visit every section and locality, and those whom he cannot see he most earnestly desires to hear from occasionally. This applies to every reader of this paper who is interested in the plans of the Farmers Society of Equity. Write to "The Traveler." Write today, and address your correspondence to

"THE TRAVELER'S DESK"
CARE THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

A few months ago I was in that wonderful garden spot, southern Florida and saw great fields of tomatoes growing. At the beginning of the shipping season prices were good. No other spot in the world was shipping tomatoes to northern markets at that time. Later on, only a few weeks later, prices dropped to less than one-half. The buyers' explanation was that "markets were filled." Still later prices took another big tumble. Explanation, "markets glutted." Naturally one would think that northern consumers were getting cheap tomatoes, when, as a matter of fact, **prices to consumers were consistently high** until far into the spring, when northern grown tomatoes came into consumption. There is food for reflection for the thoughtful.

There's a live Equity bunch out at Oakley, Idaho. We were lucky to put a F. S. E. tag on them, and they seem tickled with the tag. A recent letter from Brother Morris, the local secretary, says:

"I am enclosing more names to be added to our local. Farmers here are beginning to see and appreciate the Equity System and I believe we will largely increase our membership this fall.

We just sent in an order for 175 tons of coal, bought direct from a mine in Wyoming, and are saving $3 a ton over dealers' prices by buying this way at this time.

Some of the boys are too busy to attend meetings, but interest keeps up fine.

Right over at Roxbury, in the same state, another lot of wide-awake sons of the soil came together and put another local on the map. What they have done is only a mere circumstance compared with what they are going to do. Read what Organizer Paul wrote about it:

I have about forty-five applications for members in the Roxbury local. And at our last meeting in Herbert, we listed 40,000 sacks and 4,000 pounds of twine with our secretary who will submit the order to our local merchants first for prices. I am busy here, so send me a lot of literature as I am about out.

The West is a big country, and there are big men out there, as well as big mountains, and these big men are doing big things. The Multomah County Union, in Oregon, is making itself felt in the big city of Portland. Brother A. R. Lyman, of Gresham, sends us copies of the crop report blanks they use, a circular letter they have sent to their members, and an article they had published in their local papers, all of which shows how readily a farmer can develop real business ability when he tries in earnest. From the literature sent, I will cull enough so our readers can see what has been accomplished by this enterprising society.

The Gresham Equity Market was incorporated among the members of the Multomah Count Union, F. S. E., for the purpose of marketing farm products and building a cannery.

During the past week definite progress has been made in the development of the plans. Headquarters for the market has been established, a telephone put in, and a deal closed with a Portland house to take all the produce the Equity people have to offer for the next year. Receiving stations will be established at various localities and an auto truck will make regular trips, gathering up the produce, and delivering it direct to the Portland house, or to the railroad station. A charge of eight cents a hundred is made for hauling, and a 3 per cent. commission furnishes the Equity Market with expense funds.

Brother Lyman is in charge of the headquarters, and will doubtless be glad to let us know from time to time how the plan is working. The article in the local paper states that "This move on the part of the farmers to sell in union is growing everywhere, meeting with more and more favor."

The local at Philip, S. D., is considering the matter of building a co-operative creamery. They now ship their cream to distant points. Co-operative creameries are highly satisfactory when properly conducted. I know of a great many such, and there is no reason why the dairymen and farmers around Philip can not make one a fine success. The last word from Secretary Driver says: "We took in two more members last night, with prospects of more next time."

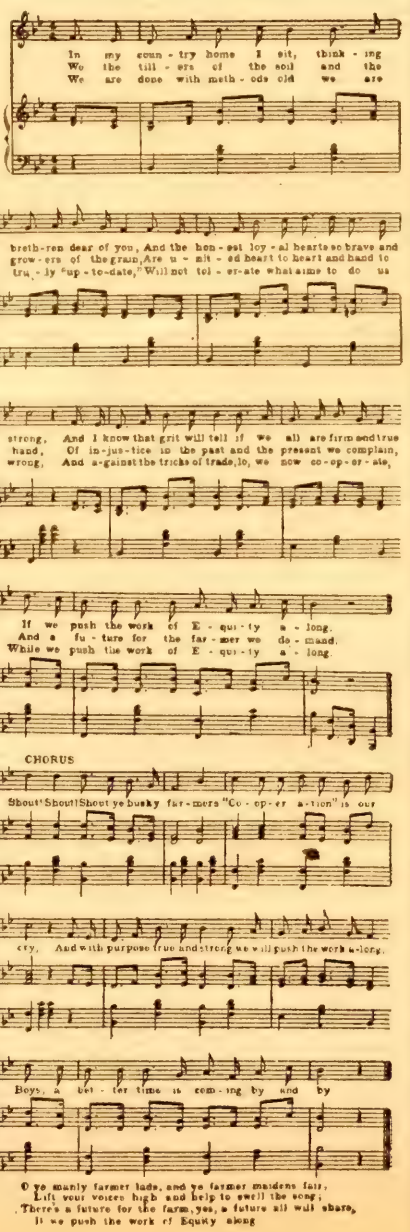
Robert H. Williams, of Deming, New Mexico, has qualified as an Equity Organizer and reports ready for business. Oh, they are coming right along now, from all states and territories. "Organize" is the cry everywhere, and workers are needed to boost right now. Are you a "booster," reader? Brother Williams is. He says:

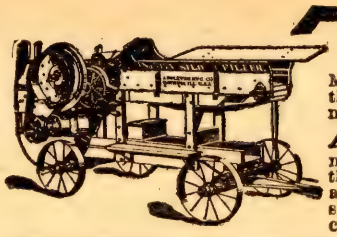
I want blanks for organizing ten locals. Expect to close up this county rapidly, and organize a county union. I will report results.

Good! Results are what is needed. How many more will come forward and help our army work for results?

The Traveler.

The Farmer's Future.





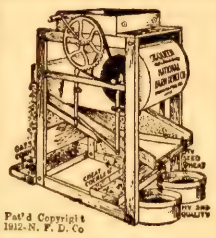
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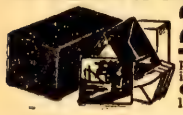
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Telescope

(Concluded from page 5)

back, buyers being afraid to take hold in large quantities, because of the possibility of continued heavy receipts, and of further recessions in values. At the same time, business was good, orders being numerous, although not individually large.

Sales reported were: Minnesota Early Ohios—5 cars at 60c, 2 cars at 63c, 1car at 65c, 2 cars at 66c, 1 car at 67c, 2 cars at 68c, 1 car at 70c. Kaw Valley Ohios and Cobblers—35 cars at 70c, 6 cars at 71c, 2 cars at 72c, 2 cars at 73c. Jersey Cobblers—2 cars at 90c.

Per bushel, Kansas and Missouri Early Ohios and Cobblers, in sacks, depending on quality..$ .60@ .73
Per bushel, Minnesota Early Ohios, in bulk or sacked, depending on quality..... .60@ .70
Jersey Cobblers, sacks, 2½ bu... 2.50@ .90
Bulk, per bu. ..... .85@ .90

The price is 10@15c lower than two weeks before and about 80c a bushel lower than a year before.

SWEET POTATOES—Feeling easy. The season has only fairly started. Receipts, it is expected, will become larger. No one will buy freely at present. Quotable:

Barrels, North Carolina .....$4.00@4.50
Virginia ..... 4.75@5.00
Hampers, Alabama ..... 1.75@....

BEANS—This market as yet fails to exhibit any change. It is quiet with demand tame, but offerings are not large. Prices range as follows:

Pea Beans—
Hand-picked, choice, dry .....$2.85@2.88
Prime ..... 2.75@....
Mediums nominally about same as pea beans.
Red Kidneys, dry, choice .....$2.50@2.60
White Kidney ..... 2.75@2.85
Brown Swedish, long ..... 2.40@2.50
Round ..... 2.50@2.60
Limas, per 100 lbs. ..... 5.87½@....

The price is the same as two weeks before. A year ago pea beans were about 50 a bushel lower.

HAY—Receipts, 576 tons. Good grades of old Timothy hay are firm. Offerings small and demand good. Low grades quiet. New Kansas Prairie Hay in light supply and demand good. Market firm. All other kinds dull.

Choice Timothy Hay, old ....$21.00@22.00
No. 1 Timothy ..... 20.00@21.00
No. 2 Timothy ..... 17.00@18.00
No. 3 Timothy ..... 12.00@13.00
Kansas and Oklahoma Prairie, choice ..... 13.00@14.00

The price of timothy is $1.00@2.50 lower than two weeks before. Prairie hay is unchanged.

STRAW—Rye straw qquotable at $11.00@11.50. Oat straw at $9.00@9.50. Wheat straw $8.00@8.50.

Each variety of straw is 50 a ton higher than two weeks before.

BROOM CORN—Steady but not much doing at least no more than a moderate business.

Per ton, Illinois Corn .....$60.00@110.00
Oklahoma ..... 60.00@100.00

The price is unchanged from two weeks before.

EGGS—No change in the market from two weeks before.

The Road to Providence

(Continued from page 10)

each group in wake of the heads of their own family, though Buck Peavey had managed to annex himself to the Hoover household.

"Well, I don't know just what to do with you all," said Mother Mayberry, as she came out on the front porch, sedately bonneted, with her Bible and hymn-book under her arm and fortified with a huge palm-leaf fan. "It's my duty to make you both come with Cindy and me to prayer meeting, but I don't hold with a body using they own own duty as a stick to fray out other folks with. I reckon I'll have to let you two just set here on the steps and see if you can outshine the moon in your talk, which you can't, but think you can. Tom, try to make out with Elinory's help, to bring a fresh bucket of water from the spring for the night. Good by, both of you! I'm a-going to bring you a blessing!"

"Was there ever, ever anybody just like her?" asked Miss Wingate, as she sank back on the step beside the Doctor.

"I think not," he answered with a hint of tenderness in his voice; "but then, really Mother is one of a type. A type one has to get across a continent from Harpeth Hills to appreciate. She's the result of the men and women who blazed the wilderness trail into Tennessee, and she has Huguenot puritanism contending with cavalier graces of spirit in her nature."

"Well, she's perfectly darling and the little town is just an exquisite setting for her. Do you know what this soft moonlight aspect of Providence reminds me of, with those tall poplars down the Road and the wide-roofed houses and barns? The little village in Lombardy where—where I met—my fate."

"Met your fate?" asked the Doctor quickly after a moment. His face was in the shadow and not a note in his voice betrayed his anxiety.

"Yes," answered the singer lady in a dreamy reminiscent voice.

"Tell me about it," said the Doctor quietly, and his voice was perfectly steady, though his heart pounded like mad and his cigar shook in his fingers.

"My father died at the end of the summer, after only a few days' illness, and he had grown to believe what LaTour said of my voice, and to have great confidence in my future. I had no near relatives and in his will he left me to Monsieur LaTour and Madame, his wife. She is an American and her father had been in the Senate with father for years. Monsieur is a very great teacher, perhaps the greatest living. Madame wanted to come to Providence with me, but Doctor Stein insisted that I come alone. I—I'm very glad she didn't, though they both love me and await—" She paused and leaned her flower head back against the wistaria vine.

And the great breath that Doctor Thomas Mayberry of Providence drew might have cracked the breast of a giant. In this world no record is kept of the great moments when a private individual's universe collides with his far star and of the crash that ensues.

"I rather thought you meant another—another kind of fate. I was preparing for confidences," he managed to say in a very small voice for so large a man.

"*Mais, non, Monsieur, jamais*—never!" she exclaimed quickly. "I—I—have been tempted to think sometimes I might like that sort—of a—fate, but I haven't had the time. It was work, work, sleep, eat, live for the voice! And—and once or twice it has seemed worth while. My debut night in Paris when I sang the Juliette waltz-song—just the moment when I realized I could use it as I would and always more volume—and the people! And again the night in New York when I had made it incarnate Elizabeth as she sings to Tannhauser—the night it went away." And as she spoke she dropped her head on her arms folded across her knees.

"Do you know," said the Doctor, after a long pause in which he lit his cigar and again began to puff rings out into the moonlight, "I'd like to say that you are—are a—perfect wonder."

"You may," she answered with a laugh. Then suddenly she stretched out her hand to him and, as he took it into his, she asked very quietly with just the one word, "When?"

"In a few weeks, I hope," he answered her just as quietly, comprehending her instantly.

"I'll be good—and wait," she answered him in a tone of voice that would have done credit to little Bettie Pratt. "Let's hurry and get that bucket of water; don't you hear them singing the doxology?"

(To be continued)

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GINSENG; bargain offerings in plants and seeds. John B. Hooker, Flycreek, N. Y.

Help Wanted—Male

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, care of Up-to-Date Farming.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-839. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L511 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

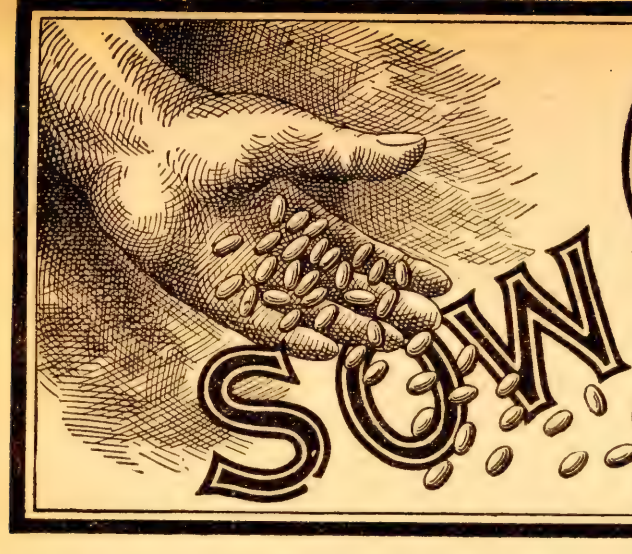
MEN AND WOMEN WANTED for government jobs. $80.00 month. Write for list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. E-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Motorcycles and Supplies

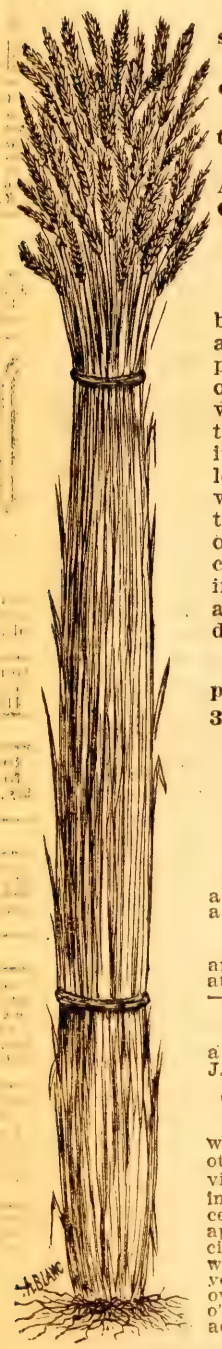
PIERCE MOTORCYCLES, 1912 models, at wholesale prices direct to riders in unclosed territory. This offer is for a limited period only to introduce Pierce motorcycles. Write for catalog and special prices. The Pierce Cycle Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Patent Attorneys

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.



A Remarkable, Hardy, Smooth Winter Wheat



Grains o'Gold Wheat is an improvement over the Fultzo-Mediterranean. We can not say too much for its hardiness, vigor, earliness and stooling propensities. The plants are firmly built from the ground up. They withstand ordinary storms, standing well until ripe.

The heads are medium to long and full of amber colored grains. The meshes are almost as close together as in the clubhead varieties, consequently a head has many grains, and each stool has many heads. In this is the secret of its heavy yields.

We have sold this wheat in every winter wheat state and have good reports from all of them. It is adapted to a wide extent of territory and a great variety of soils. We never received better reports from any wheat. Read what our customers say of their own experience.

This wheat has been grown under all kinds of conditions, all kinds of weather, on all kinds of ground and by all kinds of farmers. The AVERAGE yield per acre reported to us by them was OVER 25 BUSHELS PER ACRE, RUNNING AS HIGH AS 55 BUSHELS PER ACRE. Grains o'Gold produced double the average for the United States.

Tests of Time Proves Its High Merit

After eight years of careful selection and breeding this wheat was named Grains o'Gold and introduced by us in 1909. Its immediate popular reception, its thorough tests in all parts of the winter wheat growing states in the years which have followed demonstrate beyond doubt that it is held in highest regard everywhere that it has been tried. Readers of this need but to look at what other farmers have done with this wheat. They are, no doubt, no better farmers than you are. They have, however, seized the opportunity, planted this prize wheat and by increased yields of 20 to 25 per cent and in some instances more than doubled the average yield, are enjoying the handsome returns in good hard dollars one or more years in advance of you.

As years go by their limited acreage has increased until their entire crops are of this heavy-yielding variety. The sooner you plant high-grade seed wheat the sooner you will have increased and more constant returns for yourself.

Don't be content to grow your old wheat year after year. The average yield of wheat for the United States is 12 to 14 bushels per acre. **Don't be an average farmer.** You can't make money that way!

You must have good, vigorous, hardy seed wheat. It tells in the crop. **Blood always tells**—in wheat as well as in horses and cattle. Our Grains o'Gold is surprising farmers in every winter wheat state by its large yields, its ability to stand hard winters, drought, etc.



COSTS LITTLE MORE THAN YOUR OWN WHEAT TO SOW GRAINS o'GOLD.—Would you pay 30 cents an acre to insure your wheat crop? To sow a field of our wheat will cost only about 30 cents an acre more than if you sowed your own seed. Our catalog proves it.

Think of the extra bushels per acre while a fraction of a bushel pays the extra cost.

What Others are Doing You Can Do

If you did not get such yields this year you should sow GRAINS o'GOLD Seed.

INDIANA—Great Recuperative Power

Grains o'Gold has the greatest recuperative power after a hard winter of any wheat we know of. It will make a remarkably good yield.—J. B. C., Decatur Co., Ind.

ILLINOIS—A Noble Wheat

Grains o'Gold is a noble wheat. It tops all other wheat around here 12 bushels per acre. It has attracted much attention and there is a big inquiry, "Where can I get it?"—W. B., Sangamon Co., Ill.

VIRGINIA—Better Than Others

The Grains o'Gold wheat I bought of you last fall is a splendid wheat. It is filled better than other kinds.—J. O. B., Culpepper Co., Va.

OHIO—Yield 25 Per Cent. More

The Grains o'Gold wheat stood the winter well, markedly better than any other variety in this locality. It is very vigorous, rank growth and from all indications will yield at least 25 per cent. more than any other variety. It appears to be the very best wheat, especially this year which was the second worst for wheat I have known in twelve years. The wheat in this country is not over 40 per cent. of a crop, but Grains o'Gold will make good 25 bushels per acre.—J. R., Highland Co., O.

ILLINOIS—The Best Wheat

We had a very hard winter on wheat but Grains o'Gold stood it fine and grew rapidly in the spring. The heads are well filled with plump grains, four to six to a mesh. I estimate the yield at 30 to 35 bushels to the acre. I do not regret the money spent for this wheat.—J. H., St. Clair Co., Ill.

MARYLAND—A Very Fine Wheat

I am very favorably impressed with Grains o'Gold. I feel confident 1 1-4 acres will give me 50 bushels of wheat. It will do better another year. I consider it a very fine wheat.—S. S. T., Frederick Co., Md.

INDIANA—Excels Others

Grains o'Gold stood the winter fully as well or better than others. In strong growth it excels other smooth varieties by 10 per cent., while we estimate the yield will be 20 per cent. greater than any other variety we have. Very truly yours.—J. T. H., Shelby Co., Ind.

KENTUCKY—By Far the Best

Grains o'Gold is by far the best wheat and will yield one-fifth more than any other kind raised around here. T. M., Green Co., Ky.

PENNSYLVANIA—Proud of Grains o'Gold

I am proud of Grains o'Gold and everyone who has seen it can not praise it too high. You should have a big demand for seed from here. Grains o'Gold seems to suit our climate and soil perfectly as it did not suffer from the winter and weather as much as other kinds. It will outyield Poole about 10 to 15 bushels per acre.—H. S. R., Somerset Co., Pa.

Does Your Wheat Pay?

Just for illustration say it costs as much as seventeen bus. will sell for to raise an acre of wheat. then the farmer who gets 17 bus. to the acre makes no money. But every bu. he raises above 17 is profit.

STRIVE FOR THE TOP BUSHELS



Early Orders

The supply of this wheat is limited. It may not last through the seed selling season. Prompt orders are therefore suggested. Insure your crop by making certain of seed from our selected varities.

For the sake of BIGGER CROPS and MORE MONEY you owe it to yourself to sign, clip and

Mail this Coupon to Us

HOW THOUSANDS OF FARMERS HAVE INCREASED THEIR WHEAT YIELDS

O. K. SEED STORE

Dept. A-3, Indianapolis, Ind.

Without any obligation on my part send your Seed Wheat Catalog and proposition. I expect to sow..... acres in wheat this fall.

Name .....

Address .....

Our Testimonials are Genuine

All the reports from growers given in this advertisement and those printed in our catalog are taken from original letters on file in our office. They may be seen by any interested person. Obviously, if we should publish the full name and addres we should be advertising our customers' seed to our own detriment.

Send for catalog of Fall Seeds

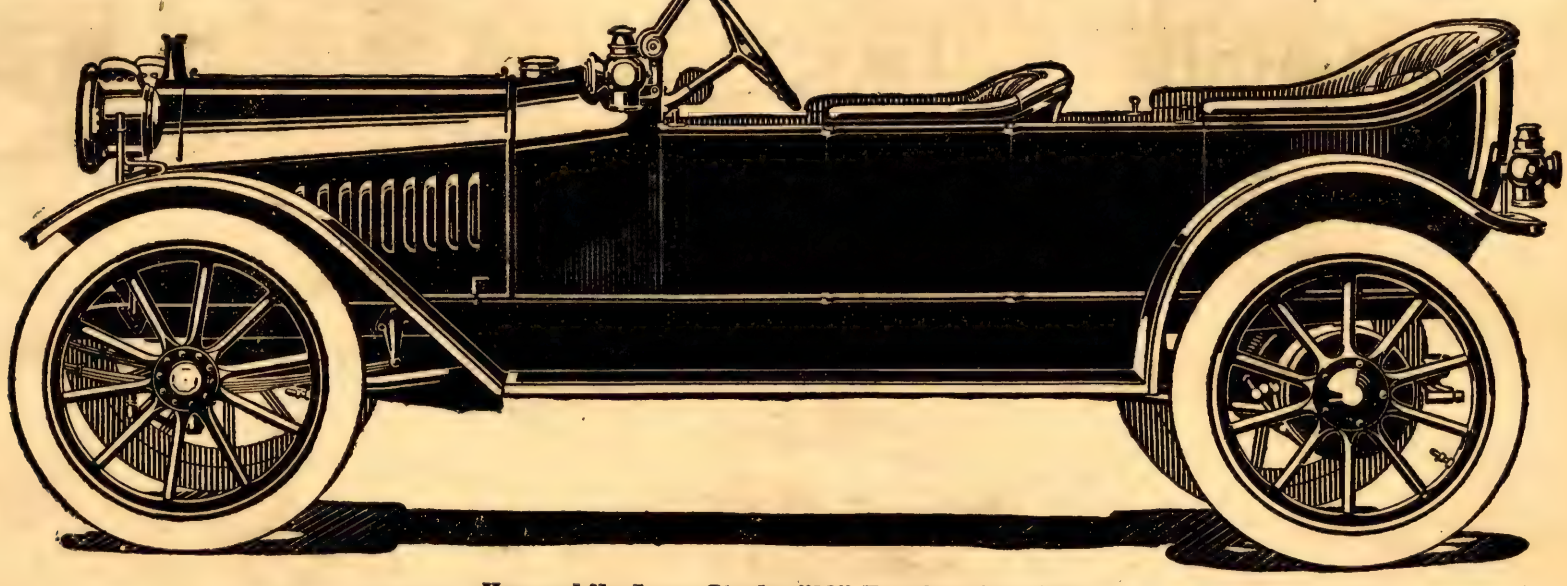
Prompt Shipment **Central Location**

O. K. Seed Store

Dept. A 3 **Indianapolis, Ind**

Hupmobile

The deeper you go into detail the greater will grow your regard



Hupmobile Long-Stroke "32" Touring Car, $900

F. O. B. Detroit, including equipment of windshield, gas lamps and generator, oil lamps, tools and horn. Unit power plant, four cylinder motor, 3 1-4-inch bore x 5 1-2-inch stroke; three speeds forward, and reverse; sliding gears, 13-inch multiple disc clutch; three bearing crank shaft; full floating rear axle; center control; Bosch magneto; 106-inch wheelbase; 32x3 1-2-inch tires; Color, Standard Hupmobile Blue.

You will admit that the inside—not the outward appearance of the car—establishes its true value.

For this reason we ask you not to let your first favorable impression end with your admiration for the graceful design, the low strong lines, the deep comfortable upholstery of the long-stroke Hupmobile. We had much rather have you go deeper into this car and examine its motor, transmission and axle construction; for your good opinion of the car will surely increase in proportion to the care with which you study its parts.

First, last and all the time let us emphasize the pulling power of this extraordinary car.

For a motor car's ability to get over the road—to make the grades—to haul the load—is truthfully defined by its pulling power and by nothing else.

These are the requisites you will want in a motor car—in addition to style, comfort and economy, all of which the long-stroke Hupmobile "32" possesses in a high degree.

What Makes Pulling Power

The pulling power depends upon these important factors:

First—The relation of piston stroke to cylinder bore.

Second—The design of the motor.

Third—The efficiency of the carburetor.

Fourth—The simplicity of the chassis construction.

Fifth—The degree to which friction is reduced.

Sixth—The weight of the car.

Let the dealer show you how

we have accomplished these essentials in the Hupmobile "32."

First—The stroke is neither too long nor too short, but in ratio to the bore as 1.7 is to 1; the mean average that has been most widely established in European practice.

Second—The cylinders of the motor are cast en bloc; the valves at the side protected from dust and dirt.

Three liberal crank shaft bearings are provided to preclude the possibility of undue strain in that important part.

Third—The carburetion is absolutely automatic, insuring correct mixture at all speeds and under all loads without adjustment.

Fourth—The chassis clean of every complication; the motor, clutch and transmission are a compact weight-saving unit, permanently aligned and dispensing with a shaft and universal joint between clutch and transmission.

Fifth—Friction is reduced to the limit by the finest domestic and imported ball and roller bearings; there is but one universal joint between transmission and full floating rear axle, giving practically straight line drive and the least possible lost motion in the transmission of power.

Sixth—The weight of the car is from two to three hundred pounds under that of most cars of equal size and grade, which means that much less dead weight to waste power.

Each of these points is an unusual advantage; collectively, they enable the motor to give its maximum power and set the Hupmobile "32" apart and above cars of its size and price.

After you have examined these points, if you will let our dealer drive you in this car, and see its pulling power triumph over sand and mud that would stall a motor of ordinary bore and stroke, you will need no further demonstration.

The 20 Horse-Power Cars

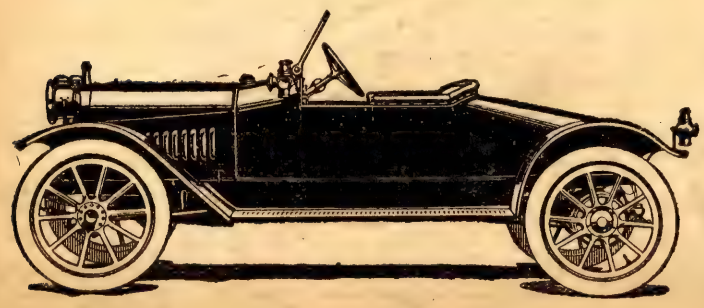
The 20 horse-power cars have the enthusiastic friendship of over fifteen thousand owners in all parts of the world. The motor in the runabout, depicted below, is identical with that which carried a Hupmobile world-touring car around the world. A car of this type has withstood successfully nearly a year of rough-riding service in army maneuvers, driven by Major Dickson, 26th Infantry, U. S. A.

Eighty percent of the new sales of this car come through the recommendation of owners. So far as we know every Hupmobile that has ever been manufactured is still in running condition, barring a few that have been destroyed by fire or accident.

Graceful in style, easy to handle, wonderfully economical in upkeep, this car retains its distinction as a standard runabout type for town and country use; is a favorite with doctors, business men and salesmen in their daily work; is popular with women and the more youthful drivers on account of its extreme simplicity and safety, and graces the garages of more people of wealth and fashion than any other small car that was ever marketed.

Visit the nearest dealer in your territory and study these facts for yourself. Then you will realize what renders the price and performance of the Hupmobile extraordinary.

Hupp Motor Car Company, 1301 Milwaukee Avenue, Detroit, Michigan

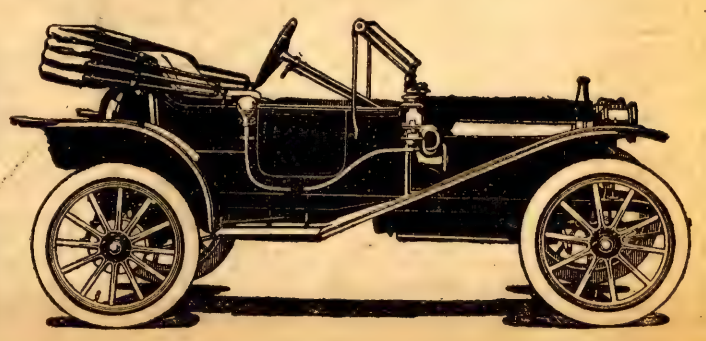


Hupmobile "32" Roadster, $900

F. O. B. Detroit, same equipment and specifications, except completely enclosed dust proof rear compartment, with room for extra baggage, casings, tools and trunk. Built close to the ground, it clings to the road with the least possible side sway or wind resistance. Illustrated at left.

Hupmobile "20" Runabout, $750

F. O. B. Detroit, including equipment of top, windshield, gas lamps, generator, oil lamps, tools and horn; 4 cylinders, 20 h. p., sliding gears, Bosch magneto, Roadster, with 110-inch wheelbase. $850.



UP-TO-DATE FARMING

September 1, 1912 **Indianapolis, Indiana**

READ In This Issue

	Page
The New Progressive Party	3
Our Postal Administration	4
The Markets	5
The Conference	16



Wherever experiences like in the top picture were true this year, it may be like in the lower picture next year. See "The Conference" Page 16

There Is No Other Farm Paper Like This in the World

Bodi-Tone

You Can Try A Box Without A Penny

The Bodi-Tone Company wants you to try a full-sized box of Bodi-Tone at its own risk. We want you to see, feel, know and be sure of its powers before you pay for it or buy a penny's worth of Bodi-Tone. You must see what it does for you, must feel what it accomplishes in your own particular case, must know how its use benefits and corrects *your body*, before you pay. No matter what your ailment may be, we want you to try a box of Bodi-Tone in this way. No matter how old you are, no matter how long you have been sick, no matter what you have used without success, we are willing to send it to you, for you to try, without a penny from you. We don't care what doctors have told you, we don't care whether you have any confidence or belief in Bodi-Tone, we are glad to have you and *every sick, weak or worn-out man or woman in America* try it at our risk.

All you need do is send the coupon, which tells us you want to try Bodi-Tone, with your name and address, and we will mail a dollar box of Bodi-Tone to you, without a penny.

If you are tired of continual doctoring and bad health, if you are wearied of feeling you cannot depend on your body to act right and do its full duty, *you need Bodi-Tone right now*, and this offer gives you a chance to try it without risking a penny. You need it to seek out your weak spots and make them stronger, to stop the leaks which have been draining your vitality, to make your organs, nerves and muscles capable of giving you the right measure of strength, vigor, energy and full-blooded comfort your body should have. If you want to stop the use of medicine, if you want to quit the doctors, if you want to stop the strain and drain of continual dosing and drugging, send the coupon immediately for a dollar box on trial and *tone your body* and *make it healthy* with Bodi-Tone, for healthy bodies need no medicine. The decision is all left to you. *You judge for yourself*, in your own time, in your own home, and judge Bodi-Tone by what it does in your own body. Bodi-Tone wants you to take your own time, to see, feel and be sure, to know its work is making health, before you pay. *Your word decides it.*

Bodi-Tone Does Just As Its Name Means

It cures disease by toning all the body, and we want to show you what it will do for *your* body. Bodi-Tone is a small, round tablet, that is taken three times every day. Each box contains seventy-five tablets, enough for twenty-five days' use, and we send you the full box on trial so you can try this great remedy and learn what it is, so you can learn how it works in the body, how it *cures stubborn diseases* by helping nature to tone every organ of the body. Tone is a little word, but it means a great deal, everything in health. When all the organs are doing their part, when each is acting in a perfectly natural way, when all the functions are healthy and performed with natural vigor, when the energy, strength and power of resistance to disease are all at a natural point, then the body is in proper tone. When disease has attacked any part, when lack of vitality is found and felt, the tone of the entire physical body should be raised to the highest possible point, to make all the body help to cure and restore. This is the power which underlies all of Bodi-Tone's great work for the sick, this is the power it offers you to help you get new health and strength, new vigor and new vitality.

Not a Patent Medicine

Bodi-Tone is not a patent medicine, for its ingredients are not a secret. It contains Iron Phosphate, Gentian, Lithia, Chinese Rhubarb, Peruvian Bark, Nux Vomica, Oregon Grape Root, Cascara, Capsicum, Sarsaparilla and Golden Seal. Such ingredients guarantee its merit.

When you use Bodi-Tone you know just what you are using, know it is pure and safe and know you are taking the right kind of medicine to provide real help for the body. It contains nothing that your own family doctor will not endorse and say is a good thing. It does not depend on killing pain with cocaine, opium, morphine or other dangerous drugs. It does not excite the body with alcohol, but it tones the body and cures its disorders with remedies nature intended to tone and cure the body when that power was given them. Thus, Iron gives life and energy to the Blood, Sarsaparilla drives out its impurities, Phosphate and Nux Vomica create new nerve energy and force, Lithia aids in the Kidneys and dissolves rheumatic deposits, Gentian does invaluable work for the Stomach and Digestive forces, Chinese Rhubarb and Oregon Grape Root promote vigorous Liver activity, Peruvian Bark raises the tone of the entire system, Golden Seal soothes the inflamed membrane and checks Catarrhal discharges, Cascara gives the Bowels new life in a natural way, and Capsicum makes all more valuable by bettering their quick absorption into the blood. Every one of these ingredients possesses characteristics most valuable in this common-sense plan of toning all the body. Each exerts a special action in some certain part, organ or function of the body that helps to bring the whole body *back to nature and to health*. Its method is right.

Natural Curatives To Make Natural Health

Each Bodi-Tone ingredient adds a needed element from nature to the body, for Bodi-Tone is altogether *a natural remedy*. Each has a certain work to do in the body and does it well, in a natural manner. They are used in Bodi-Tone because of this ability. We claim no credit for discovering these valuable ingredients, each of which has a well deserved place in established medical science. We claim only the credit for our successful Bodi-Tone formula, which is our own discovery, for the way in which we have *selected, proportioned and combined these great natural curatives*, and for the health-making work which Bodi-Tone has so well proven its ability to perform in the body. The curative forces which Bodi-Tone so ably uses are the forces which have always existed in nature for the restoration of the body's health. Many are regularly prescribed by good physicians in combination with such drugs as each doctor may favor, for there are wide differences of opinion among doctors of various schools. The *exact combination used in Bodi-Tone* is what gives it the far-reaching and thorough curative and restorative power that makes possible the remarkable cures experienced by Bodi-Tone users, cures which prove the difference between Bodi-Tone and common remedies, cures which have won the gratitude of thousands.

No One Is Too Old To Use Bodi-Tone

This trial offer is open to all, freely, generously, without any age limit, for we are glad to prove at our own risk how Bodi-Tone acts in ailments of the old as well as the young, to prove what it does for persons suffering from bodily weaknesses and ailments, whether from age or otherwise. Thousands of old men and women have sent for Bodi-Tone on trial, and found it put new flesh on their bones, new vigor in their minds, new vim in their muscles and new vitality into every vital function. If there is anything wrong in any part of your body, if any organ is acting in a way which you realize and know is not right, send for Bodi-Tone on this trial offer and give it a chance to set you right. If you do not feel right, eat right, sleep right, weigh right, work right and think right, now and all the time, put Bodi-Tone in command of your body for twenty-five days. Let it marshal your bodily forces, let it line them up and work them into shape, until all are marching along straight, strong and harmoniously, in perfect time, tune and tone, for that is what Bodi-Tone is for and what it is doing for thousands. If the doctor's prescriptions and ordinary medicinal combinations have failed, let this scientific combination of special remedies show and prove what it can do for you. Its greatest triumphs have been among men and women who had chronic ailments, who had used patent medicines and had doctored with their local doctors and out-of-town specialists, all without lasting benefit. It is because of its great work in these cases that all chronic sufferers and persons with obstinate diseases are invited to try a dollar box of Bodi-Tone at our risk.

Why be a Slave To Bad Health?

Why remain in ill-health month after month, why allow your body to make you a slave to ills, humours, distress and discomforts, when it is so easy to procure a trial box of this home treatment which has restored thousands to vigorous health and glorious strength? Why delay another day, when a trial of this proven medicine is yours for the asking? Why keep on suffering, when by filling in your name and address on the trial coupon and mailing it to us, you can get a full twenty-five days treatment of this great remedy which people everywhere are praising and talking about. It just costs a two-cent stamp, and you don't need to pay a single penny for the medicine unless Bodi-Tone benefits you. You have all to win and nothing to lose, no matter what your ailment may be, by thus trying it.

Thousands of Cures

of Rheumatism, Stomach Trouble, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Ailments, Uric Acid Diseases, Female Troubles, Bowel, Blood and Skin Affections, Dropsy, Piles, Catarrh, Anaemia, Sleeplessness, LaGrippe, Pains, General Weakness and Nervous Break-down, have fully proven the power and great remedial value of Bodi-Tone in such disorders. Each one got a dollar box on trial, *as we offer to you in the coupon*.

Its history of success has proven beyond a shadow of doubt how the Bodi-Tone plan of *toning all the body* is a right plan that helps to *cure* these and other disorders, that it is *a real aid to nature*. Many who had for years been in poor health and had tried good doctors and most all of the prominent medicines, have found that *one single box of Bodi-Tone* did more good than *all* other treatments combined. It goes to the root in the body and cures because its work is rational and thorough, the only kind that makes cures permanent. Read the reports, showing how Bodi-Tone makes new health and strength, send the coupon for a box on trial at our risk and see if it will not prove the *right thing* for you.

Doctor Said Nothing Would Help



OSWEGO, OREGON.—I am seventy-three years old, and had Catarrh of the Stomach and Bladder, Rheumatism and Heart Trouble for many years. I had such sharp, shooting pains that I thought they would kill me. I doctored for years, having had three of the best doctors in California and Oregon, but they did me no real good. When I got Bodi-Tone I was down in bed. My doctor said it would make no difference what I took, for I could not get any better. Well, that was over a year ago, and I am still alive and can split and saw wood and do a pretty fair day's work. The doctors said I had a slow heart, and for years I could not sleep on my left side, but now I lie down any way I happen to get into the bed and sleep until daybreak. The doctors used to inject morphine into me to kill the pain, but since I have used Bodi-Tone I have no pain. My feet and limbs used to swell clear to my knees, and my hands also, and now all is gone, along with the Rheumatism which I had for forty years. My Kidneys, Liver and Stomach do not bother me, and I can eat a good meal. Bodi-Tone was a blessing to me in my old age. G. M. SIMMONS.

Saved Her Life and Made Her a Well Woman



ATLANTA, TEXAS.—I feel like telling everyone what Bodi-Tone has done for me. I was almost dead when I saw it advertised. I read what it was made of and thought it might be the right medicine for me. I had tried most everything in the way of medicine; nothing seemed to do me any good. I have paid hundreds of dollars trying to get well, but all in vain. I was sick all over. I had Kidney, Bladder and Heart Trouble, Cramps, Nervousness and Constipation. I was past walking when I commenced taking Bodi-Tone. Now I am well of all those diseases. I have no pain anywhere in my body. Bodi-Tone saved my life, and I thank the Lord that I got the right medicine in time, for I was very far gone. MRS. S. A. PHILLIPS.

Permanently Cured a Year Ago



NORTH EASTHAM, MASS.—It is now over a year since I took Bodi-Tone, and I have waited to see if my troubles would return, but as they have not, I feel it my duty to the public to testify what the medicine has done for me. I had Palpitation of the Heart so bad that I could hardly walk, and could never lie on my left side. I had Indigestion so serious that the doctors thought I must die, but since taking Bodi-Tone I am a well man. I can eat anything I want at any time and nothing hurts me. I have had no trouble during the year with either my Heart or my Stomach and sleep well at night, lying on either side. I am seventy-seven years old, and can now do a very good day's work alongside men of forty, and Bodi-Tone made it possible. WARREN K. SNOW.

Trial Coupon

Clipped from Up-To-Date Farming

Bodi-Tone Company,
Hoyne & North Aves., Chicago.

I have read your offer of a dollar box of Bodi-Tone on 25 days' trial and ask you to send me a box by return mail, postpaid. I will give it a fair trial and will send you $1.00 promptly when I am sure it has benefited me. If it does not help me I will not pay one penny and will owe you nothing. Neither I nor any member of my family have ever used it.

Name _____

Town _____

State _____

Street or R. F. D. _____

Husband and Wife Trial Offer When this trial offer is read in a home where husband and wife are both ailing and need Bodi-Tone, we will send TWO BOXES on trial, with the understanding that each will use a box, and pay us $1.00 each if benefited. In such cases this Coupon should be signed with the husband's name, followed by the words "and wife." Write name in this way and we will know *two boxes are wanted for husband and wife*, the only way we ever send two boxes on trial.

Up-to-Date Farming

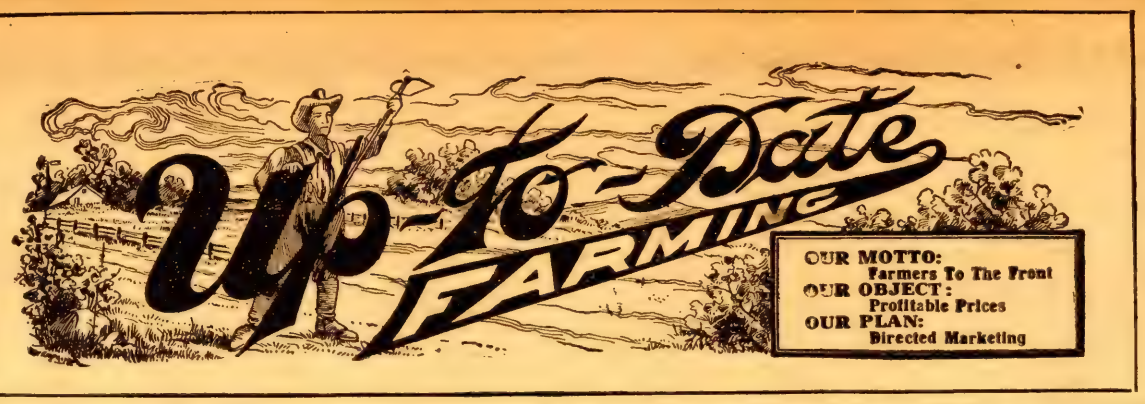
J. A. Everitt - - Editor
John P. Stelle Associate Editor

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Three Years - .75
Five Years - - 1.00

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Sep. 12

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EDITORIAL

The New Progressive Party

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is not a partisan paper. It is edited and published for the benefit of the WHOLE PEOPLE. We are as free to oppose what we think is not right, and to advocate what we believe is for the general good, as the wind is to blow. Hence from the date of our first issue some fifteen years ago, the paper has been PROGRESSIVE. And it is still PROGRESSIVE. The human family must go forward or it will slide backward. That applies to the whole country with all its interests. The merchant that is not progressive must soon take down his sign—if he has one up. The church that is not progressive will soon be without communicants. The politics that is not progressive will soon have little use for a ballot box, because it will be without voters.

It is strange how incongruous things mix in this country. The wheat and the tares persist in growing together. Everybody shouts progress, but nearly half the people do not know what it is. There are attachments in the old flock that inclines the herd to stick together though they know the stronger ones monopolize the shade and get all the good pasture. And those that have possession of the good things do not want any change. What matters it to them if "common stock" must graze only on the barren hillsides and get poor so long as they themselves fat in the rich valleys? They are already "in it,' 'and want neither change nor progress. It is this holding of things in the old places, this opposition to progression, that makes the people nearly all their troubles. The old marketing system that robs at its beginning and its end, grew up and lives upon this "stick-to-it" basis. Round-about and untimely shipments, with too many handlers and dealers, that force low prices to growers and high prices to users, live upon the idea of "be quiet, stick to it." The lethargy in the churches is born of the same parentage. "Take it easy; our parents did this way, and so should we." And in politics it is worse. The party may not be what you want it to be. It may have gone off after "strange gods," as it seems to you. But listen to the cry—"stick to party!"

Do not progress, for that involves change. Stick to the old plow and hoe. Don't be caught with the new reaper and mower. Never venture to ride in the automobile, or to talk over the telephone. Send your products quickly into the old marketing whirl, and take for them whatever somebody is willing to give. To do otherwise in any of these matters would be progress, and the classes say, it won't do for the masses of the people to be progressive. In politics, in laws, and in government, the old thing is "it"—stick to party, and keep the same old antiquated machinery in use.

Well, that is not us. Whenever an old thing wears out, and fails to accomplish that for which we began to use it, we propose to lay it aside and get something that will do better. Otherwise we could not be UP-TO-DATE. It is our special mission to work out these progressive ideas in the business affairs of life—in producing, in selling and in buying, but progressive principles are as necessary in government if the people be truly free and independent.

Supply, Demand and Cost of Living

THIS subject can not become old so long as the people generally feel that they are required to pay too much for what they are necessarily compelled to buy. We look at these things somewhat differently from the way other people view them. If prices were on an equitable level, so that all received in due proportion for what they sold or earned, it would not matter so much whether prices were high or low. It is a fact, though, that high prices are a certain accompaniment of prosperity. Low prices invariably attend hard times. Low prices make hard times, or hard times make low prices. The two are so closely attendant upon each other that it is difficult to determine which is the cause and which the effect. It is inequality of price that oppresses the people—high prices for some things and low prices for others; low prices at one time of sale and high prices at another.

This, it is claimed, is the condition of trade today, and it is that which creates the dissatisfaction so widely discussed. And, as it is to be expected, different views are expressed on these conditions. Speaking of meat, a prominent Chicago dealer recently said:

> The price is going up. You can't stop it. You can't get the cattle, and that is all there is to it.

That is, meat is high and going higher, because there are not enough meat producing animals. If this is true, and the supply of fat stock could be increased until the markets should be fully satisfied and prices brought to the level of former years, would the result be satisfactory with the prices of all other commodities at the high figures now so much complained of? A scarcity of cattle could not make a scarcity of other things, and an increase in the cattle supply could not increase the supply of other commodities.

But the mayor of Boston sees another factor in this situation. He admits a scarcity of cattle, but does not attribute the main trouble to that. He says:

> While it is undoubtedly true that there are fewer cattle in the country per capita of population than there were a few years ago, there is no question in my mind but that altogether too large a proportion of the price paid by consumers goes into the pockets of the beef trust.

The Boston mayor's opinion, therefore, is that the selling price is made too high by those who buy to sell again, and that would apply to every commodity as well as to beef, and its remedy would be a cure for the disease and relieve the entire situation. The ailment diagnosed by Mayor Fitzgerald could be brought about by either one of two causes, or by both acting together—extortionate profits charged by the dealers or too many dealers. This idea is borne out in a recent report of the New York State Food Investigation Commission, which declares that from 10 to 20 per cent. of the cost of foodstuffs "can be saved in the cost of handling;" that is, that 10 to 20 per cent. of the price is made up of unnecessary charges. The report continues:

> That the wholesalers add 10 per cent, the retailers and jobbers at least 30 per cent to the cost of transferring food from the terminals to the consumers. How much toll goes to the railroads and boats that bring the food here is not stated.
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> That the "package" goods cost the consumer 40 per cent more than the same in bulk; that the trading stamp adds 3 per cent to the cost, and that delivery adds 10 to 15 per cent to the cost of operating small stores and 5 per cent to the large stores, and that cold storage for six months adds 8 per cent to the cost.
>
> That the great expense of distributing food within the limits of Greater New York is due to excessive costs resulting from a haphazard system and outgrown facilities; that no particular class of dealers is making an undue profit, and that the smaller retailers are barely making wages.

So it is not so much the dealers that are getting an excess, but it is rather the SYSTEM that is responsible, a system that provides for too many extra charges and fosters too many dealers, all of whom must have a living out of the business, many of whom should be making a living some other way.

Our remedy is to CHANGE the SYSTEM. Get the commodities to the consumers so direct that extra costs need not be added to the price and so as to make it impossible for Greed to fatten itself on excessive profits. The Equity System is simple and practical, has been tested and proved effective, and only awaits adoption by the producers and consumers. But the high cost of living agitators seem to shudder when the real cause of the trouble, the marketing system, the speculating traders, profit takers and price makers are mentioned. They fear to antagonize these people, and there is no remedy any other way.

Still Talking of Farm Credit

THE national end of so-called financial reform is still talking of farm credit; that is, of increased facilities for borrowing money by farmers. We are told that Mr. Ralph W. Moss, a representative in Congress from Indiana, and chairman of the House committee on expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, himself a farmer, will make a tour of Europe next year to study the various systems of agricultural credits in use in European countries.

We believe that farmers should have every right that other people have, and that, when they need to borrow money, nothing should be in the way of their doing so that is not in the way of other people, and its use should cost them no more than it costs those of other countries.

Farmers are sometimes in close places financially, and need ready money to meet their obligations or to assist them in carrying out certain ventures in their business; but, as we have said in other issues of this paper, the farmer does not need borrowed money as much as he needs steady and equitable prices for his products. If the farmer could know at planting time exactly or even approximately what his stuff will bring him, and know that the price will include reasonable living profits, he will have little trouble to obtain it.

To bring about this condition requires no European investigations. The wiping out of an old system of speculation that was planted by greed, and that has grown up while the farmers were busy cultivating their crops, and while their teachers kept their faces turned in another direction so they might not see the evil—the wiping out of that system and the inauguration of another one free from greed, and having but the one object of getting the supply to the demand at the least cost and at prices equitable to both and corresponding to the general level of values—that change will bring about all the farmers need in a financial way.

We see evil in the proposed concentration of farm loans, the combination of lands to be made security for loans to be divided among the different owners. Every combination of power upon the homes of the people is dangerous, and the system would give capitalistic control of the combined homes of a neighborhood that would ultimately result disastrously. Better give the farmers a fair and just marketing system that will insure them a steady and reasonable value for their stuff and place them on a fair and equitable business basis.

Our Postal Administration

THERE is, perhaps, no part of our government in which the whole people are so universally interested as the postal department, and we have several times called attention to the absurdities in the laws and rulings and the administration of that department. It is important to keep these things before the people, especially during campaign years, for in the midst of political excitement and the prejudices of partyism, matters like these are ignored or forgotten, and practices are perpetuated that would not be if the people continued to think about them.

Postmaster General Hitchcock, a committee that has investigated these things, says, had hardly taken his oath of office when he inaugurated a series of conferences with the governments of Europe to provide for the sending of European merchandise throughout the United States, in parcels up to eleven pounds, at a flat rate of less than eight cents a pound. Yet these same authorities seem determined to increase the postage on parcels mailed, transported and delivered entirely in this country. In 1874, the Congress of the United States provided that parcels up to four pounds might be sent by mail to and from any points in this country at the rate of one cent for each two ounces, or sixteen cents a pound. It is now proposed to reduce the weight of transmittable packages to four ounces, and to charge for the transmission one cent an ounce. This is 100 per cent. higher than the rate of 1874, on parcels up to four pounds, and it is also 100 per cent. higher than the rate of the Universal Postal Union on even heavier parcels. If this rate, which includes books, catalogs, and other like parcels, were adopted by our Congress, making such postage so much higher from point to point in this country than from other countries to point in this country, it would almost compel the removal of the publishing business, say the committee whose report we are discussing, from here to foreign countries, especially those whose publications are largely sent by mail, because they could be sent from foreign countries to patrons in this country at so much less cost for postage. What does the Taft administration mean when it talks of protection for American industries?

A glance at the history of postal legislation in this country is interesting. In 1845, the Senate passed a bill for a uniform five-cent half-ounce letter rate, but the House amended the bill so that five cents paid for transmitting a half-ounce letter or sealed parcel only three hundred miles; further than that the rate was made ten cents. In 1851, the postage was made three cents for three thousand miles, and six cents for any distance in this country beyond that. In 1855 the long distance rate was increased to ten cents In 1863, under the leadership of President Lincoln, the uniform three-cent rate for the whole country was adopted. In 188?, the rate on letters or sealed parcels was made two cents an ounce, and on regular magazines and newspapers one cent a pound. We quote from the report of the American Seed Trade Association committee:

The year that brought into being the United States of the Postal World, also saw the birth of our uniform general Parcels Post, covering all kinds of merchandise in parcels up to four pounds, at a uniform rate of one cent each two ounces—eight cents a pound, and the business grew so rapidly that within six months after its establishment, the private express companies protested to Postmaster General Jewell, that the postoffice was destroying their business. Mr. Jewell heard their cry, and at his suggestion Senator Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, on the 3d day of March, 1875, the last day of the session of Congress, secured an amendment of the Postal Appropriation Bill, then before the Senate, increasing the rate of the new parcels service—one cent each two ounces, to one cent an ounce—100 per cent. This express amendment was accepted without debate by both Senate and House, and to this day our general merchandise postal rates stand as determined by the express interests of 1875, with the exception that the rates on printed matter—circulars and books, and on seeds and bulbs for planting—have been reduced to the old one cent, 2 ounce rate of 1874.

But the express companies are no longer satisfied with the rate they secured in 1875, and to please them the administration seems determined to increase the rate again, as per a bill now before Congress. Postal deficits are not the result of low postage, but rather the high rates. Low rates always increase the business and add to the means of intelligence for the whole people. If, according to the extravagant way the department is managed, these rates fail to pay expenses, the people ultimately pay the bills, and it is nobody's business. But we again quote the committee:

If there have been deficits in the past, they have been due rather to the high rates on some classes of mail matter, than to the low rates on any particular class. The postoffice is losing $30,000,000 or more a year and the rural public alone over $100,000,000 a year because of the high charges placed on merchandise in 1875, for the protection of the express interests, and continued today in their behalf.

Lands in the United States

FOR the benefit of our readers who are constantly seeking every opportunity to add to their information, we copy the following from the national Crop Reporter for July, 1912. It will be noted that we have nearly nine hundred million acres in farms, from which is to come the support for our ninety million people. Is it not a little strange that any one should be in favor of opening our markets to the free competition of the crops of any other country when we have such a vast acreage of our own? And especially when the products of all other industries are protected:

The total land area in Continental United States is 1,903,289,600 acres, of which 878,798,325 acres, or 46.2 per cent, are in farms. The remaining 53.8 per cent. includes public grazing land and forest land not in farms, whether cultivated or wild, mining land, etc., as well as land which is not actually productive.

Of the land in farms, 400,346,575 acres are unimproved, of which 190,865,553 are woodland and forest (in farms) and 209,481,022 are other unimproved land (in farms).

Cereals covered 191,395,963 acres; grasses (cut for hay) and forage crops (sown or cut from wild land) covered 72,280,776 acres(which is the total of 14,686,393 acres of timothy alone, 19,542,382 acres of timothy and clover mixed; 2,443,263 acres of clover alone; 4,707,146 acres of alfalfa; 1,117,769 acres of millet and Hungarian grass; 4,218,957 acres of other tame and cultivated grasses, 4,324,878 acres of grains cut green for hay; 4,053,466 acres of forage crops, and 17,186,522 acres cut from prairie, salt marshes, and other unplowed land); other crops on arable land, 47,535,312 acres which includes 7,073,379 acres of vegetables, 32,043,838 acres of cotton; 7,647 acres of hemp; 2,083,142 acres of flaxseed; 476,489 acres of sugar cane; 364,093 acres of sugar beets; 444,089 acres of sorghum cane; 1,294,911 acres of tobacco; 326,102 acres of broom corn; 44,693 acres of hops; 802,991 acres of beans (dry edible); 14,947 acres of other beans; 1,305,099 acres of peas; 869,997 acres of peanuts; 1,589 acres of chicory; 8,195 acres of peppermint; 661 acres of willows, 272,460 acres of small fruits, 98,866 acres of flowers and plants, nursery products and glass surface in florists' establishments; and 1,874 acres of miscellaneous crops. As to miscellaneous seeds the land on which seeds are produced is so largely reported under hay and grass acreage, or under vegetables, florist, and nursery acreage, that no separate statements is included.

Vineyards are estimated at 700,000 acres Arborescent crops are estimated at 7,210,000 acres of which 7,025,000 are estimated to be in orchard fruits and 185,000 acres in tropical fruits.

Legislation in Regard to Marketing

SEVERAL state governments have enacted laws toward bettering and correcting the conditions of marketing farm produce. In most cases this was with the view of lowering the cost of the produce to the consumer, but to some extent with the intention of giving the farmer a steadier and more stable income.

The different political parties now in the field with candidates for presidential honors, have incorporated in their respective platforms, planks dealing with this subject. This is, of course, tending toward lowering the "high cost of living," a matter that has come to the point where it requires a radical remedy.

These state and national movements are to be commended because they emphasize the magnitude of the trouble. But if the experts on marketing legislation have to deal with the individual farmer in their efforts to correct the trouble by laws, this generation will hardly profit by such legislation. But if the legislators could deal with farmers organized the work would be reduced to a minimum and the results realized quickly.

To make legislation of this sort possible, to direct the measures along the most effective lines, and to get the benefits quickly farmers will have to have organization.

Make County Fairs Educational

ALL meetings that are to be generally attended must be made attractive so as to draw people to them. This is particularly applicable to county fairs, and the managers of those institutions early learned it, and their chief study is to provide attractions. It is there the people expect to see the best horses, the best cattle, the best sheep, hogs, poultry, and everything that grows on the farm. Also the best machinery, the best goods, and the best things that are found in the homes—the most beautiful and skillful handiwork of the queens of the household. These are attractions truly, and they ought to call together the patriotic and ambitions of every walk of life.

But in the human breast there is a spirit of curiosity that must be satisfied also, and fair managers are sometimes led into extremes to find means to gratify that curiosity. One thing, however, should never be lost sight of, and that is that the county fair should always be educational. And the educational part of it should reach every part of farming. It is not enough to know the best animals and how to raise them, the best products and how to grow them. It is just as necessary to know how to sell them. What is the price; who makes the price, and on what is it based? Why are prices so uncertain and so irregular? Why so great a difference between the price the farmer receives and the price the user pays? Why are big crops almost always reported while the farmers are selling and short crops after the bulk of the farmers have sold and the users are buying? Why are crops shipped to distant centers where they are not needed, and thrown upon glutted markets, and afterwards reshipped to points of demand, sometimes returning to the place of production?

It is as important for farmers to know these things as it is for them to know how to raise the best stock or to grow the best crops. Make the county fairs really and truly educational.

Smiles

Pleased His Audience

"Mr. Blab made a splendid hit at the meeting the other night. Everybody was pleased and surprised."

"How was that?"

"He was called on to make a speech and refused."

Meant No Harm

"How old are you?" asked the little boy of the lady who was calling on his mother.

"Why, Willie," exclaimed his mother, "you must not ask a lady a question like that; it is not polite."

"Why, mamma," said Willie, indignantly, "she's not expected to tell the truth."

Thoroughly Wet

"See here, mamma," said little Susie, as she ran in out of a sprinkle of rain, "I am wet clear to my feelings."

No Need to Have

Chipper—Do you ever get the blues?
Flipper—Not if I have a greenback.

No Ground for It

"Don't you feel scared when you are so high up in your airship?"

"I confess I do feel a sense of fear sometimes, but of course it is groundless."

His Weakness

"I see Smugs has gone into bankruptcy again."

"Yes, that's his failing."

How He Stood

"Mrs. Bixy, what is your husband's position on the suffrage question?"

"A foot in the air. He's always ready to kick."

Beats That

Winnie—My sister has a beau six feet tall.

Willie—That's nothing. My sister has beaux without end.

A Certain Result

"He has sure committed political suicide."

"But how can a man commit political suicide?"

"By shooting off his mouth."

Ready to Applaud



Finnegan—Begorry, how Casey does like to hear himself talk!

Flannigan—Faix, that la'ad is dyin' o' insonmy—jist fr'm stayin' awake to listen to himself talkin' in his slape!

MR. DOOLEY ON THE MIDDLEMAN

"Good mahrnin', Mr. Dooley. Th' top iv the mahrnin' to yez."

"Good mahrnin', Hinnesey!"

"An' th' same to yersilf, me frind. What are iggs a-sellin' fer this mahrnin'?"

"Will, if ye want a cahr load iv thim I can let ye have thim fer twinty-wan sints a dozen, but if yez only want wan dozen, thin I'll be compilled against me will to charrge ye foive an' thirty sints fer thim."

"Hinnessey, that's outrageous. That's th' croime iv the cintury an' it's hoigh toime fer th' American fahrmer to be a-pinchin' himsilf to foind out if he's aloive er not. It's me own personal belafe that he's not dead but shlapin'. Does th' fahrmer git any foive an' thirty sints a dozen fer iggs? He does moighty will if he gits twinty sints a dozen fer thim an' take it out in soggy crackers an' loompy sugar. An' who's th' rale producer but th' farhmer himsilf? Who lays th' iggs but his hins?"

"Will, what are yez goin' to do about it, Mishter Dooley?"

"Arganize, Hinnessey, arganize! That's th' rale nade roight now! Knock that divvil iv a middle mon into the middle iv the moon, choomp all over him, till him that his name is Dinnis an' that th' people won't shtand fer any more iv his highway robbery. I think that Fahrmer's Society iv Equity has hit th' nail fair an' square on th' hid. Their principles voice me sintimints an' I'm with 'em, Hinnessey, tooth an' toenail!"

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers

Minimum Prices

We believe the following are fair and equitable minimum prices for the crops mentioned. We believe conditions of supply and demand are such that these prices will be paid before the next crops are produced. Certain it is that if producers will hold their crops and ask these prices they will be paid, because the world of consumers can not get along without them. The farm price will be the minimum price less freight and a fair commission.

CONTROLLED MARKETING COMPELLS THE PRICE — KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS STAR

The minimum prices are decided by the board of directors of the Farmers Society of Equity as soon as a crop is harvested and the supply known. Later these minimum prices will be passed on by the National Convention of the Society and will be confirmed or may be changed. After that they will stand until the next crop comes. No attempt is made to name maximum prices and there will be times when the crops will command higher prices than those named below.

All prices below are based on Chicago unless stated to the contrary. The farm price will be the minimum price less freight and a fair commission to handlers.

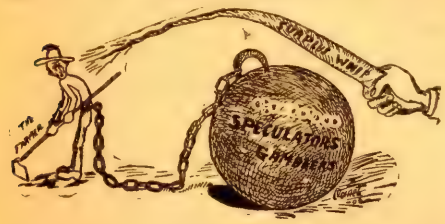
WHEAT—No. 2 red	**$1.25**
WHEAT—No. 1 northern spring at Minneapolis	**1.25**
CORN—No. 2 white	**.75**
OATS—No. 2 white	**.50**
BARLEY—Good malting	
BUCKWHEAT—At home market	
RYE	**1.00**
HAY—Choice timothy	**$20@22**
POTATOES—Choice	
BEANS, Pea	
COTTON—At New York, 1912	**.15**
CATTLE—Good to choice steers at Indianapolis	**$7.50@8.50**
HOGS—Best heavies, 210 lbs. and upward, at Indianapolis	**7.50@8.00**
Common to good lights, 125 to 150 lbs.	**7.00 7.50**

Advice

Hold all crops that are not selling at the minimum prices or above. Market only while the prices will be paid. Watch the market and this department and stop as soon as the price declines below the minimums. Old readers know that it pays to act on our advice. We have been giving advice about prices and marketing for ten years and the mistakes have been the rare exceptions. No matter what you think of the minimum prices and our advice now, you will make more money if you respect them. Help to get this paper in the hands of all your neighbors.

THE condition of all crops, on August 1st, for the whole country, was 12.3 per cent. (about one-eighth) better than on the same date last year, and slightly ahead of the average in recent years. The month of August has been generally favorable for the growing crops and we look for the September 1st government report to show improvement and a still higher departure from last year and from the normal average.

Prices of many perishable crops have not been satisfactory to the producers, but the prices of staples have been remarkably well maintained, with few exceptions, notwithstanding the good crops harvested or in prospect. One feature we will emphasize is the evident determination of pro-



ducers to not sacrifice the staple crops. A determined effort was made to force wheat to lower levels, and the future prices have been and are 10 to 12 cents a bushel lower than the cash price would go. This means that farmers are exerting a great influence on the price of actual wheat—the kind that is required to make flour. Gamblers may ply their game on "ghost" wheat, but when the miller starts his mill he must have the real article and pay the premium. And similar observations might be made about oats. In many places country buyers put the price down to 22 to 25 cents and they actually took in considerable oats at these prices. But dumping is less general than it used to be and already oats are advancing. The frequent rains that have prevented threshing in many localities and which have damaged or destroyed many oats have been a factor in turning the price of oats upward.

Particular attention is called to the comparative prices and visible supplies tables below. Study them. They will help you to a correct conclusion whether to sell your crops or hold them for the minimum prices. We can not refrain from saying that the visible supply of wheat increased only 2,131,000 bushels, against 10,251,000 bushels in the corresponding period last year, and is now over twenty-nine million bushels less than a year before, and this with prospects of a larger crop than last year. Oats, also, is far below a year ago. The difference is over eighteen million bushels. In fact, the grains are in good condition for farmers to compel their prices soon, if not being paid now.

On the urgent request of the Oklahoma State Union we have placed the minimum price of cotton at 15 cents. This, understand, is a tentative price and may be changed by the annual National Convention. The cotton crop is not near made yet and it has improved very much in condition recently. But what we want is a good price for a good crop.

The following figures tell the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supplies of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on August 17, 1912, with comparisons are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X indicates increase.)

	Aug. 17 1912. Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels	Change same period last year Bu.
WHEAT	23,154,000	X 2,131,000	—29,732,000	—8,315,000	X 10,251,000
CORN	3,093,000	— 862,000	— 3,461,000	—2,300,000	— 1,381,000
OATS	3,167,000	X 1,472,000	—18,690,000	—11,658,000	X 3,528,000
BARLEY	386,000	— 15,000	— 423,000	— 493,000	— 312,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 10,626,000 bushels. This is 4,537,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 3,385,000 bushels, which is 1,693,000 bushels less than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

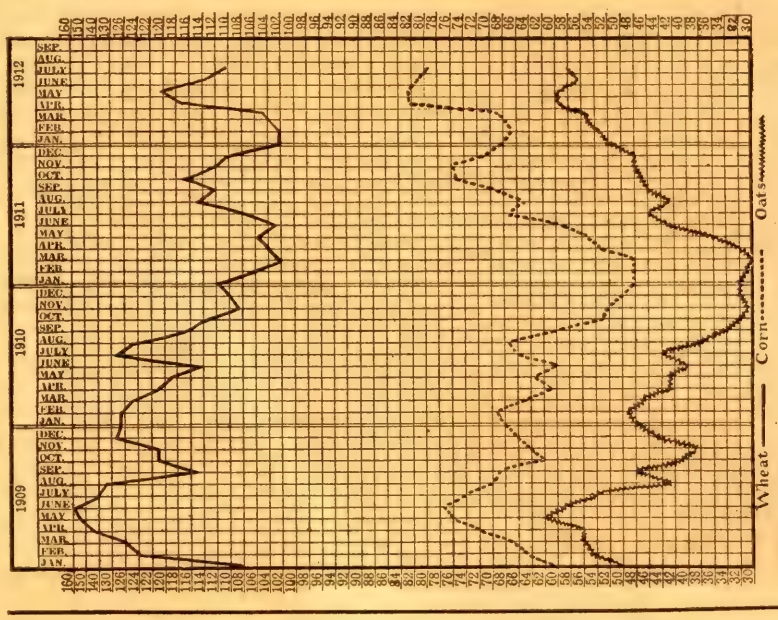
Cash grain closed in the leading markets on August 24, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	Aug. 24	2 Wks before	A Yr. before
WHEAT, No. 2, RED			
Chicago	1.05 @1.06	1.00@1.03½	.91
St. Louis	1.03½@1.05	1.00@1.02	.90
Kansas City		78	61
Cincin.	1.05 @1.07	1.01@1.05	.91
New York	1.06¼@1.07¾	1.07¾	.96
xNo. 3 red.			
CORN, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	80¼@80½	74¾@75½	63¾
St. Louis	81 @81½	79	64
Kansas City		78	61
Cincinnati	82½@83	79½@80½	65½
New York		81¾	71
OATS, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	34½@35½	33½	42
St. Louis	35½	33 @33½	42½
Kansas City			43½
Cincinnati	36½@37	35 @35½	42½
New York	40½		4

Future Grain Prices

WHEAT—September, 94¼c; December, 93⅝c; May, 97⅜c. Two weeks before, 92¼c, 93c and 96⅝c, respectively.

CORN—September, 72¼c; December, 54⅜c; May, 53⅜c. Two weeks before, 66⅜c, 56¼c and 56¾c, respectively.



This chart shows the highest monthly cash price for the three leading grains at Chicago, for a period, 1909 to July, 1912, inclusive. The figures on right and left margins are prices in cents. The lowest prices for July were as follows: Wheat, 97 cents; corn, 72 cents and oats, 46 1-2 cents. This chart will be continued.

OATS—September, 32½c; December, 32¾c; May, 34⅞c. Two weeks before, 31c, 32¼c and 34⅝c, respectively.

August 1st Prize Winners Announced on

Cotton

New York, August 24.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling uplands, 11.70c; middling gulf, 11.95c. The price is 30c lower than two weeks before. It is now $1 a cwt. lower than a year before.

Live Stock

Indianapolis Market, Aug. 24, 1912.

CATTLE—Range of day's paying prices for steers	$5.35@10.10
Good to choice steers, 1,300 lbs. and upward, quoted	9.00@10.00
Common to medium steers, 900 lbs. and up, quoted	6.75@ 8.50
HOGS—Range of day's paying prices	3.50@ 8.90
Best heavies, 310 lbs. and up	8.65@ 8.80
Common to choice lights	8.35@ 8.90

The price of steers is 25 to 50 cents higher than two weeks before. The price of hogs is about 25 cents higher than two weeks before.

J. A. Mattern, a live stock commission merchant and farmer, living near Indianapolis, sold two loads of Angus steers, averaging 1,460 pounds, at $10.10 on the 24th. This is the highest price ever paid for that many cattle on the Indianapolis market. These cattle were bought in Chicago last November, when they averaged 980 pounds, and cost $5 a hundred weight. They were placed on full feed, consisting first of corn and then a ration of flaxseed and cottonseed meals, February 1st, this year. In the seven months they made a gain of five hundred pounds a head.

Chicago Produce Market

August 24, 1912

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets. We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparison.

POTATOES—Minnesota were 3 cents to 5c per bushel lower, while Wisconsin, because of superior quality than stock offered yesterday, made firm prices. Trade was more active than on Friday, being the best reported on any Saturday in a long time. Receipts were placed at 50 cars, and the market was in good condition.

Sales reported were: Minnesota—4 cars at 50c; 1 car at 52c; 1 car at 53c; 1 car at 56c; 3 cars at 57c. Wisconsin—4 cars at 55c; 2 cars fancy at 58c.

Per bushel, Minnesota Early Ohios, in bulk or sacked, outside for fancy	$.50@ .57
Wisconsin, Early Ohios and Round Whites	.50@ .90
Home-grown, sacks, 70@80 lb. white	.75@ .80

The price is 10 to 13 cents lower than two weeks before, and about 65 cents a bushel lower than a year before.

SWEET POTATOES—Were quiet today, Jobbing business usually is slow on Saturday. Alabamas, in particular, dull. An easy feeling quoted.

Barrels, Virginia, stave barrels, outside choice	$2.75@3.00
Jerseys	5.00@ ....
Hampers, Alabama, light color, slow	.65@ .70

Virginia barrels are $2 lower and Alabama hampers are $1.25 lower than two weeks before. We advise extreme caution in marketing sweet potatoes. Prices on the same date, in some other cities are as follows: New York—N. C. barrels, $1.25@2. Pittsburg—Va., barrels, $3.50@4. New Jersey—hampers, $1.35@1.50. Buffalo—Ala. barrels, $3@3.50. New Jersey—hamper, $1.50@1.75. Cincinnati—Virginia East Shore, barrels, $3@3.25. Baltimore—N. C. barrels, $2@2.25. Virginia yams, barrel, $1.50@2. Jacksonville, Fla—$1@1.25 bu. Cleveland—N. C., bbl, $2.60, Va., $3. Philadelphia—N. J., barrels, $2@2.50. New Orleans—per 75 pounds, yams, $1.10; whites, 90c. Kansas City—per bushel, 90c.

BEANS—It has been some time since any change in this market has been noted. It has been impossible to learn of anything new or changed. All that can be got from dealers is that business is very quiet, that stocks are no more than moderate, and what there is doing is at former prices. On the open market so few Beans are offered or sold that there is nothing of the least importance to note.

HAY—Receipts, 522 tons. Offerings small and demand good. Prices higher.

Choice Timothy Hay	$23.00@24.00
No. 1 Timothy	21.00@22.00
No. 2 Timothy	17.00@19.00
No. 3 Timothy	15.00@16.00
choice	15.50@16.00

Timothy hay is $1 to $2 a ton higher than two weeks before. Prairie hay is $1.50@2 a ton higher.

Kansas and Oklahoma Prairie,

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $8.50@9. Oat straw at $7@7.50. Wheat straw, $6.50@7.

Straw is all lower by $2 to $2.50 a ton.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the periods mentioned were as follows:

Ordinary Firsts quotable at 18c.
"Firsts" quotably 20c per dozen.
Checks quotably 14c per dozen.
Dirties quotably 16c per dozen.

WHEN TO SELL WHERE TO SELL HOW TO SELL

Tell us below what you have to sell now, or will have in the next thirty days, and we will help you to get it to the best market. This applies to grain, live stock, cotton, vegetables, fruit, hay, eggs, poultry, in fact any farm crop. Fill out the following blank very plainly. No attention will be given to blanks illegibly written.

Members and non-members are invited to send the blank.

Don't list any crops that will not be ready in thirty days.

FARMERS SOCEITY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

Kind of Crop	Quantity	Variety, Class or Grade	When Ready

This report is from ..... P. O. .....

Rural Route ..... County ..... State .....

Are you a member of the Farmers Society of Equity? ..... My Shipping Station is .....

Sandow $37.50
2½ H.P. Stationary Engine—Complete

Gives ample power for all farm uses. Only three moving parts—no cams, no gears, no valves—can't get out of order. Perfect governor—ideal cooling system. Uses kerosene (coal oil), gasoline, alcohol, distillate or gas. Sold on 15 days' trial. YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED.



5-year ironclad guarantee. Sizes 2½ to 20 H. P., at proportionate prices, in stock, ready to ship. Postal brings full particulars free. Write for proposition on first engine in your locality. (116)

Detroit Motor Car Supply Co., 62 Canton Av. Detroit, Mich.

A FULL ROLL—50c



108 Square Feet of Brand New Strictly High Grade RUBBER or FLINT COATED *ROOFING*

One-ply -	$0.50
Two-ply -	.65
Three-ply	.80

We furnish cement and nails free. Order direct from this ad. or write for free samples.

Central Roofing & Supply Co. 13-15 N. Morgan St. CHICAGO, ILL.

Do Your Own Shredding With a Rosenthal



Corn Husker and Shredder

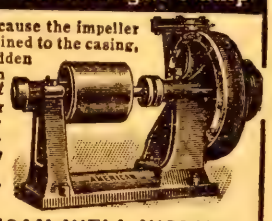
Made for farmer's own use; only 6 to 8 H.P. required. We also make three larger sizes requiring 10 to 20 H.P. 17 years in the field. Shredded corn fodder is natural, wholesome winter food and will keep cattle in healthful condition. Write us for catalog and prices. State how many horse power you use.

SOLD ON TRIAL

ROSENTHAL CORN HUSKER CO., Box 4, Milwaukee, Wis.

⅓ More Water raised and delivered by the **"American" Centrifugal Pump**

than by others because the impeller is accurately machined to the casing, preventing any sudden change in direction of the water. *Not an ounce* of power is wasted. Every "American" Centrifugal absolutely *guaranteed*.



Write for new *catalog*.

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS
Office and Works, Aurora, Ill.
First National Bank Building, CHICAGO

Bales ⅓ More

J. A. Tudor, Edwardsport, Ind., says: "The longer I run **Alligator Box Presses** the better I like them. They are *lightest running*, most durable, and have larger feed hole. Have tried others, but the **Alligator** bales one-third more."

Spencer Press is guaranteed to do all catalog claims or no sale. Rubs off green bark less than Perpetual. Write today for *free* catalog, which gives plain figures why Spencer Press is most profitable. *Ten days free trial.*



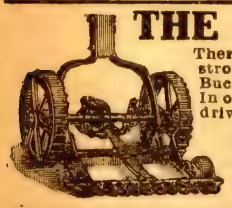
J. A. SPENCER
129 William Street
Dwight, Ill.

Try This Stump Puller at Our Risk The Smith Stump Puller will take out every tree and stump by the roots, clearing from one to three acres a day, doing the work of twenty men. We want you to send for our 3 year guarantee against breakage and our free trial proposition. Address



W. Smith Grubber Co.
37 Smith Sts.
LaCrescent, Minn.

THE CLIPPER



There are three things that destroy your lawns—Dandelion Buck Plantain, and Crab Grass In one season the Clipper will drive them all out,

Your dealer should have them—If he has not drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices,

Clipper Lawn Mower Co
Box 5. Dixon, Ill.

CORN HARVESTER with binder Attachment cuts and throws in piles on harvester or winrow. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a corn Binder. Sold in every state. Price $20.00. W. H. BUXTON, of Johnstown, Ohio, writes: "The Harvester has proven all you claim for it; the Harvester saved me over $25.00 in labor last year's corn cutting. I cut over 500 shocks; will make 4 bushels corn to a shock." Testimonials and catalog free showing pictures of harvester. Address

NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., SALINA, KAN.

SAY: "UP-TO-DATE DID IT," When Writing to Advertisers

Corn and Wheat as Feed

CORN is the almost universal grain feed on the farm, and for fattening animals there is perhaps, none better. Corn is a good feed for all animals and fowls, but for young and growing ones, or for cows giving milk or other animals suckling young, it is too much of a fat producing article, and too weak in flesh or milk producing material to constitute a balanced ration for growing or milk producing stock or egg producing poultry. When depended upon as the grain feed for the latter class of stock or fowls, it should be supplemented with other feed rich in protein, which is the flesh or milk producing element of feed. Good hay, especially clover and alfalfa and pea hay are good examples of this kind of feed.

Wheat, on the other hand, is itself quite rich in protein, and therefore, is a better feed for growing or milk-giving animals than corn. It is good to help balance the corn ration, but wheat should be ground, or, at least crushed, before feeding. Whole grain corn may be fed successfully, but not whole grain wheat unless to fowls.

This makes wheat bran and shorts or middling, all that is left in making flour, a popular supplemental feed, or the entire grain substance feed where corn is scarce or higher in price than the articles named.

Many farmers who have an abundance of corn depend too entirely upon corn for their grain feed. The price of corn is high, and has been for some time, and may continue to be. Hence farmers may save money by using more of these supplemental feeds and less of corn, and at the same time have feed better adapted to the purposes required unless fattening be the sole object.



G. H. DILLON, TEXAS, FINDS THE AUTOMOBILE GOOD FOR WORK. IT MAKES HURRY UP BUSINESS TRIPS TO DALLAS.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED

EVERY bit of clover available for seed should be thrashed. For years the supply of clover seed has been below the demand, and the price has been so high as to be almost prohibitive. On this account not nearly so much clover is grown as would be if seed were cheaper, hence the prevailing high price of clover seed is an injury because if more clover was grown the land fertility would be better maintained. Therefore, we urge the increase of the supply of clover seed.

While speaking of clover a word concerning alsike is not out of place. Alsike clover contains the same nutritive qualities that make red clover so valuable a feed. It will frequently do well on land that is too wet for red clover, is more easily cured than red clover, does not turn so dark when rained on after being cut as red clover does, and it just as valuable as a fertilizing plant. It is also more hardy than red clover, and is less liable to be killed by the freezing and heaving of the soil in winter. Red clover, however, generally produces two crops in a season, while alsike can not be depended upon for more than one.

What is said concerning the saving of clover seed is applicable to timothy seed also. For a few years timothy seed has been very high in price and the only reason is that not enough timothy has been thrashed. It certainly would pay farmers to save more timothy seed. If the price is too low at the beginning of the season, hold it a while.

What It Led To

The lost soul was sitting on a hot stove, drinking hot water and fanning itself with a piece of red hot sheet iron. "Who is that poor fellow?" asked the new arrival. "That," Satan replied, "is the fellow that, up yonder in the world, kept asking 'Is this hot enough for you?'"

DEVICE FOR HOLDING BASKET

FOR the picking of fruits, especially apples and pears, many devices have been used, and new ones are tried every year. Doubtless the pivot-handle half-bushel basket is the most popular receptacle for fruit picked among the branches on the inside of the tree.

One difficulty with the basket is that it is awkward to handle when hung on the usual double wire hook. To obviate this difficulty the device illustrated herewith has been found effective, says the Orange Judd Farmer. Both ends of a stout manila cord are fastened to a hook. The



Device for Holding Basket.

cord is then passed around the basket handle and the hook thrown over a limb and caught around the now vertical cord, as shown.

The hook, while secure, can be instantly released, either from the limb or the basket, and yet they will "stay put" as long as desired.

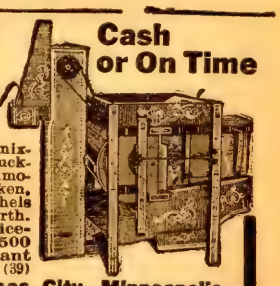


My Chatham Mill
Grain Grader and Cleaner

Loaned free for 30 days—no money down—freight prepaid—cash or credit. It grades, cleans and separates wheat, oats, corn, barley, flax, clover, timothy, etc. Takes cockle, wild oats, tame oats, smut, etc., from seed wheat; any mixture from flax. Sorts corn for drop planter. Rids clover of buckhorn. Takes out all dust, dirt, chaff and noxious weeds from timothy. Removes foul weed seed and all the damaged, shrunken, cracked or feeble kernels from any grain. Handles up to 80 bushels per hour. Gas power or hand power. Easiest running mill on earth. Over 250,000 in use in U. S. and Canada. Postal brings low-price-buy-on-time proposition and latest Catalog. I will loan 500 machines, "first come, first served." Write today if you want to be one of the lucky 500. Ask for Booklet 3108. (39)

FREE! LOAN!

Cash or On Time



THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY, Detroit, Kansas City, Minneapolis

The Deep-Tilling Results From a Thousand Farms!

The amazing results of Spalding Deep Tilling is all crystallized in our book called "The Bulletin." Send a postal for it. We'll send you also a catalog describing the Spalding Deep-Tilling Machine. No other machine of any kind ever did what the Spalding does. **It tills from 12 to 16 inches deep! It pulverizes and mixes the soil to perfection!** And it does all these things in the one operation of passing once over the ground. It leaves a deep, fertile seedbed, like a **spaded garden.** This seedbed stores the winter rains and holds them throughout the worst droughts known. Hundreds of Spalding owners have raised bumper crops in their deep-tilled fields while shallow-plowed crops grown by neighbors have burned. We have hundreds of letters from users to show you—quoting figures and facts. We'll send letters from people in your state who own the same kind of farms as yours. Learn what they say. Cut out this ad as a memo to write us today.

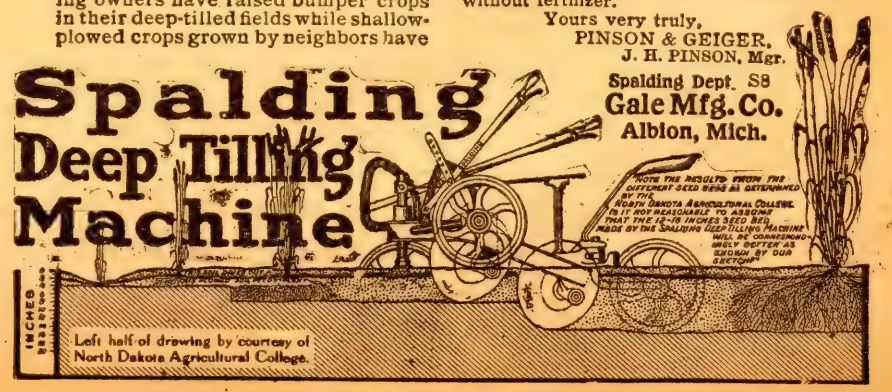
Geiger, Ala., January 9, 1911.

Dear Sirs: Replying to your letter of the 4th inst., beg to state that most of the land plowed with the Deep-Tilling Machine for the year 1910 was planted in corn. The yield on this was very fine, more than double what it had been heretofore. We had one small patch of cotton on this land, and it did extremely well, making an average of a bale to the acre for seven acres, without fertilizer.

Yours very truly,
PINSON & GEIGER,
J. H. PINSON, Mgr.

Spalding Deep Tilling Machine

Spalding Dept. S8
Gale Mfg. Co.
Albion, Mich.



Left half of drawing by courtesy of North Dakota Agricultural College.

THE WINTER WHEAT CROP

FARMERS in the winter wheat belt are now preparing the ground for the seed. The crop in many localities was so bad this year that we doubt if an acreage as large as usual will be sown this fall. The present shortage of really good wheat is so great that we are quite sure, even under the old robber marketing system, prices will be good for the crop harvested next year; yet we do not urge an increased acreage, but rather an improved acreage. Do not plant any crop on land that will not produce it. If you have no land that you think is just right, make it right.

Better use land for wheat that has in some way been cultivated this summer, or been in some crop, a leguminous crop—clover, alfalfa, peas, beans, or something like these. Oats is not objectionable for a preceding crop, nor is wheat itself particularly, if clover accompanied it to be turned under with the stubble.

Break the wheat ground early. If dry drag and harrow immediately after the breaking. It seems hard for farmers, especially those who use but one team, to quit breaking in time to harrow up. The purpose of early plowing is to aerate the soil, and to give what is turned under a chance to rot. If the land breaks in clods that get dry and hard, both of these purposes are defeated. Therefore, level the ground and pulverize the clods before the broken ground becomes dry and hard. Then let it lie till seeding time. Before seeding work it up thoroughly again. For this purpose the disk, roller drag and harrow, some or all of them, may be employed.

And now is the time to decide an important question. Does the land need fertilizing? In most cases it does. That is why we do not urge too great an acreage. It pays better to raise thirty bushels of wheat on one acre of ground than on two, even though it may cost a little more to do it. As we have said, put the ground in the best possible condition, and be sure that it has in it all the elements for the making of an abundant crop.

The time for sowing requires consideration and judgment. We like early sowing, but where the Hessian fly is bad it is better to sow late. This destructive insect has a quite definite period for laying its eggs. If the wheat is up during that time there is where the eggs will be deposited to hatch and work destruction the following spring. If the wheat is not up the eggs will be deposited somewhere else, and the wheat is more likely to escape.

One other thing should be well considered, and that is the seed. Do not sow inferior seed. What matters a little difference in cost of seed if the result is a ten, twenty or thirty per cent. better crop? Get the very best seed, no matter if it does cost more.



A NEW SUBSCRIBER NEAR PERRY, IA. PHOTO BY DAWSON.

SALT IN SAVING GRAIN AND HAY

EVERY year there is a great loss to farmers in saving both grain and hay. Musty hay is not good for anything, and hay left in the field to cure is greatly damaged. And grain that heats in the bin loses much of its value or may be entirely ruined.

In either mowing away in the barn or in stacking hay, sprinkle salt through it quite freely, ordinary common salt. The hay may be put up much greener, and it will remain cool, and cure beautifully. This is particularly true of clover, alfalfa or pea hay, but it is useful and a valuable precautionary measure in all kinds of hay. It is simple and cheap, and never shows itself except in the bright beauty of the hay. And it very greatly improves the feeding quality—makes it better every way.

And often there is danger that threshed grain may become heated and mold. A little salt sprinkled with it as it goes into the bin removes all danger, and keeps the grain cool, plump and bright. And it does not injure it for any purpose. If oats, it makes all the better feed; if wheat to be marketed and ground into flour the grain will grade higher, and the little salt that was sprinkled with it in the bin, every grain of which has been absorbed, will have not the least unfavorable effect on the flour, but the bran will be better feed with than without it.

A Good Reason

"Why are there so many men in this jail?"

"Because they can't get out."

BEES ARE QUITE PROFITABLE

IF PEOPLE knew what a great source of profit is found in the keeping of bees and how interesting the work, there would not be an unused foot of ground on any farm in the United States.

Bees are the only producers known to husbandry that yield a profit without cost of feed. They find their own pasturage. They multiply so rapidly that they more than pay for the small initial expense of housing them, and the first cost of equipment is almost trifling.

Bee culture may be made profitable by the children of the farm, or by the women members of the family. It may be carried on successfully in conjunction with the keeping of poultry or the growing of fruit. In the latter case apiculture is found to be a great help toward more fruit and better fruit.

Bees are little trouble and require only occasional attention. They are easily handled and readily controlled. Best of all, they give a real service in hard cash and that counts most on the farm.

The Greatest Bird

Johnny was asked to write an essay on the greatest bird, and the following is the result:

"The eagle, and the parrot, and even the whip-o'-will ain't nowhere when you think of the hen. You can eat her before she is born, and you can eat her every day she lives, and then you can kill her and eat her after she is dead."



Harvest Your Entire Corn Crop This Year

WHY be satisfied with only sixty to sixty-five per cent of the total value of your corn crop when it is easier, cheaper and much more profitable to harvest it all? An I H C corn binder increases your corn profits by saving the hard work and unnecessary expense of the old-fashioned hand cutting.

Of the one hundred per cent value of your corn crop about sixty-five per cent is in the ears, and the other thirty-five per cent in the stalks and leaves. Unless the corn is harvested at the right time most of the feeding value of the stalks is lost. By the old method of cutting with a corn knife, the harvest generally takes so long that the nutrition is entirely gone from the stalks before they can be harvested for fodder. With an

I H C Corn Binder

Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, or Osborne, cutting at least five acres a day, the harvest can be completed while the stalks are yet full of nutritious juices. The result of this quicker harvesting is a plentiful supply of palatable food for the stock, food which is nearly as good for the horses and cattle, and which they eat as readily as they do timothy hay. Your hay, which has a good market value, can then be baled and sold at a good profit.

Nor is this all of the saving effected by a corn binder. In harvesting five or more acres of corn a day it does the work of four or five extra men, whose wages you save, to say nothing of the cost of their food and the work of the women in preparing it. The use of an I H C corn binder lightens the work and saves money at the same time.

An I H C corn binder is a desirable machine for a corn grower to use because it will handle short or tall corn with equal facility, and will pick up and bind corn that is down and tangled. Corn is hard to cut, but I H C binders are made so strongly that they will do this work year after year. Because they are so durable, and because they effect such pronounced savings, they are very profitable machines to buy.

An I H C Husker and Shredder

Deering, McCormick or Plano will save you more than half the time of husking, and besides will shred the stalks so completely that the stock relish the stover for fodder.

The I H C local dealer will show you an I H C corn binder, and will tell you the advantages of I H C huskers and shredders, shellers and the whole line of I H C corn machines. For catalogues and full information see him, or, write

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago U S A

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizers, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U S A



PUZZLE Name the 8 advertisers represented in the jingle

Just a little of your time may win for you the first prize in this interesting contest

Why be satisfied with farming,
Said a friend to Farmer Walt.
I make $20.00 hourly
Selling *Medicated Salt.*

I own stocks and bonds and factories,
I am not afraid of fakers.
I could go out now and purchase
Over 16 *million acres.*

Farmer Walt was quiet a moment,
But he soon made this reply:
"You can *do your own* big boasting,
Such a life don't make me sigh.

I'm contented in my homestead,
Where I hold the title deed.
And it means I have a living
That is *fully guaranteed.*

I've no *full roll* on deposit,
But more than you afford.
We who are in Nature's service
Become partners with the Lord

Let us ponder well the meaning
Of this farmer's homely rhyme,
"All that glitters is not precious
Here in this poor lonely clime."

EXPLANATION

Each phrase set *in italics* is a part of an advertisement in this issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Look over the advertisements and locate the eight advertisements from which these phrases are clipped. The first phrase is from the advertisement of the International Harvester Company.

CONDITIONS

Send your solution of the puzzle neatly written giving the names of the advertisers. It is also a condition that each contestant, in order to have his answers considered shall write us a letter of not over 200 words, giving your experience in buying goods from advertisers in UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

In case of a tie prizes will be awarded to the ones writing the best and neatest letters.

Answers to this contest must be written entirely separate from orders or letters on other subjects, otherwise they will not be considered.

Contest open to every reader living outside of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana.

All answers to be considered must be received before September 15, 1912.

We can not answer letters regarding this contest; the conditions above must be complied with.

PRIZES

August 1st Prize Winners on Page 15.

First prize, to correct answer and neatest and best letter $3.00
Second Prize 2.00
Third Prize 1.00

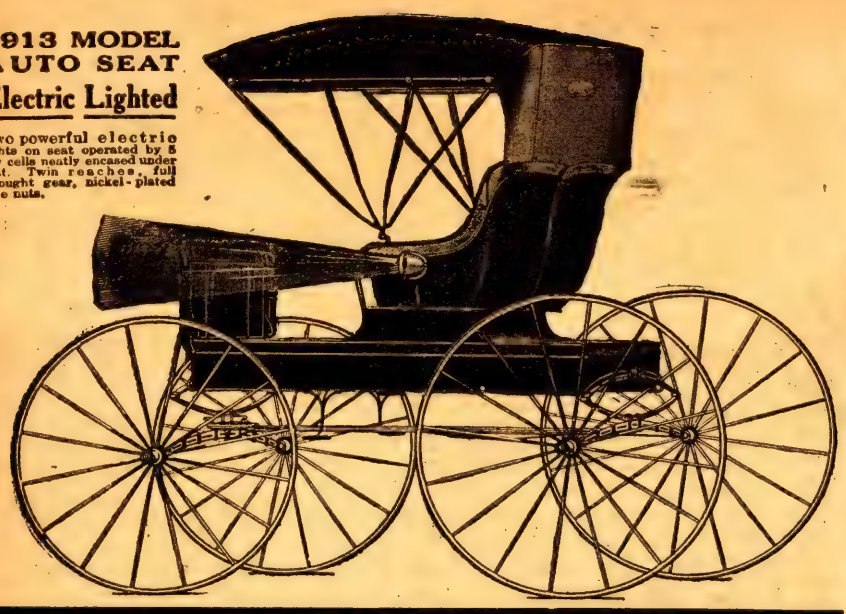
A present will be given to each of the next 25 sending correct answers and neatest and best letters.

Address PUZZLE EDITOR, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Winners of September 1st Puzzle announced October 1st. Watch for another Puzzling Puzzle Sept. 15th

1913 MODEL AUTO SEAT
Electric Lighted

Two powerful electric lights on seat operated by 5 dry cells neatly encased under seat. Twin reaches, full wrought gear, nickel-plated axle nuts.



How to Judge a Buggy

The Real Truth About the "Cut-Price" Buggy

The manufacturer of the "cut-price" buggy doesn't worry much about *quality*. Instead he is content to put out a line that will *look* like the well known product of some *high grade* manufacturer. He copies the design and the lines just as closely as he can, relying on the fact that the average buyer will be deceived by the appearance into thinking that he is getting quality too.

Of course, he knows that he can never sell the same man a second time, *so he deliberately cuts the quality all he can so as to make sure of an enormous profit.*

There are some amazing facts about the buggy situation that *you* have *a right to know.* We can *afford* to tell them — and we're going to do it *right now.* During the past few years the market has been flooded with inferior buggies at prices which *seem* low — but which are really *outrageously exorbitant.* You want *quality*—of course. And there *is* a way of getting the absolute *maximum* of quality *and at the lowest price you can afford to pay.*

The "Skimped" Way

A certain cut-price concern is already offering a buggy similar in appearance to the magnificent STAVER model shown above, at an *apparently* low price. We bought one of these buggies and analyzed it;—here are just a *few* of the ways in which it had been *skimped* — there are nearly a hundred more that we haven't room for.

Top

Fabric top — unlined — imitation rubber front and back valance. Roof stitched to quarter without welt, actual saving in factory cost..... **$5.79**

Seat

Gum-wood panels, kiln dried or green, no inside finish. Six coats of exterior finish, the last being a *glaze* varnish containing 30% rosin. This process gives a deceiving high gloss but has no "give" whatever. The slightest strain to the seat will cause it to check, flake and peel. Actual saving in factory cost..... **$3.95**

Body

Body of ordinary gum wood with inferior Ash, or in many cases Elm sills and posts.

Painted by the "glaze" system as explained in description of seat. Actual saving in factory cost..... **$3.15**

Dash

Frame of malleable iron, bolted, not coated with lead and oil or anything else. Covered with a cheap enamel split leather. Frame boot of cheap Gum Wood. Actual saving in factory cost..... **$1.25**

Gear

Malleable hangers; water-tempered springs; malleable fifth wheels; Elm reaches; maple axle beds; cull "D" grade wheels; malleable stay braces, wheel braces and fifth wheel forks. Actual saving in factory cost..... **$9.42**

Shaft

Made of Elm, with 20 in. point leathers; malleable reinforcements, no circle cross brace; flat leather cull straps; "glaze" painting. Actual saving in factory cost..... **$2.40**

The total saving on factory cost on these few items alone is **$28.61**; *the value of the buggy is lessened fully 75%.*

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For 33 years we have been building the very highest grade of buggies and carriages made in America. That 33 year old reputation is worth millions of dollars to us. We must maintain it on a quality basis. The man who buys a Staver knows that he is getting a buggy that is *made on honor all the way through.*

Top

Highest grade leather throughout, including front and back valances. Lined above bows with 8 oz. all wool lining. Reinforced curtains. All leather and fabric *cut by hand.*

STAVER

Seat

The Staver seat is made of air-dried *Yellow Poplar:* 1 piece back and 1 piece side panels. The 6 lugs that hold the top extend down on inside of the seat 6 in. and each is fastened with two 1 in. screws and one 1½ in. bolt. 2 coats of pure white-lead and linseed oil are used *on the inside* before the upholstering is put in. The outside receives *fourteen coats* and 3 *hand-rubbings.*

Body

The Staver body is made of *air-dried, Yellow Poplar,* ⅝ in. thick through the center, tapering to ⅜ in. at either edge. Sills and posts are constructed from the best White Ash and painted with 14 coats besides 3 water rubs, giving the finest and most durable finish it is possible to produce.

Dash

Wrought iron frame, coated with a heavy coat of lead and oil before being covered with grain buffed leather. The boot has a wrought iron frame welded out under the hammer and absolutely will not break or get out of shape.

Gear

The Staver gear has hand-forged Bailey Hangers; oil-tempered, graded spring (the easiest riding and most durable in the world); full wrought steel fifth wheel, black Hickory reaches; black Hickory axle beds, bent and turned from 2x2 in. stock; straight grain second growth Hickory wheels, spokes and felloes split before shaping. Wrought iron stay braces, heel plates and fifth wheel forks.

Shaft

Black Hickory, 21 in. bend; 36 in. point leathers; round jockey straps; half beveled steel reinforcements; circle cross bar brace; painted same as body.

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Department

Devoted to organization, marketing Southern crops and other topics of particular interest to producers of the South
By H. J. BLANCHARD, Summerdale, Ala.

COTTON—"THE KING IS DEAD; LONG LIVE THE KING"

THERE was a time when "Cotton was King" in the south. But the king has for some time been dethroned, although still alive but lethargic and rather inactive. Not the king of the old days—the old days when he had been tied hand and foot by speculative interests and made to do the bidding of his former vassals. Those good old days!

The thoughts of a great many of the older farmers of the south run along this very channel and very often they will tell stories of those "days" and lament the fact that cotton is king no more. But while they bewail the downfall of the King and talk of the many ways by which he may be recrowned, no definite action has been taken. No revolution was started to put the King back on the throne. That is, no revolution until the Farmers Society of Equity gave the south the opportunity to make cotton "King" again.

Many ways of keeping the price of cotton up to a profitable basis have been suggested by authorities who had made cotton a life study.

One of the most widely advocated plans was to plant less coton and more of something else. But no way of profitably selling that something else was suggested along with the advice to cut down the cotton acreage. This put the cotton farmer back to where he started from. He could not sell the substitute where he could have sold the cotton at some price, either high or low. Then the cotton farmer who had grown cotton perhaps all his life was in no position to start in on some other crop of which he knew nothing of growing, or of marketing.

Also the advice was given to "hold cotton for the high price." The majority of cotton growers could not do this because fertilizer bills came due before the high price came and all the growers had to meet the fertilizer notes with was the proceeds of the cotton sold at any price they could get. Many of them were waiting for the cotton crop to mature in order to get money to meet other accounts or to buy necessaries of life.

Many local or sectional organizations were formed to plan a campaign of "boosting" cotton price, but the speculators easily surrounded these organizations and the war for and against equitable prices for cotton went merrily on.

Now comes a way whereby cotton can be enthroned on its old pedestal of kingship. The organized way, or the Farmers Society of Equity way. The co-operative way and in the end, the only sure way.

The southern farmer can now grow any crop he may be able to grow or one that may meet the demands of a market to which he has the readiest access, and by the Equity method of marketing feel assured of profitable returns. The F. S. E. system and organization gives every farmer—north, east, south and west—the opportunity to make his own prices and control his own produce through the organization. The cotton farmer can now grow a substitute crop for cotton resting easy in the knowledge that he can sell the crop at a profitable figure or he can turn a part of his cotton acreage over to some other crop holding the cotton for the high price and still have funds for running expenses from the other crop. But with organized marketing, holding cotton will hardly be necessary; that is longer than it will require to meet the demand which will have to come to the supply. The way in the past was for the supply to go to the demand and the demand was usually in the form of an agent or factor of an organized or syndicated buying body.

If every cotton farmer can afford to hold his cotton until the demand comes to him and not to the factor or the buying syndicate, is it not a logical supposition that the farmer will name a price that will substantially remunerate him? Or in other words, when the cotton farmers are so organized that the marketing is controlled by the organization and thus controlling the price of cotton make the demand meet the price of the organization, then will the farmer not be beyond the reach of the factor or buying agent?

The conference called by the F. S. E. at Indianapolis, will give cotton growers an opportunity to get together on the present cotton crop. Right now, not after the present crop is marketed, is the time to organize on this sound plan. Be is a position to send a representative of your local to the conference, and the cotton crop now almost ready to harvest—some few bales have been auctioned in the earlier districts already—will be marketed under the new system.

Another way by which cotton farmers were handicapped and one that will be harder to abolish than any other is the local merchants way of giving credit on fertilizers. The local, general merchant sold the cotton farmer the fertilizer on a note generally for a long term. The farmer needed the money before the cotton crop was ready for harvest and got it from the local merchant as an addition to the note on the cotton. When the cotton was harvested and baled the local merchant offered the farmer a price for the cotton just about sufficient to cover the indebtedness but leaving considerable margin for a profit for the merchant. This offer was usually accepted by the farmer because it was a quick way to get out of the merchant's debt and the farmer always figured on being in a position the next season to buy his fertilizer for cash. But usually the same thing occurred season after season and the cotton farmer always wondered why he couldn't get ahead. The Farmers Society of Equity will be a means of salvation for this farmer.

As was stated before many ways have been advanced as a means of making cotton the money-maker that it should be. But while most of the ways were good ones they were all dependent upon some other way and that way has been pointed out in these columns—**an organization that will include all farmers, producers of all products of the soil.**

There is no overproduction of cotton. The price of cotton cloth or cotton wearing apparel would not prove it but the fact that all the cotton is not only bought up, but manufactured into wearable and commercial form proves that the country has not overproduced cotton. So that the cry "overproduction" need not deter the cotton grower. When he has the right kind of an organization to market the cotton he will get all any producer is entitled to get —a profitable and fair price.

Placing the Responsibility

"Paw," asked Tommy, "how did the kangaroo get its name?"

"That's the name the aboriginal inhabitants of Australia gave it."

"Well, I'm glad of that. I've always blamed Adam for it."

Juvenile Thougthfulness.

"And does this fat little boy belong in your crowd?"

"No'm; we just use him to try the ice with before we go skatin'."—*Houston Post.*

for the South

Devoted to crops for the South Preparing the soil, sowing the seed, fertilization, cultivation, harvesting, grading, packing, etc.
By W. L. CARR, Summerdale, Ala.

A METHOD OF COMPUTING THE VALUE OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS

THIS method can be used as a guide by farmers when several brands are available, to determine in which fertilizer he gets the largest amount of plant food for the least money.

Commercially nitrogen is about three times as costly as phosphorous or pottassium. Nitrogen being generally worth sixteen cents a pound, while potasium and phosphorous each five cents a pound.

In computing these values bear in mind that one per cent. means one pound in one hundred, of twenty pounds in one ton. In figuring the value of a fertilizer use the lowest figures given for each of the fertilizing elements, named on the sack. That figure more nearly represents the true valuation. A sliding scale of figures are used more to deceive the purchaser than to help him.

To explain the method of computing the value of fertilizer we will submit these problems:

The Problems

What is the money value of the plant food in a ton of fertilizer analyzing 7 per cent. phos. acid, 1.95 ammonia, 2 per cent. potash, . Cost being $30 per ton.

First reduce your ammonia to nitrogen as ammonia is only 14-17 nitrogen. The other 3-17 being hydrogen (a gas) of no fertilizing value whatever. Ammonia sounds larger and is therefore used in the formulae. So to get the amount of nitrogen we divide the percentage of ammonia by 1.214. We will then multiply the various percentages by 20 so as to give the number of pounds of plant food in a ton. Then multiply this result by the value per pound and we have the value on a ton basis.

Nitrogen—1.95 divided by 1.214 equals 1.6 percentage of nitrogen. 1.6 times 20 equals 32 pounds at 16 cents equals $5.12.

Phosphorous—7 times 20 equals 140 at 5 cents equals $7.00.

Potassium—2 times 20 equals 40 at 5 cents equals $2. Total, $14.12, value of plant food in a ton of that fertilizer.

Now for the purpose of comparison we will take a fertilizer that sells for $29 a ton. $1 less than the one we just figured. It analyzes phosphoric acid 9, nitrogen 2, and potash 2 per cent.

A farmer may think that the first fertilizer would be the most economical, but let us see, calculating as we did before.

Nitrogen—2 times 20 equals 40 pounds at 16 cents per pound equals $6.40.

Phosphorous—9 times 20 equals 180 pounds at 5 cents per pound equals $6.40.

Potassium—2 times 20 equals 40 pounds at 5 cents per pound equals $2. Total, $17.40.

Now make your comparison. In your first fertilizer you have in each ton $14.12 worth af plant food, which costs you $30. If you purchase the second you will get $17.40 worth of plant food for $29. A saving of $3.28 per ton. The latter is equal to the former in every sense of the word. I might state that the difference between the value of the plant food and the price of the fertilizer is due to the cost of manufacture, commissions to agents and profits which go to the men who conduct the business.

ONIONS, A WINTER CROP

ONIONS should be planted from the first to the middle of September in the Gulf Coast sections in the same latitude as Georgia. The following are some of the varieties that can be successfully grown in the south: White, Red and Crystal Wax Bermuda, Prizetaker, Silverskin, White, Red and Yellow Globe, Louisiana Creole and the Yellow Danvers. Onions do best on a soil rich in humus. To get the best results a ton of fertilizer per acre, analyzing 6 per cent. phosphoric acid, 5 per cent. nitrogen and 8 per cent. of potash is recommended. This fertilizer can be mixed on the farm using the following amounts of ingredients: Acid phosphate, 750 pounds; cotton seed meal 1,428 pounds; muriate of potash, 320 pounds. The above quantities will approximate what is desired. These should be placed in a cone shaped pile, build up your pile with alternating layers of each of the ingredients and shovel it over until thoroughly mixed, being careful to crush all of the lumps that roll down to the edge of the pile.

If seeding in the field the land should be thoroughly prepared; all clods crushed and the field dragged until it is in perfect mechanical condition. The fertilizer is usually applied in the drill, using 1,000 pounds as a first application, and a side dressing of 1,000 pounds January 1. On March 1 apply 200 pounds nitrate of soda which will force the growth of your crop and increase the yield. The width between the rows is optional with the grower. The distance varies from 12 inches to two feet. A great many growers plant their seed in beds and later transplant these seedlings into the field when they reach the size of a goose quill. This they claim produces onions that are more uniform in size and also increases the yield. Intensive cultivation is necessary and during the early stage of growth the soil should be worked towards the plants. In the spring when the bulbs begin to form this earth should be worked away from the plants. At maturity the stems will turn yellow and wither, then the onions are ready to harvest.

In harvesting after removing them from the ground they should cure in the field. This is best accomplished by throwing them into windrows (three rows into one). They are left in these winrows three days or until properly cured when they are taken up and the stems and roots are cut off and then they are either stored or packed for shipment. If stored they should be placed in a cool, well ventilated barn and spread out in layers not more than three inches in thickness.

PACKING AND MARKETING

IN THE packing of farm produce great care must be taken. Consider the distance that your produce must travel and guard yourself against any conditions that may arise to cause your produce to decay. Much of this danger can be prevented by using correct methods of packing and sorting. Guard against heat and moisture which are conducive to decay When packing your produce see that it is dry and packed tightly. Too loose or tight packing will cause bruising, this liberates moisture which in turn promotes decay. Pack your vegetables when they are cool and handle them as little as possible. The quicker you place your produce on the market after it has been harvested the readier sale it will find. Fresh vegetables are easily distinguishable.

Before giving particular directions as to packing and sorting I want to emphasize the necessity of each community studying closely the needs of its particular market. The variety of vegetables that find the most ready sale and the package that that particular market desires your produce to reach them in.

String Beans

Beans are not ranked among the most profitable for nearby markets,

(Continued on Page Eighteen)



Rubber Roofing Warranted For Twenty-Five Years. FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

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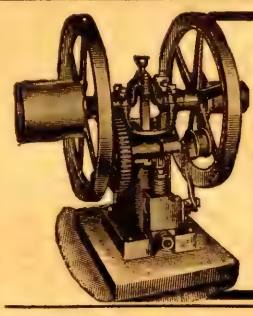
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SalTone is a medicated salt. Animals take it like salt—no doping, drenching or handling. It puts animals in a condition to gain fast—makes sick animals well—well ones look better—thrive better—take on flesh faster, ON NO MORE FEED.

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G. W. PATTERSON, Brays, Mo., says:
"SalTone is just the thing to kill worms. You ought to see my horses now. I never saw horses fatten faster. They look like different animals. I would not give 10 pounds of SalTone for 100 pounds of stock food, and I mean just what I say."

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The John E. Robbins Company
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PRICES: 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $5.00; 200 lbs., $9.00; 300 lbs., $13.00. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. Never sold in bulk; always in "trade marked" SalTone packages.

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Farmers Build Silos

THE emigration expert of the Burlington route, D. Clem Deaver, has addressed a strong appeal to the farmers of the country to build silos, and by ending waste add substantially to the profit from their corn crop. Mr. Deaver is recognized as one of the greatest agricultural authorities in the country, and his counsel is invariably based on experience and observation covering a wide latitude. Here is the counsel to the farmers:

Think of it. Sane, sensible men—by the hundreds and by the thousands—are working hard almost the year around, raising and caring for a highly valuable crop—and then deliberately wasting from 30 to 40 per cent. of the gross results of their labor.

It's the corn crop.

And at that they're making a good, solid bunch of profits.

It's hard to believe, but its true.

There is no other business on the face of the earth that will give a profit after wasting 30 to 40 per cent. of the possible income—but corn raising has done it.

The whole trouble is that a large percentage of farmers either won't or don't build silos. They aren't cutting the corn after the season and storing it away as rich fodder to increase their incomes the year round.

Just for instance: One acre of good corn land will produce twelve tons of corn silage. This same twelve tons with hay will feed two milk cows for ten months. If properly cared for otherwise, these cows will bring their owner anywhere from $150 to $190 from the sale of cream alone during the ten months, to say nothing of the two calves that can be raised, nor considering the value of the skim milk for pig and chicken feed. And it might be said right here that no other business will return such quick and handsome profits as feeding skimmed milk to pigs and chickens.

This same twelve tons of rich corn silage with hay will put 2,400 pounds on fifty lambs in 125 days, which at seven cents a pound, would be worth $168.

Feeding it to four steers 153 days, fitting them to top the market, would easily increase their market value $170.

These are some of the things that can be done to stop one of the biggest wastes on the farm. When you stop to consider that the entire twelve tons of silage can be put in the silo at a cost of only $25, you get an idea of what a tremendous saving it means. Ten acres of corn silage would accomplish ten times as much.

There are innumerable other ways and methods of getting more money out of a farm; but considering the huge saving accomplished by a silo, a splendid slogan for the farmers of today would be:

"Farmers, Build Silos. Don't wait. Do it now."



A FINE HERD OF HOLSTEINS NEAR ELGIN, ILLINOIS. THERE MAY BE HONEST DIFFERENCES OF OPINIONS REGARDING THE BEST STRAIN OF CATTLE TO RAISE, BUT THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION ABOUT THE DESIRABILITY OF KEEPING THE HERD IN FIRST CLASS CONDITION. UPON WELL CONDITIONED CATTLE DEPEND THE PROFITS OF THE DAIRY. FROM A HERD LIKE THAT SHOWN ABOVE WE WOULD HAVE EVERY RIGHT TO EXPECT THE HIGHEST RESULTS—WHICH WERE OBTAINED.

STOCK AND FLIES

FLIES are bad on stock during every summer season, but we do believe the present season has been the worst for flies and other annoying insects we ever saw. They are bad in the feed lots, bad in the pastures, bad at the milking places—bad everywhere!

It will pay to fight these pests, for without them the stock will do better and make better returns for the feed they consume. About the lots or barns the best thing to do is to keep the manure all cleaned up and taken to the fields. That will diminish the supply of flies, but it will not prevent there being any. There will be flies such a season as this anyhow. Be sure there are dark, shady places in the pastures in which the cattle may take refuge during the worst part of the day. If the milch cows can be kept in darkened stalls during the daytime and allowed to pasture at night it will be better for them. There are also many sprays that are good preventives and afford the cattle great relief. Employ every available means to help the cattle in their struggle with the flies. It will pay in dollars and cents.

RAISING HIGH-GRADE CALVES

TO TEACH a calf to drink, let it get quite hungry first, insert two fingers in its mouth and lower its head into the pail.

Calf feeders can be bought and are liked by some. It will help matters at first to raise the bucket or pan to the calf, if possible. Never feed in wooden pails, says a prominent dairying magazine. They soon sour. Always wash and scald pails at least once a day. It takes less time than to bother with sick calves.

As a rule it is best to feed the calves whole milk for the first three weeks; hardy, strong calves would stand the change to whole milk at two weeks. At first give it from six to eight pounds (two and one-half to three and one-half quarts), according to the size of the calf, twice daily. At the end of three weeks it should get from eight to ten pounds. The calf should always get the colostrun (first milk), which is very laxative and intended by nature to cleanse the bowels of the calf.

A calf at three months old should not get over eight quarts of milk per day; at four months it can not make use of more than ten quarts. With this it should have two quarts of mixed crushed grain per day, and all the hay it can eat. At six months old the milk allowance may be dropped out, or before that time if the milk is scarce. Weaning the calf from milk should be slowly done by substituting water gradually. Calves should have fresh, clean water to drink from babyhood to maturity. Do not forget the supply of salt for the calves. Occasionally put a lump of fresh sod in the pen. The calves seem to enjoy a taste of earth. When making the changes from whole milk, one tablespoonful of oilcake is used, and there is nothing better, it should be well boiled and from a half cupful to a cupful of jelly added to the warm milk.

To make the jelly take one pint of whole flaxseed to four quarts of water, add a little salt; soak over night and boil for one hour next morning.

SHEEP AND TOBACCO

THE greatest trouble the sheep breeder has is to keep his flock healthy and vigorous. Parasites and parasitic diseases are his greatest enemies. A writer thinks he has discovered a remedy for these troubles. And the remedy is—tobacco. He dries and powders the tobacco leaves, and makes the following mixture by measure, not by weight: Six parts common salt, two parts powdered tobacco (leaves or any other form) and one part worm powder. This mixture he keeps before the flock at all times. It constitutes their only salt allowance, and as much will be taken as will be needed to relieve the flock of worms and internal parasites, and insure health and vigor. The remedy is at least simple, and is well worth trying.

No, there is no consolation in it for human tobacco users, for they use too much. And it is said sheep will do the same if given a chance. Some have administered the tobacco remedy by merely salting the leaves and feeding them to the sheep. In such case some of the animals become tobacco fiends, evidently acquire the tobacco habit, and eat all they can get. Such sheep are affected with nervous disorders and become impotent and barren. This is no argument, for when administered as above there is no danger of exceses.

FEEDING AND MILKING

MANY people, in breaking in a young cow, feed her so that she may be eating while she is milked. The plan in not a good one for it teaches the young cow a bad habit. She will soon get so that she will not stand to be milked unless she has her feed at the same time, and sometimes that becomes a matter of great inconvenience.

It is a mistake to believe that the cow is more quiet and will give her milk more freely while eating than at any other time. Rather she is absorbed with her own work, is liable to take steps to reach her feed, and, if she is hungry, eats ravenously, and often finishes before the milking is done. Then she becomes restless, and may be allowed to go before all the milk has been taken.

The best way is to gently break the cow in, and teach her that the milking is all there to that special period, and that she must be quiet during the operation. We have seen cows stand and quietly chew the cud through the entire process. We prefer to feed after the milking is done.

Our Weakness

"Up-to-Date Farming says truly that selling our crops at prices fixed by gamblers is our weakness. Your stand on this secures for you the club of subscribers I enclose."—Metcalf.

SCARCITY OF CALVES

ALL THE stock and market papers are talking lugubriously of the scarcity of cattle, but there is seldom anything said of the scarcity of calves. But everybody knows there can be no cattle unless there are calves first. Why are there no more calves? The veal market! That is what goes with the calves. Our nearest neighbor keeps a cow, and the cow had a splendid calf, and was happy; but for a day or two she has been bawling as though her heart would break. What is the matter? Her calf had been taken to the veal market, and in two years there will be a beef less than there might have been. So it is all over the country.

The laws protect quails, squirrels, wild ducks, and almost everything—forbid their being killed at certain times lest they become scarce. What about the calves? They are killed at all times, and as a result beef cattle are scarce. Is there not some way to at least discourage the veal market?

THE FARMER AND THE HOG

ONE who evidently knows says farmers more than anybody else toil without sufficient remuneration. The method of marketing farm products is such as to make profits exceedingly doubtful, but the person we are quoting from believes the hog offers just about the surest reward of anything the farmer can turn his attention to. Such has been the case in the corn belt, at least, during the past few years, and there is still much encouragement for the hog breeder. Farmers in that region used to look almost entirely to grain for their income, some depending upon wheat mainly, others upon both wheat and corn. These farmers now find it more profitable to convert much of the grain into pork. Supplementing the grain with good pasturage it is easy indeed to realize the increased profits. And since there is a manifest scarcity of pork animals these attractive profits may be depended upon for some years at least.

HOGS AND SHADE

THE hog must have shade in hot, sunny weather. Plenty of water is necessary, but a creek, pond or mud wallow is not. Sometimes the mere wallow may be actually hurtful it becomes so filthy. But abundant shade is never harmful, and a pen or lot without shade is no place for a hog in summer time.

An orchard is a good place for a hog pasture. The trees afford the shade, whatever is growing in it, most likely white or other clover, affords the best of pasturage, and the apples or peaches, as soon as they begin to fall, are eaten by the hogs, which keeps the ground clean of the rotting fruit, and destroys the insects that injure it and the trees. When the dropping apples are worth more to the people than to the hogs, of course, the hogs must be removed, or they may be turned into the orchard each day after the good fruit has been picked up.

It is not best to allow the hogs to root up the ground too much, as they may do in the spring, but ringing will prevent that.

SHEEP AND WEEDS

WE REMEMBER some years ago the orchard and some of the pasture fields of a neighbor were overgrown with burdock, milk weed, wild mustard and other weed pests until the value of the fields was very greatly impaired. He and his men spent many days with scythe and hoe cutting these weeds out, but still they persisted in coming again. This was repeated several years in succession, but with little promise of success. Finally, early in spring he purchased a few sheep, and turned them into these fields. The weed pests troubled him no more, but he had to find time to shear the sheep and market the wool, and also to take to market some highly profitable lambs a little later.



I'll Stop Your Losses from Worms—I'll Prove It 60 Days Before You Pay

Little pigs only a few weeks old are often found loaded with worms. Hogs of all ages suffer from these deadly parasites. Then cholera, swine plague and other contagious diseases get in their destructive work. Stock troubled with worms don't thrive; they cough, have fever, act dull, and don't gain a pound. Your feed is wasted; your profits are stolen. Your animals frequently die, causing total loss of many dollars. I'll stop all this **quick** with Sal-Vet, the great worm destroyer and conditioner. I have done it for thousands of others. I'll do it for you, before you pay me a penny, if you will just send me the coupon.

Prices 40 lbs. $2.25, 100 lbs. $5.00, 200 lbs. $9.00, 300 lbs. $13.00, 500 lbs. $21.12. No order filled less than 40 lbs.

Read This Letter: "Have fed Sal-Vet to my hogs and lost none. Neighbors both sides of me, east and west, have had cholera bad. One west of me, on adjoining farm, lost about forty hogs and pigs with cholera; the one east, on adjoining farm, lost all he he had, excepting four."
A. J. HOFFMAN, Leipsic, Ohio.

SAL-VET

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

If you will fill out the coupon—tell me how many head of stock you have—mail it to me, I'll ship enough Sal-Vet to last them 60 days. You simply pay the small freight charge when it arrives, and when the 60 days are up report results. If it does not rid all your stock of the deadly stomach and free intestinal worms, I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a cent. [72]

S. R. Feil, Pres. THE S. R. FEIL CO., Dept. UPF Cleveland, Ohio

Also Shipping Points in the West and South To Save Our Customers Time and Freight.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres. THE S. R. FEIL CO., Cleveland, Ohio
Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight and not out results in 60 days and will then pay for it if does what you claim. If it does not you are to cancel the charge
Name..... P.O..... Shipping Sta..... State..... Sheep..... Cattle..... Hogs..... Horses.....
UPF 8-1-12

DAIRY NOTES

The dairy cow is the farmer's best insurance against hard times.

The cow that is offered for sale is seldom the cow you want to buy.

Feed some ground corn, but do not make in the sole concentrated ration.

Oats, wheat, bran, oil meal and shorts should supplement the clover hay.

Warm skim milk for feeding purposes soon pays the cost of a farm separator.

Good pasturage for the calves means a saving of milk, finer calves and greater dairy profits.

The best dairyman is clean not because he has to be but because it is second nature for him to be.

Farm fertilizers are valuable and important, but the dairy cow should not be kept for fertilizer alone.

Where a farmer is starting on a new farm where there are only a few acres broken nothing pays better than cows and hogs.

By intelligent breeding and care the majority of the dairy herds could be made to double their present productive capacity.

Too often the dairy, poultry and hog work are side lines on the farm. Make them them the main lines and they will lead you to profit.

Different Dogs

"A dog that runs along under a carriage is a carriage dog, isn't it?"

"Yes."

"What is one that runs under an automobile?"

"It's a dead dog, gumpsey."

Same in Eternity

She had been a restless dust chaser and scrubber all her life, and by and by she went to heaven. The gate was promptly opened at her approach and, St. Peter said: "Come in, poor tired woman." "But wait a minute," she said. "How often do you clean house?"

"Poor thing, never mind," said Peter, "we'll give you a dust pan and broom instead of a harp."

Didn't Need Any

Slowpay—See here, you forgot to put any pockets in these trousers.

Tailor—No, I didn't forget it, but from the length of time you have owed me for that other suit, I supposed you had no use for pockets.

Must Have Changed

"So you and Charley have broken your engagement."

"Yes, he was too hard to please."

"I thought he was awful easy to please when you became engaged."

Be Thankful

Thoughtful Husband—Yes, women's shoes are awful with those long heels, but, thank goodness, they don't yet have to be buttoned behind.

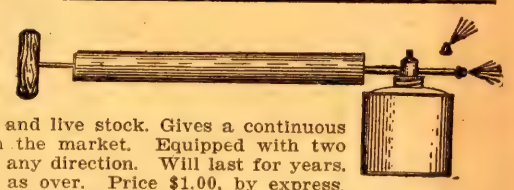
A Confident Gardener

"I am afraid Beaus is getting a little off."

"What's the matter now?"

"He still thinks he can keep the weeds out of his garden."

Compressed Air SPRAYER

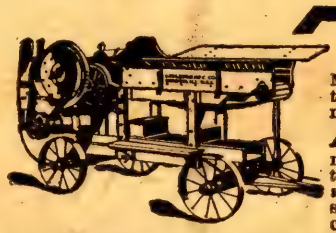


ers, vegetables, chicken and hog houses and live stock. Gives a continuous spray. The latest and best sprayer on the market. Equipped with two all brass nozzles, permitting spraying in any direction. Will last for years. Sprays on underside of leaves as well as over. Price $1.00, by express.

Special On the first order one quart of Fly Fuma, the best protector of cattle and other stock from flies, will be sent FREE.

AGENTS WANTED—No other sprayer wanted when this is shown.

O. K. SEED STORE Dept. A INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



Fill Your Silo Cheaply

Many things enter into the cost of filling your Silo, but the most important one is your Silo Filler. A poor machine means a high cost, and an

Appleton Quality Silo Filler

means the lowest cost. The positive feed table, the large throat, big feed rolls, the four spiral tool steel knives and the powerful blower mean great capacity. The solid Oak frame means strength. The single lever control, the handy side table, the flexible top distributer mean convenience. In fact, the whole machine means satisfaction, while our guarantee that our Silo Filler will, under equal conditions, do more and better work with less power and will last longer, means absolute safety for you. More Silos will be built and more ensilage fed this year than ever before. We have already sold more Silo Fillers this year than we did in all of 1911. To insure prompt delivery you should arrange for a machine at once. Write to-day for free illustrated booklet.

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of Bumper Grain Crops in

WESTERN CANADA

Latest reports from the fields of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are to the effect that Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax give promise of an abundant yield. Rains have been sufficient and all grains have advanced rapidly. There are now 16 million acres under crop. Railroads are built and building in all settled portions. The opportune time for getting some of this generous producing land is now. Excursions on all lines of Canadian Railways to inspect the lands. Apply for Settler's Certificate to the undersigned Canadian Government Agent:

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2nd Floor Terminal Traction Bldg.,
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With Rubber Tires, $18.45. Your Wheels Rerubbered, $10.80. I make wheels ¾ to 4 in. tread. Tops, $6.50, Shafts, $2.10; Repair Wheels, $5.95; Axles $2.25; Wagon Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog U.

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Sign that Coupon and Get Well!



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Dr F.W. Jiroch

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If You Are Sick Let Me Help You

Just mark with a cross X in the coupon above any of the different symptoms you have and send it to me, and I will send you the **Treatment Free** so you may make a personal test, at my expense, of just what my medicine will do.

This Treatment Will Be Delivered By MAIL, POSTAGE PAID, Right to Your Own Door Without One Cent of Expense to You.

This offer is made to any person who sincerely wants to be cured of Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Rheumatism, Stomach, Liver and Bowel Disorders, Heart Trouble, Nervous Weakness, Catarrh, and all other diseases arising from Impure Blood, Uric Acid conditions, etc.

SEND NO MONEY

Simply put a cross X mark before the symptoms that you have, cut out the coupon, sign your name in full and complete address, and I will do the rest.

INDICATE YOUR SYMPTOMS HERE for FREE DIAGNOSIS

CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

Dear Doctor: I wish to avail myself of your offer to get a proof treatment free so I can test it in my own case. I have placed a cross X mark before the ailments for which I desire treatment, and XX before my worst troubles.

NAME.....
(In full, Mr., Mrs. or Miss)

Town.....*State*.....

Mark Symptoms Here — *Street, R. F. D. or Box*.....

AGE.....

Have you ever written to me before?

.....

Be sure and give your FULL name and COMPLETE address in the space above to insure safe and prompt delivery of the treatment by mail.

- ___If you have rheumatism.
- ___If you have sick headache.
- ___If you have pain in your back.
- ___If you are nervous or irritable.
- ___If you are subject to biliousness.
- ___If you feel weak and all run down.
- ___If you have palpitation of your heart.
- ___If you have any rectal trouble or piles.
- ___If your hands and feet get cold easily.
- ___If you belch up wind from your stomach.
- ___If you have dribbling or painful urination.
- ___If your bowels are irregular or constipated.
- ___If you have too frequent desire to pass water.
- ___If you have itching or burning of your skin.
- ___If you have dizziness or swimming of your head.
- ___If you have boils and pimples on your face or neck.
- ___If you have pains in back, through loins, hips and joints.
- ___If you have catarrh.
- ___If you are hard of hearing.
- ___If your nose stops up easily.
- ___If you spit up mucus or slime.
- ___If your ears discharge matter or pus.
- ___If your ears hurt when you blow your nose.
- ___If you have ringing, buzzing, cracking noises in your ears.

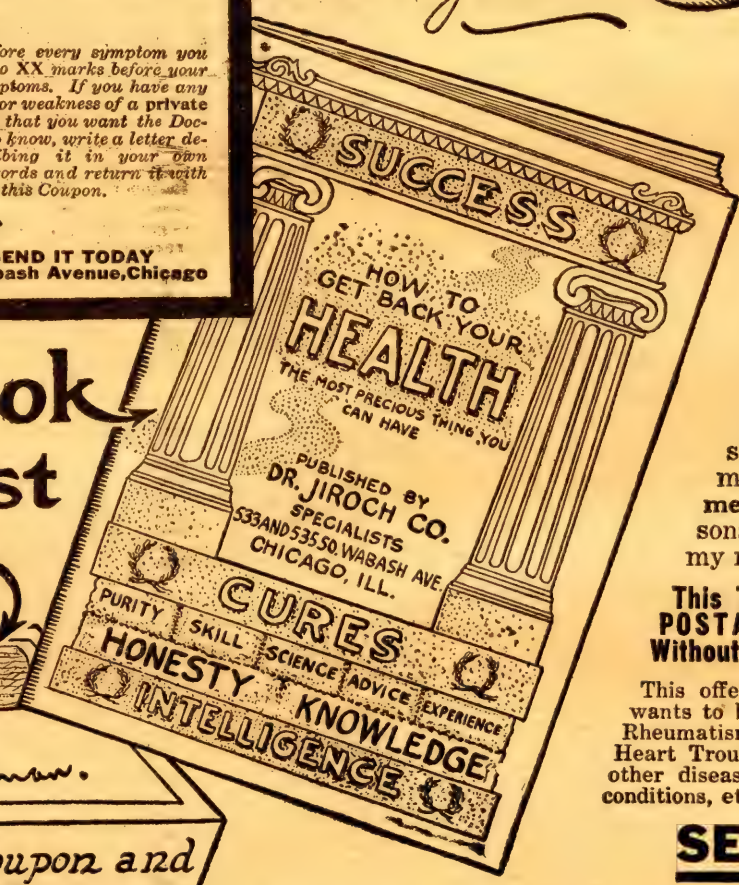
FOR WOMEN

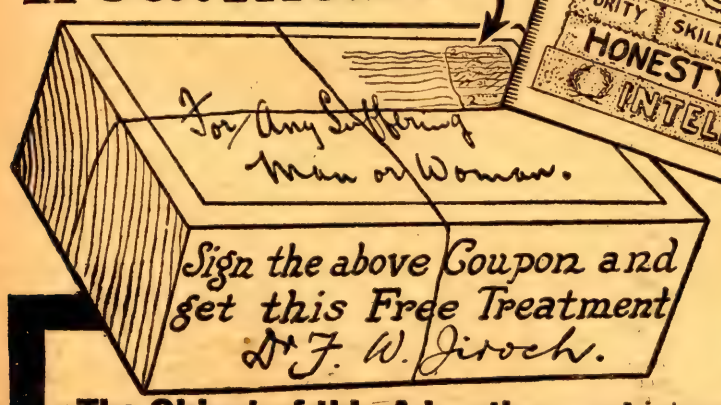
- ___If you are TOO FAT.
- ___If you are TOO THIN.
- ___If your sickness is too scanty.
- ___If you have pain in your side.
- ___If your sickness is too profuse.
- ___If your bust lacks development.
- ___If you have hot and cold flashes.
- ___If you have Leucorrhoea (whites).
- ___If you have painful Menstruation.
- ___If you have itching or inflammation.
- ___If you have bearing down feelings.
- ___If you have distress due to change of life.

Put an X before every symptom you have and two XX marks before your worst symptoms. If you have any diseases or weakness of a private nature that you want the Doctor to know, write a letter describing it in your own words and return it with this Coupon.

FILL OUT THIS APPLICATION AND SEND IT TODAY
DR. F.W. JIROCH, Dept. 1313, 533 So. Wabash Avenue, Chicago

My FREE Book and FREE Test Treatment





The Object of this Advertisement is to reach the sick, weak and suffering; those who have failed with other treatments, those who have given up in despair, those in remote places who are not supplied with modern, up-to-date and successful methods of curing diseases.

I Want to Prove to You at My Own Expense That I Have the Real Remedies

I have perhaps the most successful method yet devised for the permanent cure of diseases of which I have made a specialty. I do not ask you to accept my word for this. I am a Specialist and I do not have one remedy that cures everything; no patent medicines; no "dope." My special treatments are made up of my own private prescriptions perfected after years of successful practice. My great success is due to knowing what remedies cure and treating my patients honestly. I count my successes by the hundred where a doctor in ordinary practice counts but one.

To Prove My Claims I'll Send a Treatment Free to Test

I want you to try at my expense, **not yours.** All I want to know is what you want to be cured of. I have made it convenient for you to tell me this by simply putting a cross X mark before the symptoms you have on the attached coupon or write me a letter in your own words about anything of a private nature (man or woman) that you want me to know. I realize that I must help you and get your good will if I expect you to recommend me to others. And you must believe that my remedies are genuine, and that **I do cure,** otherwise I could not afford this expense of advertising.

The Vast Majority of Patients I Treat Are Those Who Have Failed With Other Treatments

You may feel discouraged on account of past failures; patent medicines may have proven worthless; your home doctor may have exhausted himself—even pronounced your case incurable—but this does not prove that I cannot help you and that I may cure you. The worst cases come to me. My treatment may be a surprise to you. Set aside your doubts; try once more. **Try at my expense.** You have nothing to lose.

ACCEPT MY LIBERAL OFFER—It Places You Under No Obligations Whatever to Me

I repeat— you are under no obligation to accept this free offer. No contracts; no express charges. I will pay the postage myself and deliver the treatment right to your own door without one cent of expense to you. Do not delay; do not argue. Just say to yourself "If Dr. Jiroch has so much confidence in his ability and his treatment to go to all this expense I am going to let him try." Put a cross *X* mark before the symptoms you have; sign your name and address to the attached coupon, cut it out and mail to me today. It will obligate you to nothing.

Dr. F. W. Jiroch, Dept. 1313, 533-535 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.



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Save $8.00 to $22.00 on
Hoosier Heaters and Ranges
Why not buy the Best when you can buy them at such low unheard-of Factory Prices. Our new improvements absolutely surpass anything ever produced. Save enough on a single stove to buy your winter's fuel. Thirty Days Free Trial in your own home before you buy. **Send postal today for large free catalog and prices.**
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25 BEAUTIFUL POST CARDS FLOWERS, LANDSCAPE, Birthday, etc., with outfit of envelopes and Hidden Name Cards, premium Catalogue. All for 10c. RAY PTG. CO., North Haven, Conn.

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Tells more about Patents than any book published.
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Tell them you saw the ad in Up-to-Date Farming

Up-to-Date Vacuum Cleaner
Given with New or Renewal Subscription
Vacuum Cleaning is the proper method for the farm home. The UP-TO-DATE VACUUM CLEANER sucks the dirt right out of carpets and rugs. A broom brushes some dirt off but pushes much in. It is simple in construction, strong, durable and always ready. Anybody can operate it. No motor, no electricity required; one person easily operates it while taking up the dirt. Nothing to get out of order.
If you sweep a rug or carpet thoroughly with a broom, then run the UP-TO-DATE VACUUM CLEANER over it you will be surprised at the amount of dirt it will get. It is a wonderful cleaner.
The cleaner is fully warranted, and made to last a life time. One needed in every home.



Our Offer The UP-TO-DATE VACUUM CLEANER is equal to those selling for $7.50 and will do work equal to expensive power machines, but it is not for sale. We will give it to you with a 2-year subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING for $2.75. If not satisfactory every way, money refunded.
Up-to-Date Farming
Dept. A Indianapolis, Ind



ONLY A LITTLE WHILE

NOTHING so deeply stirs the best there is within us than to see a family—father, mother, boys and girls—in a farm home, each performing his or her happy part, and all dwelling in that love, sympathy and affection which makes earth so much like heaven. We want all young people, especially the young folks on the farm, to have an ambition to do something and be something, to work to ideals that lead upward. At the very best, life is short. These happy homes will soon be broken up, and the opportunities that now come to the young people will have passed so far as they are concerned. All human accomplishment depends upon personal effort prompted and directed by an ambition for achievement.

We can imagine nothing so dull and hopeless as a life which aspires to nothing higher or nobler. The person that lives as the clock lives merely tolling the passing hours, is as fruitless as the wood and brass of which the clock is made, and is, perhaps, neither so true nor useful.

We would impress those that are ambitious to rise that they must not be weighted down and held back by bad habits. What progress is there in the cigarette, or even in the cigar, pipe or chew? What argument can be offered in favor of the use of these? Or of beer or other drinks? Some one else may travel roads along which these are found, but those roads do not lead upward. The world needs noble men and high-minded women, and it will always have honorable places for them. Truth may be at the bottom of a well, as the wise ones used to say, but success is on the top of the hill. Dear young friends, press upward.

GERMS AND DISEASE

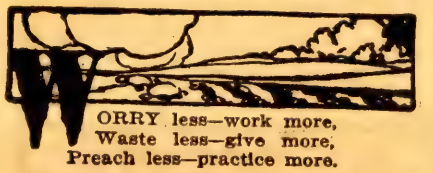
BOTH in the home and the pasture, feed lot or stall, the modern way of fighting disease is to fight disease germs. The theory is, that, if the germs can be kept away disease will not come, and if the germs can be destroyed decease will be cured. The different diseases are understood to be, are known to be, scientists think, the result of the working of different germs. The germs of diphtheria, for example, show their presence by certain symptoms and lesions in its development, and it always happens that when certain conditions are found the microscope reveals the specific organism. Each particular germ carries with its development a certain line of symptoms, and whenever those symptoms present themselves under certain conditions they are always caused by a certain germ. This is the key to the diseases that affect either plants or animals.

Practically all infectious diseases are caused thus by organisms of some kind, and are, therefore, preventable. In order that an infectious disease may spread to other animals, it is necessary for the organism which causes the disease to gain entrance into the body of the other animal before that animal will contract that particular disease. The organism or germ and the animal must be brought together. If they are kept apart, the well animal kept away from the sick one and from the place or premises affected, the organism will eventually die, and the infectious disease can not spread.

The course to pursue is obvious. When an animal becomes diseased remove it from the herd and keep the well animals away from the place where the diseased one became infested. Study the symptoms to determine the germ that is making the trouble; in more common language, to determine what disease is affecting the animal. Then apply vigorously the best means of destroying that particular germ. Immediately disinfect the locality where the animal became infected and all the places where it has since been, and do not allow it to be with any other animal of its kind unit is entirely free from disease or all germ symptoms. Consult a veterinarian as to what disinfectants to use and what remedies to apply. As important precautionary measures in all cases keep the premises clean. Dampness, foulness, darkness and heat invite germs.

"Children Teething"
Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.





WORRY less—work more,
Waste less—give more,
Preach less—practice more.

When Everything Goes Wrong

Just to leave your work and your worries—your dishes in the sink, your beds unmade, your marketing undone, and, if need be, your doors unlocked—and go forth into the great outside world, is to run with eager feet toward peace. It is good to go and see a friend and talk it over; but it is better to go out under the sky and forget it. Let the unhurried world of nature preach to you of steadfast peace and growth under unceasing change. Let the ceiling of your house-bound consciousness, flood the dark places with wholesome sunshine. When you go back to your dishes they will almost wash themselves, for all the good fairies out-of-doors will come home with you and lend a willing hand to your work.

Try Some Changes in Potato Cookery.—We should all be as ambitious as the gentleman who was told that there were over two hundred ways of cooking potatoes. He replied by saying: "I am going to learn them all. I already know two."

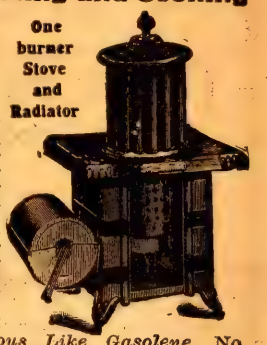
Buttered Potatoes.—Cut potatoes into eighths or quarters and parboil, drain and finish cooking in butter, turning often to give them an even brown. Add salt and cayenne for seasoning. They may be baked in a paper bag and are hard to equal for flavor, cooked in that way.

Reilly Potatoes.—Have ready one quart of cold potatoes cut in pieces the size of small beans. Put the potatoes into a hot skillet with three tablespoonfuls of fat in which a small onion and three green peppers have been cooked. Add a cup of thick tomato, sifted. Season with salt and pepper and cook until dry. Serve with fish or cold meat.

Sugar Potatoes.—Parboil and cut in fourth-inch slices good sweet potatoes. Simmer for an hour or more in a sirup made with a cup of white sugar, a fourth of a cup of water and a teaspoonful of butter. Baste the slices and let the sirup cook away before serving.

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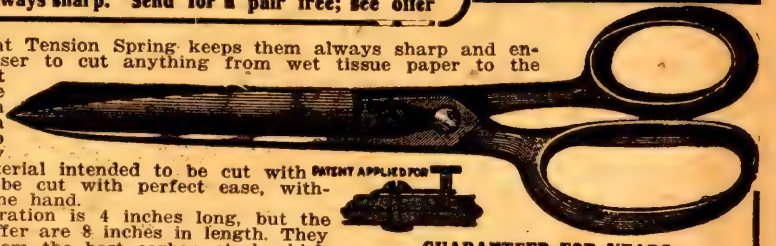
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The Road to Providence

By MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS

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The Road to Providence began in April 15th number. Back numbers will be mailed for two cents each.

CHAPTER VI

THE PROVIDENCE TAG-GANG

MISS ELINORY, do you think getting married and such is ketching, like the mumps and chicken-pox? asked Eliza Pike as she sat on the steps gazing at the daintily shod feet of the singer lady, who sat in Mother Mayberry's large arm-chair, swinging herself and Teether slowly to and fro, humming happily little vagrant airs that floated into her brain on the wings of their own melody. Teether's large blue eyes looked into hers with earnest rapture and his little head swayed on his slender neck in harmony with her singing.

"Why, Eliza, I'm sure I don't know. Do you think so?" answered Miss Wingate, as she smiled down into the large eyes raised to herrs. The heart-to-heart communions, which she and Eliza found opportunities to hold, were a constant source of pleasure to Miss Wingate, and the child's quaint little personality unfolded itself delightedly in the sunshine of appreciation from this lady for her adoration.

"Yes'm, I believe I do. Mis' Pratt and Mr. Hoover started it, and last night Mr. Petway walked home with Aunt Prissy and Maw set two rocking-chairs out on the front porch for 'em. Paw said he was more'n glad to set in the back yard and smoke his pipe. Maw wouldn't put Teether to bed, but rocked him in her lap 'cause he might wake up and disturb 'em. She let me set up with her and Paw and he told tales on the time he co'ted her. She said hush up, that co'ting was all mumps and chicken-pox and he was about to get a second spell. Does it make you want a beau, too, Miss Elinory?"

"Well," answered Miss Wingate slowly with a candor that would have been vouched no other soul save the sympathetic Eliza, "it might be nice."

"Well, I'd like to know which is the oldest, you or the baby, honey-bird!" exclaimed Mother Mayberry, as she came up the steps in the midst of the frolic. "You and him a-giggling make music like a nest full of young cat-birds. Did you ever notice how 'most any down-heart will get up and go a-marching to a laugh tune? I needed just them chuckles to set me up again." As she finished speaking Mother Mayberry seated herself on the top step and Miss Wingate slipped down beside her with the baby in her arms.

"What is the trouble this morning, Mrs. Mayberry?" she asked, as she moved a little closer, so Teether could reach out and nozzle against Mother Mayberry's shoulder. "Anybody sick?"

"No, not to say sick much," answered Mother, with a touch of wistfulness in her gentle eyes, "but it looks like, day by day, I can see Mis' Bostick slipping away from us, same as one of the white garden lilies what on the third day just closes up its leaves when you ain't looking and when you go back it's gone."

"She isn't so old she can't—can't recuperate when the lovely warm days come to stay this summer, is she?" asked the singer lady with a quick sympathy in her voice and eyes.

"No, she ain't so old as to die by old age, but what hurts me, child, is that it is just her broke heart giving out. She have always been quiet and gentle-smiling, but since the news of Will's running off with that money came to Providence she have just been fading away. A mother's heart don't break clean over a child, but gets a jagged wound that won't often heal. When I think of her suffering it puts a hitch in my enjoying of that Tom Mayberry." And Mother blinked away the suspicion of a tear.

"But Mrs. Bostock and the Deacon both are so fond of Doctor Mayberry that it must be a joy to have him such a comfort to them," said Miss Wingate softly, as she carried one of Teether's pink hands to her lips.

"Yes, child, I know he is all that. Somehow, here in Providence, we women have all tried to put some of our own sister love for one another in our young folks. I hold that when the whole world have learned to cut sister and brother deep enough into they children's hearts, then His kingdom is a-going to come about one generation from them. Now there's a picture that goes on the page with my remarks! Bettie sure do look pretty with that white sunbonnet on her head, and count how many Turners, Pratts, Hoovers and Pikes she have got trailing peacefully behind her, all like a-bringing her sewing to set a spell. Come in, Bettie, here's a rocker a-holding out arms to you!" Little Hoover was as usual bobbing in Bettie's arms and he gurgled at the sight of Teether Pike as if in joy at this encounter with his side partner and when deposited upon the floor beside him made a brotherly grab at one of young Pike's pink feet in the most manifest interest.

"Well, if this just ain't filling at the price," said the widow as she settled herself in the rocked. Buck Peavey have just passed by looking like the last pea-time and the first of frost. I do declare it were right down funny to see Pattie toss her head at him, and them boys both giggled out loud. He ain't spoke to Pattie for a week 'cause she sang outen Sam Mosbey's hymn-book last Wednesday night at prayer meeting. He've got a long-meter doxology face for sure."

"And he's a-suffering, too," answered Mother Mayberry with the utmost sympathy in her placid face at the troubles of her favorite, Buck, the lover. "To some folks love is a kinder inflammatory rheumatism of the soul and a-deserving of pity."

"Well, folks," broke in the widow's cheerful voice that somehow reminded one of peaches and cream, "I come over today to get a little help and encouragement about planning the wedding. I knowed Miss Elinory would think it up stylish for me and Miss Mayberry would lend her head to help fitting notions to what can be did. Mr. Hoover's clover hay will be laid by next week and he says they ain't nothing more to keep us back. I've sewed up four bolts of light caliker, two of domestic, one of blue jeans, and three of gingham into a trousseau for us all to wear on the wedding trip, and Mr. Petway are a-going to take measures and bring out new shoes and tasty hats all 'round, next wagon trip to town. I think we will make a nice genteel show."

"Well, to come out with the truth, Mrs. Pratt continued, "it's just the wedding itself that have gave me all these squeems. Why, Mis' Mayberry, how on earth are we a-going to parade all the seventeen into the Meeting-house without getting the whole congregation into a regular giggle? I don't care, 'cause I know the neighbors wouldn't give us a mean laugh, but I can see Mr. Hoover have got the whole seventeen sticking in his craw at the thought, and I'm downright sorry for him."

"Yes, Bettie, men have got sensitive gullets when it comes to swollering a joke on theyselves," said Mother Mayberry, as she joined in the widow's merry laugh at the plight of the embarrassed widower. "Looks like when we all can trust Mr. Hoover to be so good and kind to you and your children, after he have done waded into the marrying of you, we oughter find some way to save his feelings from being mortified. Can't you hatch out an idea, Elinory?"

"Oh, yes, I know, I know just what to do—it came to me in a flash!" exclaimed the singer lady with pink-cheeked enthusiasm over the inspiration that had risen from the depths at the call of Mrs. Pratt, and brought her up to the surface of life with it for a moment anyway. "I saw a wedding once in rural England. All the children in the village in a double line along the path to the church, each with a basket of flowers from which they threw posies in front of the bride as she came by them! Let's get all the children together and mix them up and let them stand along the walk to the church door. It will just make a beautiful picture with no—no thought—of who belongs to anybody. Everybody from Pattie and Buck down to little Bettie and Martin Luther! Won't it be lovely? I can show them just how to march down the road with their baskets in their arms, and Mrs. Pratt, you can come from your house with the Deacon and Mr. Hoover can come out of the back of the store—with—with, who is going to be his groomsman?"

"Lawsy me, I hadn't thought of that," answered the widow. "I'll tell you, Mr. Pratt's brother is coming over from Bolivar to the wedding, and as he is a-going to be a kinder relation in law by two marriages with Mr. Hoover, I think it would be nice to ask him."

"Er—yes," assented the singer lady, controlling a desire to smile at this mix-up of the bride's present and past relations to life. "The little girls ought to have white dresses and the boys—well, what could the little boys wear?" Miss Wingate felt reasonably sure that white dresses for all the feminine youth of Providence would be forthcoming, but she hesitated at suggesting a costume for the small boys.

"Yes, all the little girls have got white dresses and ribbons and fixings, but dressing up a herd of boys is another thing," answered Mother Mayberry. "If just blue jeans britches could be made to do we might make out to get the top of them rigged out in a white shirt apiece; couldn't we, Bettie?"

"That we can," answered the bride heartily. "Give me a good day at the sewing-machine, with somebody to cut and somebody to baste, and I will get 'em all turned out by sundown. But they feet! Miss' Mayberry, could we get 'em into shoes, do you reckon? About how many bad stumped toes is they in Providence now?"

"Well," answered Mother Mayberry, reflectively, "I don't know about but two, but we can ask 'Liza Pike. Thank you for your plan honey-bird, and we're a-going to put is through so as to be a credit to you. Children are sorter going out of style these days and I'm proud to make a show of our'n. Women's leaving babies outen they calculations is kinder like cutting buds offen the tree of life, and I'm glad no sech fashion have struck Harpeth Hills yet."

(To be continued)

CADETS of EQUITY

This department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is printed in the paper becomes a CADET of EQUITY, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—35 cents—will be made a PIONEER of EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty (20) beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

SEPTEMBER! The first thing we know the matured riches of autumn will be here again. Has the farm work been successful, and the harvest and the ripening crops satisfactory? Will the prices to be paid for the surplus reward the toil that it took to produce it? Are the farmers looking after their financial interests as carefully as are those of other callings? Are they marketing their products so as to get the real value of them for themselves and their families, or are other children enjoying the benefits of the work done on the farms? We don't want Cadets to become restless and dissatisfied, but they are factors in this great work for Equity, and we wish them to assist in its accomplishment.

DEAR CADETS: I have enjoyed reading the Cadet letters in every issue of your paper, and father enjoys the paper immensely and is always on the lookout for it. My knowledge of farming is limited, for I lived in New York City until a few years ago. This section of the State is devoted to fruit raising only, chiefly grapes, strawberries, apples and pears. Marlboro is situated along the Hudson river, and the scenery is magnificent. I would like to hear from the Cadets by card from every state in the Union.—Kathryn L. Strope, Marlboro-on-the-Hudson, New York.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's son, 16 years old, and live on a farm of 360 acres. My father takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING and thinks it is a fine paper for the farmer. I think no farmer should be without it. I enjoy reading the Cadet letters very much. We raise broom corn, kaffir corn, and maize, kaffir corn being our principal crop. I will exchange cards, letters or photos with the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all I receive.—Arthur E. Pugh, Woodward, Okla.

DEAR CADETS: We have lived in California six years, and our home is a 40-acre prune farm. We have a good crop this year, and the prunes are getting ripe now. We will pick them in September. The men take long poles and knock the prunes off, then the women and children get on their knees and pick them up in buckets. When the buckets are full they are emptied in boxes. Then the wagon comes and the men load the boxes and take them to the shed, where the prunes are put in the dipper and dipped in lye water, from which they are rolled out on trays, which are set on the ground until the prunes are dry. Next they are taken to our packing house, whence they are taken to town and packed ready for shipment. That ends our work with the prunes. There are two canneries in town and two packing houses. About 400 are employed in the canneries now, and when they are in full operation there will be 500. The canneries can peaches and grapes; the packing houses pack plums, peaches, prunes, grapes and apricots. I am 12 years old and in the fifth grade at school.—Dena Norman, Visalia, Cal.

DEAR CADETS: I am 17 years old, and live in Missouri. I would like to hear from the Cadet boys and girls, either by letters or cards. Will try to answer all I receive.—Mary Armstrong, Otterville, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: Look out, here comes a girl from South Dakota. I am a subscriber for this paper, and think it fine for everybody, even children. I am 16 years old, and live on a farm of three quarters. Hoping to hear from some of the Cadets, the boys especially.—Ida C. Hanson, Tennis, S. D.

DEAR CADETS: I am a jolly Texas boy, 16 years old. We are busy in our crops now, and they look very promising. I haven't any crops of my own, but help papa, who is getting old and feeble. We are raising only corn and cotton this year, but wheat and oats are very fine. Oats overage from 60 to 80 bushels, and wheat from 20 to 40. I go to Sunday school every Sunday, and I think every boy should. We are sure to learn something from the Bible, a book everybody ought to read. We will have a singing school at our school house before long. We had a box and ice-cream supper to raise money to pay the teacher so that everybody could go free. A cake for the prettiest girl sold for $15.70. All you cousins write to me, and I promise to answer all.—Ben Salyer, R. 4, Sherman, Tex.

DEAR CADETS: I am 19 years old and live on a farm of 160 acres, 2 miles from the postoffice, and about 30 miles from the railroad. Crops are fine, but it is a little dry now. We have lots of vegetables, such as beans, cabbage, tomatoes, parsnips, beets and pepper. There is much hauling here, principally staves. We live 4 miles from the stave factory. I will answer all letters, cards or photos I receive.—Arabelle Thomas, Swain, Ark.

DEAR CADETS: I am a country girl, 16 years old, and live on a farm of 330 acres. We like UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I would like to hear from all the Cadets. Will answer all cards or letters I receive.—Lora Nelson, Renshaw, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I think UP-TO-DATE is the finest paper that ever was, but I always go for the Cadet page first. I live in the Buckeye state, and our main crops are corn, tobacco, wheat, oats and rye. I help my father do all the farming. I am 14 years old, and would like to exchange cards or letters with the boys and girls.—Edith Hall, West Milton, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS: I am a little Minnesota girl, and would like very much to become a Cadet. My father takes UP-TO-DATE, and I think it is one of the best papers going. We have a farm of 160 acres here, and we think there is no place like the farm. We are about 6 miles from the city of Minneapolis. We raise corn, oats and garden truck. We have only lived on the farm about a year and a half. We came from northern Minnesota, where a great iron mines are. But I would not give up my country home for one in the city. When I go to the city and see the poor children playing on a six by six lawn, it makes me happy to think of all the freedom I have in the country. I am 17 years old, and will graduate from high school next year. Then I want to be a teacher. We live a few miles from Lake Minnetonka, one of the most beautiful lakes of Minnesota. There are many summer homes along its shores. I would like to exchange cards and letters with the Cadets, and will try to answer all I receive.—Julia Carlson, Hopkins, Minn.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Hoosier and have lived in Indiana my entire life of 15 years, and have lived at the same home in the town of Waverly. I have never been out of the state; in fact, I have never seen our county seat. I would be very glad to hear from all the Cadets, that I may learn of their homes, climate, wood, orchards, etc. I am not a farmer, but I wish I could be. I have been a clerk in a grocery store for four summers. I will answer all letters and cards I receive.—Denzel Robertson, Waverly, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy, 16 years old, and live on a farm of 480 acres. I have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for some time, and like it just fine. My father is a stock feeder, mostly cattle and hogs. I will answer all letters and cards I receive.—Curtis M. Green, Mussell Fork, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, and like farm life fine. I am 23 years old, and can do all kinds of farm work. I think UP-TO-DATE a great paper, and like the Cadet page best of all. I live three miles from the great saw mill town of Bagalusa. I have lived in the country all my life, and I don't think I would like to live in town. I would like cards from every state in the union, and will answer all. Will some one send me the song "Beneath the Weeping Willow Tree?"—Hardenia Wallace, Lee's Creek, La.

Letters Crowded Out

Lane Beals, Couer d'Alene, Ida.	13
William H. Kruger, North Judson, Ind.	17
Pearl Davis, Dodge, Tex.	15
Emma Thomas, Swain, Ark.	16
Eleanore Ewing, Claysville, Pa.	15
Gladys Shreves, Flora, Ill.	15
Mabel Mathews, Cassopolis, Mich.	13
Mamie Norman, Visolia, Cal.	9
Hattie Freeman, Miller, Mo.	20

PRIZE WINNERS, AUGUST 1ST PUZZLE

First Prize—$3.00—Mrs. S. D. Page, Florida.

Second Prize—$2.00—Eugene Lethridge, Georgia.

Third Prize—$1.00—Lillie Arnett, Ohio.

Honorable Mention—Beautiful Package of Post Cards to Each—Mrs. Ella Hodell, Ohio; Mrs. W. L. McNal, Texas; F. M. Stuart, Ohio; Robert McCracken, Ohio; G. E. Clayton, Alabama; Maud Balsley, W. Virginia; Mrs. L. H. Slaughter, Mississippi; Alma M. Cross, Illinois; Mrs. J. M. Mills, Georgia; A. B. Colly, Ohio; Martha Rezac, Tennessee; Mabel Baker, Nebraska; R. L. Headings, Ohio; Emma Gary, Ohio; Esther Hall, Michigan; Mrs. S. W. Hedges, Illinois; Mamie Evans, Virginia; Grace Kallenberg, Iowa; Lila Gearhart, Missouri; Mrs. Ida R. Craft, New York; Nellie Moody, Missouri; H. A. Marker, Indiana; Bertha Bloom, Michigan; Waneta Thomas, Illinois.

The letters were all so good it was hard to make the selection of prize winners. Many, however, neglected to write a letter as was required, so, of course, their answers could not be considered.

We hope every contestant in the August 1st puzzle will try the Jingle in this issue.

Remember, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

See new puzzle on page 7.

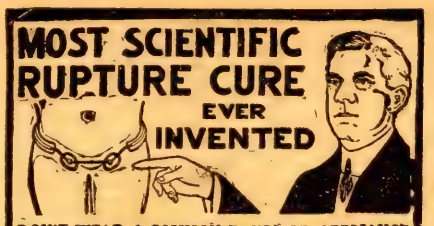
PUZZLE EDITOR, UP-TO-DATE FARMING

No Adulteration

Teacher, to Geography Class.—What is a strait?

Dick, Whose Father is a Saloon Keeper.—It is the plain stuff 'thout nothin' in it.

MOST SCIENTIFIC RUPTURE CURE EVER INVENTED



DON'T WEAR A COMMON TRUSS OR APPLIANCE

Dr. Appley's wonderful invention for the cure of all forms of rupture. The only Truss in the world to receive the universal endorsement of the medical profession. Movable and adjustable parts, can be placed in or at any position to hold the rupture with ease and comfort. You can decrease or increase the holding pressure yourself. No understraps, springs or other annoying features. Worn with the same ease as an old pair of shoes. Sold under an iron clad guarantee Reasonable price. Sent on trial. Booklet Free.

APPLEY TRUSS CO., 76 Pearl St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

To Women Who Dread Motherhood

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy, Children Absolutely Without Fear of Pain—SENT FREE.



No woman need any longer dread the pains of childbirth Dr. J. H. Dye devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proven that the pain at childbirth need no longer be feared by woman and we will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye Medical Institute, 124 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and we will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without fear of pain, also how to become a mother. Do not delay but write TO-DAY.

15 Days' FREE Trial



PREPAID

"505" Special for Self Shavers.

Send no money, we will send razor by mail postage paid on 15 days trial, and if you find it entirely satisfactory and the best razor you ever used send us $1.50 our introductory price on our celebrated "505" Special $3.00 Razor. If not satisfied return by mail and you are under no obligations to us. Remember, the value is in the blade—no fancy trimmings, built to meet all requirements of a perfect razor, **not found in safeties for self shavers.** Made from hand forged razor steel, oil tempered, hollow ground, round or square point, finely balanced black handle, with absolute guarantee—sold on its merit.

SAFETY Device FREE



Here is a new patented safety device, adjustable to fit any razor, making the most perfect safety razor ever devised. The illustration shows you how it works. We will positively send one of these "safetys" free to every one accepting our offer. Send no money, just your name and address and we will send the razor free on 15 days' trial. If it is not every thing we claim for it send it back and it will not cost you a cent. We take all the risk. Give name permanent address and occupation—thats all, and address,

MASON SUPPLY HOUSE, 144 W. Ohio St., CHICAGO, ILL.

ALFALFA

The richest grass grown. Makes good feed for all stock; horses, cows, sheep, hogs and chickens. This seed should produce $60 worth of hay per acre. Our seed is all clean and free of weed seeds. Sow in August for next year's hay crop. Write for prices.

O. K. SEED STORE
Indianapolis Indiana

My Wife and I Want to Tell You How She Stopped Me From Drinking

For over twenty years I was a very hard drinker. I loved liquor. I cared for nothing else. Every cent I could get hold of I spent for beer and whiskey. My work was neglected. Our home was in sore straights. My case was about as hopeless as a man's could be. My wife was constantly begging and pleading with me, but I loved liquor too well. I couldn't stop.

Many women would have despaired and given up all hope, but my wife didn't. She kept trying. Finally, about ten years ago, she gave me a simple remedy, hoping against hope that it would have some effect upon my drinking. Much to her surprise, *it stopped my drinking entirely!* It took away every desire I ever had for alcoholic liquor. I have not touched a drop since.



Can you imagine her delight—her great happiness? Really, it seemed to make a new woman of her. And what a change it made in me! Our friends and neighbors hardly knew me as the same man. To most of them it seemed a miracle. But it wasn't. It was simply the little home remedy that my wife gave me. We know it was for she later gave it to her brother and several of our neighbors who were heavy drinkers and it stopped every one of them from drinking. This proved that it was not mere luck in my case.

And now, we want others to try it. We want every man and woman who suffers because of a dear one's intemperance to know what this remedy is that my wife gave me. We want you to know our story for we believe you will be helped by it. And we will be more than glad to tell it if you will send us your name and address.

Wife is the letter writer of our family and she will gladly answer every letter that is written to her. She will tell in her own way, much better than I can, what she used, how she happened to try it and how it worked. She will give this information with a glad heart so do not hesitate to write. She wants you to feel that she is your friend and that it is a pleasure to do this service.

In the ten years that have elapsed since I was cured many folks have written and asked her how it was done and she gladly answered all letters. And to show that her service has been appreciated we would like to have you read extracts from a few of the letters which she afterward received from some of these people.

Dear Madam: I feel very grateful to you for letting me know how I could cure my husband of drunkenness. He was cured completely. *Mrs. P. W. Cowell, Athens, Penna.* Dear Friend: I was benefitted by your letter for my husband was a hard drinker and now he does not drink. *Mrs. W. D. Blue, Perry, Fla.* My Dear Friend: It cured him of drunkenness. He is in better health than ever before and is a different man altogether. It has saved us many dollars and we now live in peace and happiness. *Mrs. Ann Mitchell, Valliant, Okla.* Dear Madam: Your advice was taken at once and my son was cured in a short time. *Mrs. Martha Day, Roanoke, Va.*

Such letters as these certainly do make my wife happy for she feels that her efforts have not been in vain and she says that she wants you to address your letter to her personally so that she can answer it herself. She also wants me to say that the remedy can be given secretly if desired and that it is very easy to use.

My wife's answer will come in a sealed envelope so there will be no publicity in your affairs. There is one other thing. We have nothing to sell, so please do not send money. Simply write with all confidence to Mrs. Margaret Anderson, 195 Park Ave., Hillburn, N. Y., taking care to write your name and full address plainly. We would suggest that you tell others who need this information, about my wife's offer, for we often wish that the whole world knew it.

SAY: "UP-TO-DATE DID IT" WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

REPEATING PISTOL



Shoots 50 Shots with One Loading

Ammunition is Harmless Paper Caps

Boys, It's FREE

This is the most popular boy's pistol ever invented. Shoots 50 times with one loading. Works like a regular pistol. Shoots as fast as you can pull the trigger. Shoots a roll of paper caps. Can be reloaded in a few seconds.

Boy Scouts, Boys' Clubs and all boys who want lots of fun should have a Repeating Pistol. Fun for holidays and every day in the year. Nothing more exciting for the boys.

SAFE FOR THE SMALL BOY

The ammunition is locked in an iron magazine. The smallest boy can operate and fire this pistol with ease and perfect safety.

FREE TO BOYS

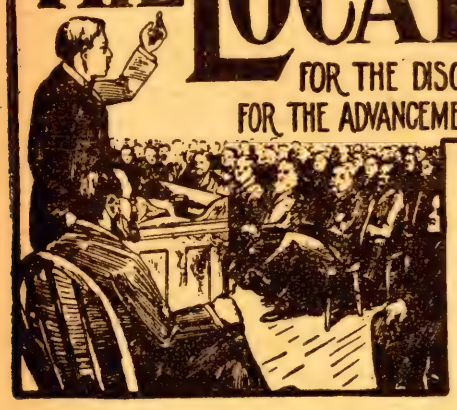
Write quick, boys, if you want one of these pistols free and we will send rolls of ammunition for 2,500 shots with each one. Our plan is simple and you can get one of these dandy pistols for your very own, "sure as shootin'!"

Send your name in today.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING Dept. A, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



THE FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is a farmers' organization, incorporated, headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. Its first and greatest object is *"To obtain Profitable Prices for all the Products of the Farm, Orchard and Garden.*

National Officers and Directors

Pres., J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis; V.-Pres, W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas.; Treas., National City Bank, Indianapolis; Sec., M. K. Sleight, Indianapolis; National Organizer, James E. Baxter, Fort Plains, N. Y., or Indianapolis. Directors, C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kas.; S. W. Wilber, Worcester, N. Y.; Tom Bolt, Muskegon, Mich.; Robert Stevenson, Lebanon, Ind.; Guy Robertson, Gresham, Ore.; Jacob Bretz, Bretzville, Ind., S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn., and the President and Vice-President.

The Membership

consists of farmers and is limited to farmers and co-workers with farmers. The wives of members and their minor sons and daughters may become *special members.* The terms of membership are fully set forth in the Constitution and By-Laws.

A local union is wanted at every town, city and shipping point where not already established. Send for instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., to facilitate sending we append a coupon here. If no local union at your town send the coupon.

. . . . . .

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen: Please send instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., for organizing a local union at

. . . . . .

My
Name . . . . . .
My
Address . . . . . .

. . . . . .

Are you a member of the F. S. E. now?....

The Conference

Of Representatives of Producers' and Marketers' Associations to Complete a National Marketing System for Farm Crops will meet

October 3rd, 1912, at Indianapolis,

and continue until all the business is completed

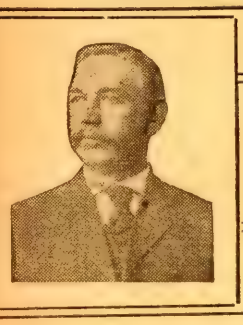
The object of the conference is to bring about a federation of present local and district producing and marketing associations; to agree on a national supply and demand reporting plan, and to adopt a system for marketing the crops of the farms that will make their distribution as definite and their prices as stable as they are for commodities produced and marketed by other people.

Local, County and State Unions of the Farmers Society of Equity, and all other local, district or national producers' organizations that want a better system of marketing, are invited and urged to send representatives. Two or more local associations may join together in sending a representative if they wish to. Large individual producers are also invited.

The National Conservation Congress will also meet in Indianapolis, October 1st to 4th. This will give two of the greatest attractions of the year.

For further particulars, railroad rates, etc., address

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, 227 W. Washington St.
Indianapolis, Ind.



A Personal Message from the President

From a circular issued by the Society of Equity in 1905, I quote:

A satisfactory marketing system for farm crops must comprise a central clearing house where all the crops will be reported for sale and where all of the demand will be compelled to seek them. To do this farmers must organize in local unions and these must organize county unions. In operation the individual members, instead of each selling his crops independently, will report them to his local union secretary. Then the secretary will report the totals of the community to the county union and that will report to the Central Clearing House. In this way a complete report of all farm crops for the whole country can be at the central national clearing house each morning for recording and for the demand to meet it.

To get the reports of supply the Society will have a representative on each large market. As the supply is now represented only at the Central Clearing House, and there are no individual marketers, or not enough of them to supply the demand; and no independent local marketing associations, or not enough of them to supply the demand, then it is clear that the people who want the necessaries of life will place their orders with the Societies' pepresentatives. There can be no question about this. And the representatives won't need to solicit orders, or do any peddling. Control the supply and the demand will go where it is. These representatives will report the demands of each market to the Central Clearing House each day. Then there will appear on one side of the records, all the supply and where it is, and on the other side, all the demand and where it is. Under such conditions it will be an easy matter to direct the supply to the demand by the shortest route and at the least expense. The whole process of reporting the supply and demand and sending orders and directions to producing points can be covered in twenty-four hours.

By this system gluts of markets will not be known, but much larger quantities of many commodities will be called for and consumed than under the hit or miss plan that constantly gluts some markets while there are dearths on others.

—o—

This is the plan of the Farmers Society of Equity and this paper has been teaching it consistently for years. But our particular purpose in making the above quotation is because of the remarkable endorsement of this plan of marketing by the senate of the United States as shown by this dis-

Washington, Aug. 21, 1912.—A "division of markets" in the agricultural department to act as a clearing house for farmers and consumers in distributing farm products and reducing the chances of shortages or oversupply, was authorized in Senator Hoke Smith's bill passed by the Senate today

Information as to supplies of farm produce and the condition of the market in different cities would be distributed daily to farmers, farmers' organizations and societies of consumers. The bureau would also be authorized to investigate and report on co-operative systems used in the United States or foreign countries, whereby farm products are more economically placed in the hands of consumers.

—o—

This, understand, is a provision in a bill passed by the Senate of the United States on August 21st, according to the dispatch. It is worth while to be a pioneer in a good movement, although years must be given to defense of policies and silencing criticisms, to finally gain such a remarkable endorsement.

—o—

But in the endorsement is the chief value. We doubt very much if the Department of Agriculture will ever undertake to establish a system of reporting and directing crops to the markets that will materially benefit producers and consumers. It is more likely, should the bill become a law, and should anything be done about giving information as to the supply of farm produce and the conditions of the market in different cities, that it will be more in the interests of middlemen than for farmers and consumers.

—o—

It is evident to Congress that the nation is aroused about the inequity in the matters of transferring the products of the farms to the kitchens of the consumers as it rarely has been on any matter heretofore. The members of Congress think that they see a demand for them to do something. But what can Congress do that the producers themselves can not do?

—o—

To carry out any scheme of marketing farm crops to a satisfactory issue the producers must stand as a unit. What would be the use of the Department of agriculture communicating "information as to the supplies of farm produce and the condition of the market in different cities "to farmers and farmers' organizations and then leave them to compete with each other in supplying the needy markets? The Department of Agriculture would report two classes of markets—those supplied and those needing supplies. The natufal thing then, would be for all the produce to be thrown on the needy markets causing gluts and the next turn of the wheel would find the other markets needy.

—o—

And nothing was said about prices and who will make them. But that is to be left to supply and demand, with supplies blindly thrown on the market to alternately kill the demand through its very weight and again to hide away where it can't be found although the demand is urgent and insistent.

—o—

A satisfactory marketing system needs much more than we can see in this bill. But why should farmers be singled out for such unusual favors? Is it because the Senate believes they do not represent enough intelligence and executive ability to do their own business? If agriculture is to be equipped with a marketing machine under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture, why not do the same for manufacturers and mine operators? Why not report the number of machines made, and yards of cloth spun, and tons of coal mined, and how many machines, and yards of cloth, and tons of coal are needed in the different communities?

—o—

What does the "independent" farmer think about it? Is he going to continue to sleep his lethargic sleep, and refuse to do his little, individual part toward completing his own marketing machine and will he permit the government to build one for him that will bring him more completely under the domination of the exploiting classes?

—o—

Recall how the interests "fixed" the alcohol bill some years ago so that farmers are permanently deprived of the ability to manufacture from their own waste products an article that would mean cheap light, fuel and power, and which strengthened the oil, gasoline and distillery monopolies and enabled them to put their own prices up, which increased prices you are now paying.

—o—

We warn you to not look to the government for your marketing system, but get busy this year and complete your own. Build it, own it, and run it, Do this and it will serve you primarily; but secondarily it will be of vastly more benefit to the necessary middlemen and the consumers than any government-built machine that can be designed.

—o—

So we say again that the chief value of the provision of a "division of markets" in the bill is the fact that it is a remarkable endorsement of what we have for years urged farmers to do.

—o—

After this will you delay longer? Or will some person now send the coupon on this page for instructions how to organize a local union at every city, town or other market place or shipping point where there is none? And will each local union send a committee of three or more to organize at nearby places until the county is organized? And then the same committees or others organize bordering counties until the whole state is organized and the nation is organized.

—o—

Each member, each local union, can help build the machine of marketing and each non-member, reader of this paper can help. Need you wait longer "to see" after the Senate of the United States says the country needs such a system? Would you even be satisfied if the government built the system and run it? Wouldn't you rather build it yourself and control it and operate it as all other producers do theirs?

—o—

It requires only a local business organization at each marketing town or city, a county business organization in each county, an office in each large city and a national business head—a clearing house. These are all the parts of the farmers' practical marketing system.

—o—

If railroads need a station every few miles all over the country to properly conduct its business, and if manufacturers need agencies in all the cities and towns to distribute their products why should farmers not have a center of marketing in every farming community and their own system for reporting the crops and directing them to the markets?

—o—

They should have such a system of their own, because their industry is the greatest and most important, measured by any standard, of any on earth.

—o—

So we appeal to all who have not already moved, to do something at once Farmers must do their own business, or have it recorded of them that they lack enterprise, intelligence and exeutive ability to attend to their own business after they have done all the hard work.

—o—

All people are entrusted with their own business affairs but the Indians, insane and idiots. But for a fact farmers have not been doing their business much more than if they belonged to these classes.

—o—

Send the coupon or help the person who is organizing at your place.

The Traveler

Under this head appears accounts of what our "Traveler" sees, hears and otherwise discovers. He cannot, unfortunately, visit every section and locality, and those whom he cannot see he most earnestly desires to hear from occasionally. This applies to every reader of this paper who is interested in the plans of the Farmers Society of Equity. Write to "The Traveler." Write today, and address your correspondence to

"THE TRAVELER'S DESK"
CARE THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WELL, brethren, things look pretty good to me for some big work from now on. Everywhere I go I find the spirit of co-operation making converts to Equity. And every locality that sets about its business to build itself into this great system of marketing makes wonderful progress.

Co-operative buying and selling is the first step to be taken, and there are some local and county unions that are just walking right along this line at a rapid pace. The one great encouragement is that every other locality can and soon will be doing the same thing.

Our organizers are also busy and we are adding good men to the force daily.

* * *

Right near headquarters we are bringing them in in bunches. The Advance (Indiana) local comes across with six new members, and Assistant-Secretary Riner reports more in waiting. He also tells us they are seriously considering building a new co-operative elevator.

* * *

A new local was recently formed at Whitestown, Indiana, with twenty-three charter members. Brother Cleaver, who brought in the report, in person, did the work. He was a member of the neighboring local at Lebanon, and seeing the need of another at Whitestown, just grabbed hold with both hands and pulled it in with twenty-three members on the string. He got a wide-awake bunch, too, for they are already talking of putting up an Equity grain elevator.

* * *

The way to do things is to first find out what you want to do. Then do it. That is the way the members of the Limestone local, in Pennsylvania, are setting about their work. They want a co-operative store. Realizing that the larger the membership, the larger the business, and the greater the benefits, they induced the neighboring local at Bethlehem to join them in the enterprise. Then they wrote to headquarters to get all the instruction and advice possible. Co-operative stores can be made very successful, under proper management. It has been done many times. If any of our locals really want one, and will go about it right, they can have it, and make it a success.

* * *

Brother G. W. Mathas, of Fordyce, Ark., sends us word that he is making ready for business. He holds an organizer's commission and declares that, though he has been a Granger and a Wheeler, and an Alliancer, and a Farmers Union man, he knows the Equity system is ahead of them all, and is bound to win.

* * *

Here is something for you who are discouraged and down-in-the-mouth. In knocking about the country I sometimes come across a place where there was once a good strong local organization that believed in the Equity System of controlled marketing, but have not been holding meetings of late. Some people call such locals "dead," and say it would have been better for the cause if they had never been organized. Now, that's a long ways from the truth. Those locals are not dead, nor even sleeping. Those old members know the Equity System is just the thing, and the only thing in the way of organization that can do them any good. And here is the light of hope: Just as soon as we can carry to them the good news that the great majority of farmers are as ready as they are to put the system in effect, they will be right back on the job, doing their part, and proving themselves a long way this side of the cemetery.

* * *

Pool Your Cotton Seed

Members of the Farmers Society of Equity and local unions are strongly urged to pool all of their cotton seed with the local union, and report the quantity frequently to State Secretary J. A. Harman, Shawnee, Okla. To facilitate pools, the secretary will send proper blanks on request. Secretary Harman authorizes us to say that he will find a market for all cotton seed so pooled. "In fact," he says, "we are assured of a market already. What we need is the goods to deliver."

* * *

Ever think about our great postal system, used by nearly every man, woman and child in the country, and benefiting everybody? There's a postmaster at each postoffice, and the whole system is managed and directed from the great headquarters in Washington, in charge of the Postmaster General. Now compare the postal system witt he Society we are building. All that is necessary is a practical plan for handling the business, and then a local agent in each community, and one in charge of affairs in each great market and distributing point. We need nothing more than this. The plan we have ready, as soon as we can find the men for local agents. With them, the national officers at headquarters can direct the marketing on the right lines, and give the farmers the benefit of the best markets in the world. It will all be so simply and easily done, when we find the right men, and when enough farmers join with us so the crop-reporting may be made complete.

* * *

Out in Montana we have been exceedingly fortunate. We have a number of local unions out there in charge of men who are wide-awake and fully alive to the situation. Just read what Brother A. B. Stryker, of the Ravalli County F. S. E. has to say:

I have been asking other local unions and associations to join in an effort to organize the entire northwest to control our produce. Our interests are similar, and our markets mostly the same.

We hold our members together by keeping them doing something. Our members are getting proficient in co-operative buying and now we want to try co-operative marketing.

We have been giving each of our members an application blank, and telling them to bring in a new member. It seems to be working very well so far, as we get many members in this manner.

Our county union is doing very well, and will improve. We held a meeting last Tuesday (August 6) and the feeling was strong for the Society. I have more hopes now than ever before. We will work from this point to organize the unorganized portion of this state and adjoining states as well.

* * *

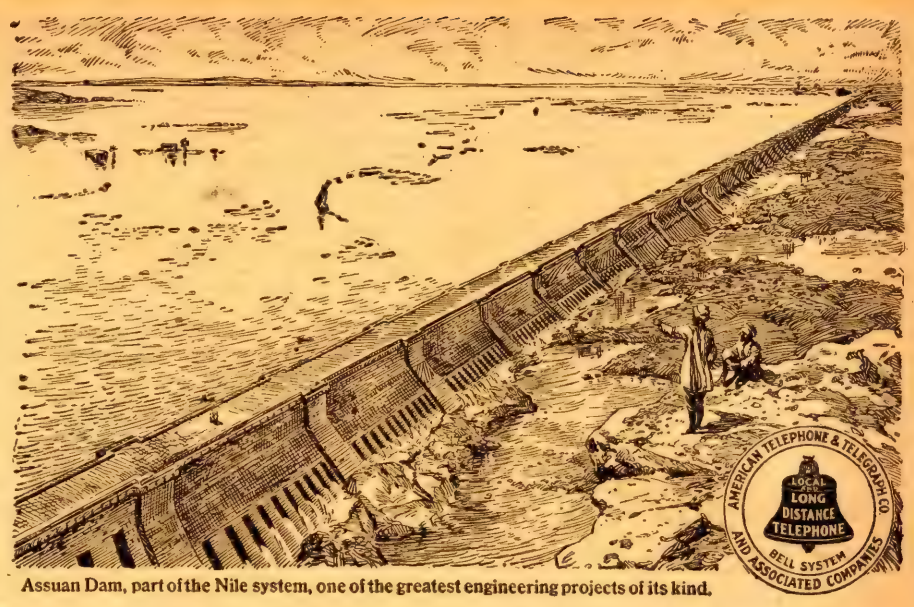
The Rexburg, Idaho, local recently placed an order for 20,000 grain sacks. By combining orders and purchasing co-operatively, they were able to get a reduction in price from thirteen and one-half cents to nine cents per sack, making a clear saving of $900 for the local, some members alone saving as high as $200 by the transaction. And yet there's a lot of you fellows who are hesitating and doubtful, and wonder if organization pays.

* * *

Brother J. W. Langton, of Three Rivers, Mich., has sent to headquarters for a supply of ammunition. He tells us his locality is good hunting grounds and he expects to bag a big bunch of converts, and build up a business local that will set a high standard as a model for the rest of us. We know Langton of old, and believe he will do all he says, and more.

* * *

Mr. Percy Finch, president of the Cedar Grove Ranch, Batesville, Ark., is another volunteer just enlisted as an organizer, and is going to rally the boys of Batesville around the Equity flag. Comrades, we own the supply train for the whole great business army of this country, and we must get together to guard it, and hold our own. Who'll be next to volunteer?



Assuan Dam, part of the Nile system, one of the greatest engineering projects of its kind.

The Nile System—The Bell System

For thousands of years Egypt wrestled with the problem of making the Nile a dependable source of material prosperity.

But only in the last decade was the Nile's flood stored up and a reservoir established from which all the people of the Nile region may draw the life-giving water all the time.

Primitive makeshifts have been superseded by intelligent engineering methods. Success has been the result of a comprehensive plan and a definite policy, dealing with the problem as a whole and adapting the Nile to the needs of all the people.

To provide efficient telephone service in this country, the same fundamental principle has to be recognized. The entire country must be considered within the scope of one system, intelligently guided by one policy.

It is the aim of the Bell System to afford universal service in the interest of all the people and amply sufficient for their business and social needs.

Because they are connected and working together, each of the 7,000,000 telephones in the Bell System is an integral part of the service which provides the most efficient means of instantaneous communication.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

ORGANIZERS NEEDED

F. S. of E. Wants Men for Organization Work Everywhere

THE Farmers Society of Equity wants to put a local union in every locality, and wants men to help. This great organization must perfect its crop-reporting, marketing, and distributing system quickly, and will pay well for every local union organized.

The farmers must have a national co-operative, business-like system of marketing their crops before they can hope to get their just profits. The Equity System has been proven successful, and is conceded to be the best plan ever offered to the farmers for co-operation for profit. The establishment of the Equity System will abolish glutted markets and speculation, with the resultant ruinously low prices, and will enable every farmer to sell every crop grown for equitable and profitable prices. Through the co-operative plan offered by this society the farmers will own and control the most perfect system of distribution and marketing ever devised, cutting out all needless expense of handling through middlemen and always securing to the farmer profitable prices.

Local, county and state unions must be rapidly established in every large producing section. Men are wanted to take up the work in every unorganized territory. If interested, write headquarters for full information. If you live in any of the following states, write the local man:

OKLAHOMA—J. A. Harman, Shawnee.

NEW YORK—E. E. Baxter, Fort Plains.

MASSACHUSETTS—S. A. Hickox, South Williamstown.

OREGON—A. R. Lyman, Gresham.

MONTANA—A. B. Stryker, Corvalis.

IDAHO—H. G. Morris, Oakley.

ALABAMA—W. S. Shure, Summerdale.

NOTICE TO OKLAHOMA MEMBERS

Brother J. A. Harman, of Shawnee, Okla, who is the able state secretary, has succeeded in making arrangements with a wholesale coal company which will enable members to save from $2 to $3 a ton on coal purchases.

Every local should avail themselves of this opportunity. Secretary Harman says orders should be made up and sent to him at once, and coal will be shipped when wanted. Cash is not required with order, but payment may be made when shipment arrives. It is necessary, however, to have all orders not paid for at time of ordering O. K.'d by the local bank, as guarantee of future payments. Now, get busy and save enough at one stroke to pay your dues to the F. S. E. all the balance of your days. Any community in Oklahoma can embrace this by organizing now.

SALESMEN WANTED

Do you want a good position where you can earn from $1,000 to $5,000 a year and expenses?

There are hundreds of such positions now open. No former experience as a Salesman required to get one of them. If you want to enter the **world's best paying profession** our Free Employment Bureau will assist you to secure a position where you can earn good wages while you are learning Practical Salesmanship. Write today for full particulars; list of good openings and testimonial letters from hundreds of our students for whom we have recently secured good positions paying from $100.00 to $500.00 a month and expenses. **Address nearest office, Dept.** 186

National Salesmen's Training Association

Chicago New York Kansas City Seattle New Orleans Toronto



AGENTS!

Become partners in our business through our profit-sharing plan. Sell "BRANDT'S AUTOMATIC STROPPER." It hones and sharpens your razor better than an expert barber. Works automatically for old style razors and safety blades. Anyone can use it. Guaranteed for life. Our profit-sharing plan and our premiums make this the greatest agency proposition. Write quick for prices and territory.

D. E. BRANDT MFG. CO., 42 Hudson St., New York

$30 a WEEK To Steady Workers

Selling our famous combinations of soap and toilet articles that go like hot cakes. 150 per cent. profit to agent. One man sold 1,600 in a town of 8,000. H. R. Anderson made $1,671 in one month. No man working 8 hours a day makes less than $30.00 a week. No experience necessary. Secure territory at once. Send us your name and address today, for complete information FREE.

E. M. DAVIS SOAP CO., 688 Davis Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



Make $20 a Day

with our wonderful **Champion Picture Machine.** Takes, develops, finishes photo in half minute; 300 an hour. No dark room. *Experience unnecessary.* Photo Post Cards and Buttons all the rage! You coin money anywhere. Small investment; big profits. Be your own boss. Write for Free Book, Testimonials, etc.

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We want to send to every little girl a **Talking and Sleeping Doll** She is the prettiest, daintiest and sweetest dolly you ever saw. She closes her pretty eyes and goes to sleep. She will say "Papa" and "Mama" as plain as a real little girl, whenever you want her to. Stylishly dressed with lace trimmed hat and gown, shoes and stockings; a foot and a half tall.

Send No Money Just your name and address and say you want a "Mama" and "Papa" Talking Doll and I will tell you how to get her.

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1,000 THOROUGHBRED FOWLS

Are offered to our agents who are willing to spend a few hours time for us. Write for our most liberal proposition. **Poultry Post, Dept. 5 Goshen, Indiana**

Sweet Clover Seed For Fall sowing, new crop now ready. Best legume fertilizer good pasture and hay. Price and circular FREE, also Ky. blue grass seed. John A. Sheehan, Falmouth, Ky. R4

POULTRY SECRETS

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How to Keep Eggs cold storage, no fresh for months. No water glass, no lime. A new plan, recommended by the Italian government.

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All these *four* secrets, guaranteed, mailed for 25c, coin or stamps. **25c**

ALDEN & CO., CAMBY, IND.

Department of the South

(Continued from Page Nine)

but when raised for distant markets and can be placed on the market early in the spring it is one of the most profitable truck crops grown. In packing this product great care must be used in sweating them properly and packing them when they are cool and dry. If moist they tend to rot and mold easily.

Express shipments are not always profitable. Before expressing note the express rate to the markets you intend to ship and from that you can figure whether express shipments will be profitable. If it is a nearby market you can very often ship by local freight thereby taking advantage of the lower rate. Obtain information from these different markets, before planting, the average prices that this commodity brings at the time of the year your crop will be ready for market. From this information you can figure whether it would pay you to individually plant a small acreage of this crop or whether it would be advisable to interest your neibhbors in planting in order to enable you to ship with them carlots and effect a great saving in transportation charges. Crops that can not profitably be expressed oftimes yield a profit when shipped in carlots to distant markets.

Beans are packed in three-peck, bushel and one-third bushel boxes or hampers. Southern markets prefer the green podded bean while the white wax bean finds ready sale in the north.

Tomatoes

Early tomatoes when they are properly handled, is often a well-paying crop. Pack nothing but medium sized, uniform, bright, smooth and not too ripe fruit. Tomatoes are very susceptible to injury and great care must be taken in the handling and packing. Florida has already established a reputation for this product which is largely due to the careful methods of packing and sorting. They use the six basket carrier crate, which will hold about three pecks. The four basket carrier can also be used. Some growers who have obtained a reputation as to the excellence of their product, wrap their finest fruit in bright colored paper, claiming that the extra attractiveness of their package adds to the gross receipts of its sale and pays for the extra labor it entails. Rigid care must be used in excluding unripe and unsound fruit.



This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered dependable. If a direct reply is wanted enclose two stamps.

QUESTION: *Please let me know about the market for dried fruit. Would like to see the market quoted in our official paper. Oftentimes the market is glutted for green fruit, when we can dry it and save it, providing we can find the market.—John O. Dunlap, Placerville, Cal.*

ANSWER: Most of the representatives in the Farmers Society of Equity Directory, who are indicated as handling fruit and vegetables, also handle dried fruit. Write to them. The house of Herndon-Carter Co., Louisville, Ky., makes a specialty of dried fruit. We quote from a circular just received from them, the following:

"It will pay you well to urge everybody in your territory to bring or send to you all the dried apples and dried peaches they can possibly get hold of. Get the editor of your county newspaper to urge the people to save all of the fruit they can this year and to dry it. It will be just that much money picked up for each county and the green apples that are going to waste under the trees can be saved and dried and much money can be made out of them. Dried apples and dried peaches will bring good money this year. They are going to be in good demand. There will be no danger of your getting too many. We will take all you can ship to us and pay you a good price. It is of supreme importance that all fruit be thoroughly dried. Wet fruit is apt to get sour and then has to be sold under market quotations and at a discount. The *brightest* and *largest* cut fruit always brings top-notch prices.

Q. *I am not farming much but I am doing some truck gardening for my living. I do not raise very much. Therefore, cannot ship it to the large markets, but must sell it at home or leave it spoil. What can be done in a case like this. We have cantaloupes a-plenty here. The price started around $1, but it is now forty cents. —Gust E. Russell, Turlock, Cal.*

A. The only way that you can better your condition is to get a local union at your place, when you and other growers of small quantities can mass your products and ship them to advantage to other markets.

Q. *We are constantly receiving inquiries where to buy fruit packages. In addition to the firms printed in former issues of the paper we refer inquiries to the Maryland Veneer and Basket Co., Baltomore, Md., Fred Dietz & Co., and Hallweg & Co., at Indianapolis, Ind., and Pierce, Williams Co., Jonesboro, Ark. Our readers should clip these names out and keep them in a scrapbook for future reference.*

The Best Paper

UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

Yours is the best paper I ever saw and I take some twenty, but yours fills the bill and I want to get it started in this part. So I am sending it to farmers, as I know after they read it one year I will have no trouble to get them to subscribe. —ERNEST W. WALLEN, Prop. Walnut Valley Stock Farm, Monnett, Mo.

$3.50 Recipe Free for Weak Kidneys

Relieves Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling Etc.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a *quick recovery*, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you $3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K1867, Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.



WATCH, RING AND CHAIN FREE

Our American made, stem wind watch beautifully designed case, factory-tested, guaranteed for 5 years, and this latest style double heart signet ring are given to boys and girls for selling 20 packets of high grade art post cards at 10c a packet. Order 20 packets to-day. When sold send us $2.00 and we will positively send you at once the watch, ring and chain.

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NO CROPS SO FINE as ours in St. Louis County, Minnesota. Lands direct to homeseekers, cheap. Write Land Commissioner, D. & I. R. R. R., 130 Wolvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

OREGON AND SOUTHERN WASHINGton—Write before investing or coming west, so you can learn the facts about the Oregon country, its attractive climate and its agricultural and other opportunities. Official information gathered and vouched for by over 150 commercial organizations and by Oregon State Immigration Commissioner will be sent free on request; all inquiries answered in painstaking detail. For full information write to Room 675, Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Ore.

Farms Wanted

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

TO BUY, SELL or exchange property, any kind, anywhere. Address Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

For Sale—Tobacco

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. R. No. 5.

Ginseng

GINSENG, GOLDEN SEAL—Write for prices of roots. W. N. Long, Florence, Ky.

GINSENG; bargain offerings in plants and seeds. John B. Hooker, Flycreek, N. Y.

Help Wanted—Male

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, care of Up-to-Date Farming.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-839. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED—Young men and women; write without delay to Employment Dept., Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L511 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED for government jobs. $80.00 month. Write for list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. E-27, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Men and women to earn $6 to $15 per day. Send stamp for particulars. M. S. I. A., Indianapolis, Ind.

Patent Attorneys

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

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Poultry and Supplies

100 INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, English standard for sale, write your wants. G. W. Gibbens, Hadley, Ill.

SECRETS OF SUCCESSFUL POULTRY RAISING

Are all made plain and easy in following either the BRIGGS SYSTEM or the SMITH SYSTEM and having POULTRY SUCCESS, America's leading and most pratical poultry magazine as a monthly guide.

NOTHING DIFFICULT OR COMPLICATED

about the Briggs or Smith System. The equipment is all simple and easy to make. Sick fowls are rarely seen, more eggs are hatched, more chicks raised to maturity, the egg basket is filled oftener and the FEED BILL IS CUT AWAY DOWN. The priceless secrets of many year's experimenting may now be yours.

A FEAST OF FACTS AND SENSATIONAL SECRETS ALL FOR $1.50

We will send (1) a copy of the 100 page Briggs System book (new and latest revised edition) containing PROFITS IN POULTRY KEEPING SOLVED and (2) the invaluable SECRETS IN POULTRY CULTURE, giving to the world the secrets of Mr. Briggs; easily America's Thomas A. Edison of the poultry world; also (3) the new book and latest revised edition of the SMITH METHOD OF POULTRY KEEPING, and (4) include a year's subscription to Poultry Success, one of the oldest, largest and best poultry magazines published--monthly from 86 to 236 pages, full of interesting and valuable poultry news, facts and illustrations (subscription price, 50 cents per year) SAMPLE COPY FREE. Stamps accepted. We will send either the Briggs System book or the Smith System book, and include a year's subscription for only $1.00. Books and magazine can be sent to different addresses if desired.

POULTRY SUCCESS Springfield, Ohio

Did You Ever Sow a Peck of Wheat

$5.00 buys seed for four acres. If you take from your granary you will use $7.00 to $8.00 worth

to the acre and have all that could grow on the ground and a yield of 40 to 50 bu. per acre? If you have not you should sow the

New Marvelous Wheat

The NEW wheat is really marvelous. Nothing like itwas ever in the country. It marks the beginning of a new era in wheat culture, because it will not only save five-sixths of the seed to sow the winter wheat crop, but when the new Marvelous wheat is generally sown it will raise the average wheat yield several bushels per acre. The Marvelous is a Winter Wheat.



Fifteen plants of Marvelous wheat. No plant has as low as 1,000 grains (over 1,000 grains from one grain).

You're Skeptical Well, we don't blame you. But that is because you have never seen it grow. You never saw such wheat grow in your life. But you should vow that, if you live till another harvest, you will see this marvel with your own eyes. But it's not unreasonable after all. A pound of average wheat has 10,000 grains. Ninety pounds then have 900,000 grains. If each of these grains make several stalks it would fill an acre with more stalks than can grow. But the Marvelous wheat sends up ten, twenty, thirty or fifty, or more stalks from a grain as easily as ordinary wheat sends up three to five. Thus fifteen pounds (one peck) of Marvelous wheat will make more stalks than one and one-half bushels of any other wheat in existence. Five-sixths of the seed can be saved.

All Help This is a new wheat. It is capable of being of enormous benefit to agriculture. But to be of benefit farmers must sow it and raise it. They must also help us to distribute it in every wheat growing community. They must sow it as recommended—one peck to the acre. To ignore instructions will be to invite failure. Sow a sack full of the other varieties to the acre, if you want to, but not this. Crowd it and you'll fail. But give it room and rich ground and its marvelous stooling and yield will astonish.

Original Plant 142 Heads The Marvelous is a native American wheat. It was discovered. The original plant from which all the present stock sprung, *had* 142 *heads.* Think of this! 142 heads from one grain. The straw averages about 4 feet high. It is strong and hard. The heads are large, quite large. Bearded. Grains are red, medium size and hard. It is hardy. It is practically fly proof, because it puts up enough new stalks after the fly-depositing season to make a crop. There is as much difference between this wheat and others as between the large-growing and heavy-yielding varieties of field corn and pop corn.

Marvelous Wheat has been thoroughly tested from North Dakota to South Carolina. From the many reports we print only a few to show that the like of this wheat was never known before. (Full addresses can be seen by interested parties in our office.)

JOHN GANG, Tower Co., N. D., wrote: "Most of the fields around here were plowed up but the Marvelous wheat is little short of a miracle. I believe it is good for 40 to 60 bushels per acre. Some grains produced 20 to 32 heads and practically all the earlier heads have 50 to 65 grains each."

LILLIAN HEFFNER, Catawba Co., N. C., wrote: "We sowed 1 3-4 pounds of Marvelous wheat and raised 7 5-8 bushels. I have all the men beaten. We are delighted with it."

J. A. C., Campbell Co., Ga., wrote: "I have been raising the new wheat four years. I find it far superior to any other wheat I ever raised. It is well adapted to the south, and I have had good reports as far north as Pennsylvania. I started with 4 pounds of seed and raised 10 bushels. I raised 8 bushels and 24 pounds from 1 3-4 pounds of seed. This wheat has been grown on land that my father considered worn out fifty years ago, yet it is producing 40 bushels per acre. This wheat is surely a harbinger of greater prosperity for the south. If there is any wheat better than this, I don't know where to find it. If you know tell me, as I want to get some; price no object."

LANDO C. HARRY, of Van Buren Co., Mich., says: "I threshed a little over 12 bushels from four pounds of seed." The next year Mr. Harry reported over 50 bushels to the acre.

C. W. GRAHAM, Rowan Co., N. C., wrote: "I threshed my wheat and got 340 pounds from two pounds sowed. I will not sell any of it for less than $1.25 a pound. It is miraculous."



A characteristic stool and root development of Marvelous wheat. It is clear that the plant could not develop like this if a bushel or more would be sown to an acre.

Sow 1 1-2 to 2 bushels of other kinds on an acre if you want to, but don't sow more than a peck of Marvelous

Important *The greatest danger to the crop, if you sow Marvelous wheat, is in over-seeding. Sow one peck to the acre. If you sow one bushel or more the straw will be thin like knitting needles and the heads thin and an inch long. One peck will make four times as much wheat as a bushel sown. Believe us, and you'll say "It is just as represented."*

Follow these Directions Set the drill to sow 1-2 bushel per acre. Then close every other drill tube. This will put one peck on an acre. Sow two weeks earlier than usual, if possible. If you can not, then sow 20 pounds to the acre.

Remember these Things Sow only fifteen pounds of Marvelous wheat to the acre. A peck of Marvelous wheat will produce more than a bushel and a half or two bushels of other wheat on the same amount of ground. A new wheat has arrived that has proved its adaptibility from North Dakota to South Carolina and we want to introduce it in every community. We want our customers of this year to help us to put it on every farm. If you don't start this year you will miss the benefits a year on your own farm and the extra money you can make by selling it to your neighbors.

$5 Buys Seed for 4 Acres If you sow your own seed you will use wheat that would sell on the market for about $6 or $8. It will be good business to sell your wheat, send for Marvelous wheat and keep the balance of the money. Start this year, even if only a pound or peck, if you want to get the big benefits of this new wheat. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.



This field of Marvelous wheat was sown fifteen pounds of seed to the acre. The rows stood about twelve inches apart. This ground has been cultivated ever since George Washington was president. The heads are about as thick as wheat can be.

PRICE **BY MAIL, POSTPAID—1 pound, 50 cents, 4 pounds, $1.50. BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS, Not Prepaid—1 peck, $1.50; ½ bushel, $2.75; 1 bushel, $5; 1 bag full (2 bushels) $10. Larger quantities at $4 a bushel. Bags free.**

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE TO

O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. A 4 Indianapolis, Ind

Established 1880. Reference by permission to the National City Bank, Indianapolis. Catalog of all seasonable seeds free.

STUPENDOUS WASTE OF SEED WHEAT

HOW much wheat is put in the ground to perish? This is a question that farmers should consider at this time of the year. A pound of wheat contains about 10,000 grains, a bushel, 600,000 grains, and a bushel and a half, the quantity usually seeded to the acre, 900,000 grains.

Any grain of wheat that has enough vitality to be a good seed grain, is capable of producing several spikes and any condition of crowding that prevents the natural development of the plant operates against the crop. If we will assume that each grain of wheat will produce an average of five wheat stalks and heads, a low average, and that each head has forty grains, then we have this illustration:

One and a half bushels sowed on an acre—900,000 grains—will produce 4,500,000 heads, and 180,000,000 grains, taking 40 grains as the average to a head. This would be a 200-fold increase. That is, sowing one and one-half bushels an acre, and if each grain produces five heads and each head forty grains, the yield of wheat on the acre would be 300 bushels.

If each grain would produce three heads the yield would be 180 bushels, or if each grain produced a single stalk and only one head the yield would still be 60 bushels per acre, while the average yield in the United States is only twelve to fourteen bushels.

Looked at in another way: If five pounds of wheat would be sown on an acre it would be 50,000 grains. If each grain would produce five heads of forty grains each, we would have 10,00,000 grains. Dividing this by 600,000 grains in a bushel, we have 16.6 bushels per acre, which is considerably more than the present acreage yield. Ten pounds under the same conditions, would make a yield of 33.2 bushels an acre, and fifteen pounds, one peck, a yield of 49.8 bushels on an acre.

In view of these figures there can be no question but that an enormous amount of wheat is wasted in sowing the annual wheat crop. The waste may be from any of several causes, or all of them, as follows:

Unvital seed, weak constitution that can not withstand adverse conditions, and which also accounts for some wheat not stooling; soil lacking in fertility, or in poor mechanical condition of the soil to receive the seed; winter killing, or over-crowding.

The vitality of the seed may be entirely under control of the farmer, as may the fertility and condition of preparedness of the soil. So, assuming that the seed is sound and vital, and that the soil is rich and well prepared, as most farmers see that their soil is, then we must conclude that a great deal of the wheat is rendered useless because of over-crowding and lack of constitutional vigor and winter loss.

And the latter is more the result of the former than most people think. Wheat should develop a strong root and top growth to withstand hard winters. But how can it it do this with six to ten plants standing on a space of ground that should have only one?. Under such conditions wheat can not do its best, no more than over-crowded corn can.

Under good conditions, including the one of giving room to grow, a single grain has produced marvelously. For instance, Doerdlinger, a wheat authority, says as many as fifty-two spikes have been observed and other authorities have frequently reported plants with fifty to one hundred stalks. An old historian, Pliny, tells of one stalk of grain that had on it between three and four hundred ears. Another ancient historian is reported to have written: "Originally, while man was pure and the divine spirit was in him, before the world was cursed with evil, they planted corn at night, in the morning they had roasting ears for breakfast and bread from the dry corn for supper." Be this as it may, we sinners must wait a full season for a crop.

These examples show the possibilities of wheat stooling, if given room to do it. But, without further experiments, we are not going to recommend planting ten pounds of ordinary varieties of wheat to the acre and expect to harvest thirty-three bushels, or even as much as the usual quantity one and one-half bushels will produce. We recommend more study of the problem to the end that perhaps a half to three-fourths of the wheat sowed annually can be saved.

But while studying this problem and possibly experimenting with the old varieties, the New Marvelous wheat advertised above is fulfilling all the possibilities in wheat.

If its universal seeding could be accomplished it would probably result in a saving of over 50,000,000 bushels of seed wheat worth as many dollars.

I Want You to Try On a Pair of These "STEELS" Ten Days FREE



FREE BOOK

Let me send this book to you by mail postpaid. Read it and learn more of this great shoe with the sole of steel—the shoe with the light, springy, airy "step"—the shoe that rests your foot naturally and comfortably, always holding its perfect shape—never a "rundown" heel, broken arch, warped sole, worn toe, twisted uppers or cracks and leaks. Before you think of buying a pair of workshoes, get this great book of shoe facts and learn about this wonderful, foot-saving sole of seamless steel. Do not think of turning this page until you have sent for this free book.

The Shoe With the SOLE of STEEL

Ten Days' Free Examination and Try-On in Your Own Home

I gladly send my wonderful "steels" to you upon this great satisfaction guaranteed basis. I want you to try them on in your own home without the risk of a penny. I want to let you be the sole judge. I want to prove, right on your own feet, the marvelous comfort, elasticity, airy tread, and permanent, perfect shape of this light, springy, sensible sole of seamless steel. I take all the risk—absolutely—and leave it wholly and entirely up to you to say from your own trial and examination that this shoe will preserve your feet, protect your health and save you the money that you now waste in continuously buying the old, heavy, leaky, warping, unsanitary and painful leather-soled workshoes that look bad, smell bad, feel bad and wear out every few months at the very best.

I Have Saved Over a Million Feet

And I have done it by simply applying common sense to the greatest health problem that confronts the workingman today—I have created a shoe that is comfortable, dry, sanitary and economical. Therefore, I know of no better way to extend the reputation and sales of these wonderful shoes than to honestly and fairly offer them to every workingman on this free, open home try-on-plan—because they are just what I say of them, they are honest, dependable under every test, and once you have them on your feet, you will never again work in another kind of shoe.

Every Pair Saves You From $10 to $20

Because, each pair will outlast three to six or even eight pairs of best quality all-leather workshoes. There are no repairs—and no loss of time, or trouble of any kind. The soles and sides (as shown in illustration) are stamped in one seamless piece from light, thin, springy steel secured firmly to uppers of the very best quality soft, pliable leather—absolutely waterproof, and almost indestructible. The soles are studded with *Adjustable Steel Rivets*, which give perfect traction, firm footing, and protect the soles from wear. The rivets themselves (which take all the wear) can be quickly replaced when partly worn. Fifty adjustable rivets cost but 30 cents, and should keep the shoes in good repair for from two to even three years.

No Corns, Blisters, Bunions, nor Callouses

This shoe has absolute foot form—and the sole being steel, it can not warp, twist, nor draw out of shape. Consequently, it is easy to be seen that corns, bunions, callouses, etc., can not be irritated, and no portion of the foot be rubbed so as to start new miseries of this kind. A perfect fitting shoe never made a corn in the world—and no all-leather shoe can fit it after it has a twisted, broken sole that allows the uppers to crease up into galling wrinkles. Erase these pains and disturbances—be foot free and foot healthy.

No Broken Down Arches

You know from your own experience that as soon as the leather sole becomes wet and slightly worn, the arch gives way and flattens out—your instep is immediately endangered and the very life and service of your foot is imperiled. The steel arch cannot break or get out of shape—it is a continuous, elastic, restful support, always remaining exactly the same during the entire life of the shoe.

No Wet Feet—No Colds—No Rheumatism

This steel soled, waterproof shoe is an absolute protection to your health, aside from being a comfort to your feet; for you may work all day in mud and water with your feet powder dry. Thus you escape colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, the dreaded pneumonia, and the long list of ills that result from damp or wet, cold feet. These shoes pay for themselves again and again by preventing sickness, saving doctor's bills and allowing you to work in weather in which you would not otherwise dare leave the house.

These Shoes Are Lighter Than Leather Work Shoes,

and the firm, yet springy, elastic tread gives you an ease and lightness of step and comfort that delights your feet, and gives your whole body a resiliency that lifts the pain and burden from the work of the day. You can walk more, stand more, do more, earn more—and live longer in perfect muscular health and strength.

The Cushion Insoles Promote Circulation

My special, hair cushion insoles that I send with every pair of shoes possess natural electricity that promotes the blood circulation—keeping the feet warm in winter and cool and sanitary in the summer. These insoles are highly recommended by the medical profession, and are the only insoles ever awarded a medal.

The Leather Trust Thunderstruck

Farmers, miners, smeltors, railroad men, hunters, and all workmen raise to the skies their praise of this shoe with its wonderful, yet simple, sensible, perfect, sole of steel. The success has been amazing—and in four years I have found it necessary to establish great factories in Racine, Wisconsin; Toronto, Canada; and Northampton England, to meet the demand that has arisen in such tremendous volume from all over the world. This astounding growth is the result of good words spoken by delighted wearers to their friends and neighbors. The same comfort, luxury and economy is offered you.

New 1913 Models in All Sizes—For Men and Boys

For men in sizes 5 to 12—6 in., 9 in., 12 in., and 16 in. high. For boys, 1 to 4—6 in. and 9 in. high. They cost no more than ordinary all-leather workshoes.

Send The Free Try-On Coupon Today

Do not delay. Do not put it off. Do not think of buying a pair of workshoes without learning all about this wonderful shoe with the sole of steel. Read my free book and my fair, open, satisfaction guaranteed Free Try-On Proposition. Simply put your name and address on the coupon and mail it to me, or send me a postal card, and I will immediately send you free, postpaid, this book of facts, figures and illustrations, together with complete literature and my Free Ten Days Try-On Offer. Send this coupon, or address your postal to me personally, today.



N. M. RUTHSTEIN
The Steel Shoe Man

I Want You to Read These Words From Men Who Wear this Great Shoe with the Sole of Seamless Steel

Thousands of letters pour into my office from all over the world thanking me fervently, in simple, candid words of sterling truth, for the invention of this splendid, perfect shoe of comfort, health and durability

"I bought a pair of Steel Shoes from you and I wore them two or three years and my feet kept good and dry all the time I wore them. They are the only shoes I ever did have that would keep my feet dry."—*J. H. Moss, Pineville, Mecklenburg County, N. C.*

"I have been in four continents and yet have not seen any shoes that come up to half of the comfort and service of the Ruthstein Steel Shoe."—*Anker G. Nielson, Boring, Oregon.*

"I am wearing a pair of your steel shoes with perfect satisfaction. Will say that they are all you claim them to be. My feet are in better condition since wearing your shoes than they have been for years."—*James Qualls, Bidwell, Ohio.*

"I am well pleased with the No. 9 Steel Shoes I bought of you about a year ago. They are still good for another year or more. I would highly recommend them to any one who has to go in mud and cold. They will outlast four pair of the best leather shoes with far more comfort."—*O. W. Rule, Concord, Tenn.*

"I have two pairs of leather shoes and I hardly ever wear them because the steel shoes give me better service to work in. The steel shoes are the best work shoes I ever had on my feet. I have always worn out a three to four-dollar pair of leather shoes inside of two months. I can not say too much for the steel shoes."—*Cecil Roads, Atlanta, Ind.*

Free Try-On Coupon

N. M. RUTHSTEIN
51 Racine Street, Racine, Wis.

Dear Sir: Please send me postpaid, your free book, "THE SOLE OF STEEL," together with full particulars of your *Ten Days Free Try-on Proposition*, which will enable me to examine and test a pair of your shoes in my home without placing myself under any obligations or taking any risk.

Town .....*State* .....

Name .....

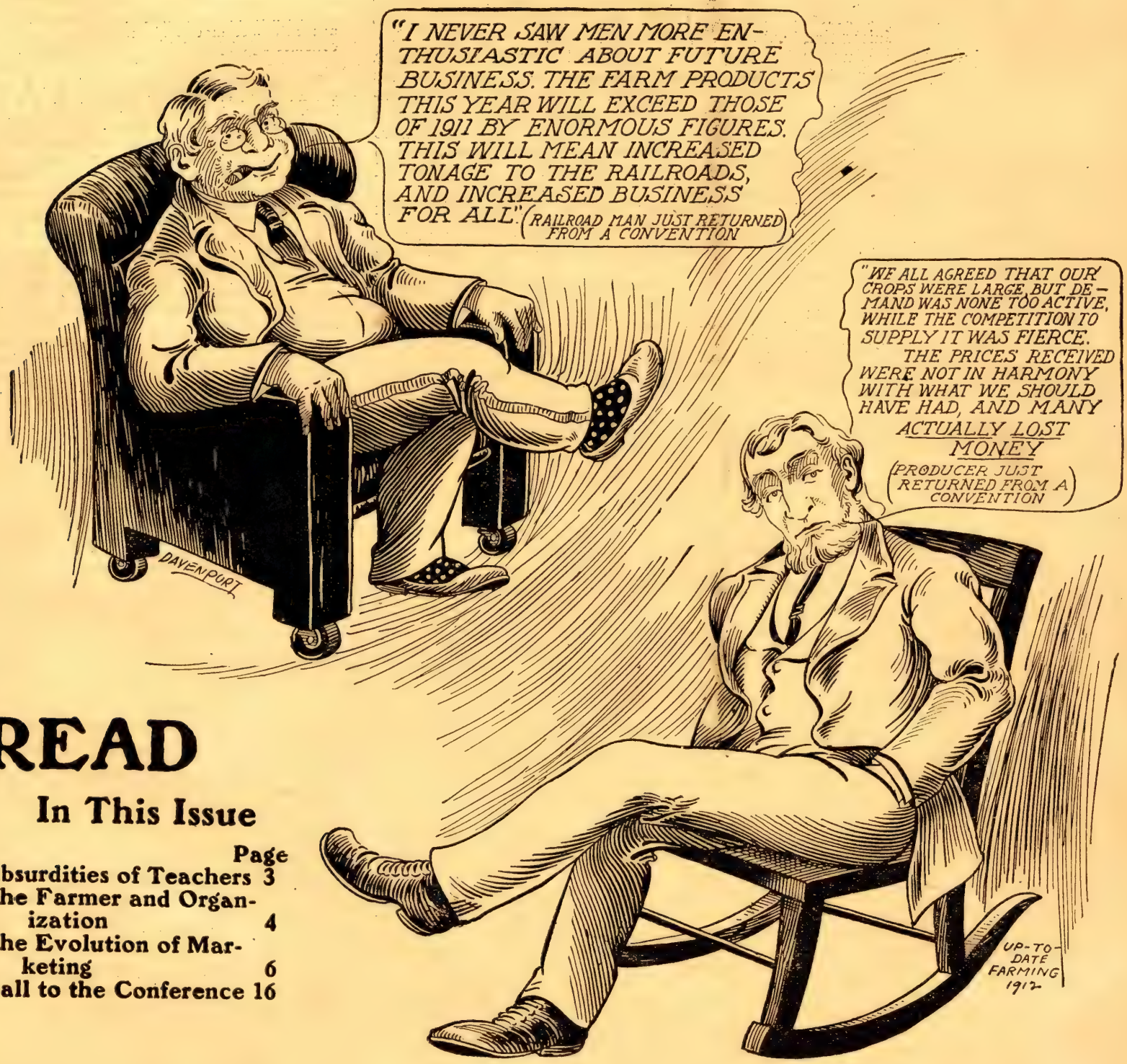
County .....*R. F. D.*.....

N. M. Ruthstein, The Steel Shoe Man 51 Racine Street Racine, Wis

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

September 15, 1912 **Indianapolis, Indiana**

Two Sides to the Question



READ

In This Issue

	Page
Absurdities of Teachers	3
The Farmer and Organization	4
The Evolution of Marketing	6
Call to the Conference	16

There is No Other Paper Like This in the World

The Real Taft

LET'S look for a moment upon the *Man* side of this Presidential Contest.

It's a mighty important deciding factor after all.

Platforms may be built and policies framed that are full of glowing promises.

But a platform, after all, is only words.

The man behind the words either gives them *living action* or proves them a hollow mockery.

The great American privilege is to discount assertions which lack the proof.

And, in this matter of before-election promises, the public has become a pretty critical judge.

"Who is going to do it?"—and "What has he *already* done to *prove* that he will do it?"—

These are the questions the people of America are asking seriously right now.

You, Mr. Farmer, want an answer to that question.

You are used to dealing man-to-man—out in the open places—where you can read in the other fellow's eye what he is, and where he stands.

You know that the prettiest *reading* platform ever written, the finest future-administration program ever mapped out, is worthless unless there is a *straight-seeing* man, with a *steel-backbone* to carry it out.

A man with the courage to do his own thinking—to fight his own fight—without bluster or buncombe—without chasing moonbeams.

That man in the present contest is William Howard Taft.

* * *

And that you may know him better as a Man—that you may decide from that knowledge whether or not he is *your* kind of a Man for president—these personal facts are given.

For thirty years Mr. Taft has been active in public life.

But with him *public life* and *publicity* have meant two entirely different things.

He not only refuses to seek notoriety, but he continually avoids it.

He hasn't any desire to see his name "on the front page," nor his portrait in colors on every dead wall.

He is not the man behind the megaphone.

This is not from mock modesty—but because Mr. Taft prefers to let the things he does stand on their own merits and prove in their results.

And because he has some "old-fashioned ideas" about the dignity of his office.

He doesn't send for reporters to tell the world of his greatness—nor for camera men to catch his latest pose.

* * *

Mr. Taft frankly admits that he is not a politician—which is true.

He is not a politician, but he *is* a statesman and a born judge. His grandfather and his father were both judges. His father left the Superior Court Bench to become a member of Grant's cabinet.

So William Howard Taft came by his judicial temperament, and broad, intelligent vision on public and corporate matters by inheritance.

Beginning with the practice of law, he was made Judge of the Superior Court, then Solicitor General at Washington, and after that Judge of the Sixth Federal Circuit—in direct line for the Supreme Bench.

But it was what Mr. Taft did in the Philippines that proved more than anything else in those early days, his real manhood, his courage, his sympathy and patience, his judicial fairness, his gift of leadership.

When President McKinley asked him to give up the bench and his prospect of promotion to the Supreme Court, and to "shoulder the white man's burden"—to go and teach the Filipinos self-government—

He put his own ambitions aside, and took up the thankless task.

The Filipinos were hostile, suspicious. They resented his coming. At first he was in serious personal danger.

His three years' work on the islands would have taken the heart out of a weaker man. But he remained.

How Taft won the Filipinos' friendship and confidence—how he convinced them that he was working unselfishly for them, and not against them—is history.

He gave them schools; honest courts of justice.

He secured for them the rights to buy lands on easy terms.

He was the Big Father to all the Islanders—and when he left, after starting them so well in the way to self-government,—it was to become Secretary of War and of our Insular Possessions, where he could still guard over them.

In Cuba, Mr. Taft restored peace between the warring factions and directed the reorganization of the self-government there to a practical, successful basis.

His work in connection with the Panama Canal showed his wonderful foresight. As Secretary of War he made the peaceful completion of the Canal possible by pacifying the Panama Government and people, who were suspicious that our Government had gone to the Isthmus to build a rival State, instead of a Canal.

As President, he has advanced the work upon the Canal more than anyone before him, and he now looks forward to its completion in seventeen months.

His whole administration has been a record of *doing things*.

Mr. Taft during his administration has cut out every needless governmental expenditure. He has introduced economies wherever possible. Has added to the country's income.

Under his administration the *shortage* of nearly fifty-nine million dollars in the U. S. Treasury at the end of Roosevelt's administration was changed to a *surplus* of over forty-seven million dollars in 1911.

Taft's record as a Man and as an Executive is clean.

It stands for sincerity and justice—betterment of conditions for every one.

It stands for Progress.

—Without regard to popular applause.

* * *

The Third Term Candidate has been touring the country preaching the gospel of a "change."

He has attacked Mr. Taft from every angle.

His pet charge—the shot that he fires again and again—is that Mr. Taft is "boss-ridden"—that he is clay in the hands of others.

From what Mr. Taft's record proves him to be, this is the most foolish of charges.

No Sir, Mr. Taft is certainly *not* "boss-ridden," nor driven by any interest but the people's interests.

There never was a president who stuck straighter and truer to his own ideas and principles.

There never was a president who more completely and positively refused to be influenced against his own convictions.

And nobody knows this better than Mr. Roosevelt.

For if Mr. Taft had been weak-spined, docile,—a puppet in Roosevelt's hands,—*there would never have been a new party.*

* * *

President Taft does not "play politics."

His political advisers, who have urged him to do this thing and that for policy's sake, have found him not to be moved the fraction of an inch.

That he would "rather be right than President" is not a mere saying with him. He lives up to it in every action every day of his life.

Like Lincoln, he does the thing without fear, on his own decision,—"as is given him the power to see the right."

* * *

President Taft knew when he asked for a Tariff Board that he would injure his political chances. But that didn't stop him.

It didn't prevent him from lifting the Tariff investigation clear of politics, and appointing a commission of competent men of all political creeds to get at the heart of the actual net costs of production and manufacture, at home and abroad.

Mr. Taft fought for this Board almost single handed, and against his political friends,—against Congress. But he won.

He is the first President to lay his hand upon real Tariff needs.

The first President to show the nerve to go into the Tariff into an absolutely scientific way.

For example, his Tariff Board has given the government the first thorough and complete report on wool and cotton that was ever secured.

This Tariff Board must be maintained. For without it there cannot be a just and safe revision that will consider equally and fairly the interests of everyone.

* * *

President Taft proved himself not a politician when he made a working weapon of the Sherman Law, which his predecessor had used for oratory and effect, but not for action—

When he brought to time The American Tobacco Company, The American Sugar Refining Company, The U. S. Steel Corporation, The Standard Oil Company, and many other corporations that were in violation of the "Anti-Trust" Law.

Mr. Taft secured forty-five indictments during his first three years in office, as opposed to a total of thirty-three indictments secured during the administrations of Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley, and Roosevelt—or all the indictments secured since the Sherman Law went into effect.

President Taft did not *talk* on the Monopoly Question—he *acted* on it.

And the result is, that independent manufacturers in all of these different lines today have a fairer show than they ever had before.

He saved the Wool Industry in America, by his veto—in the face of loud popular objection—of the Democratic Wool Bill.

Under his administration agricultural study and development increased every year, till last year the farmers had the benefit of the greatest amount ever spent by the government on agricultural work—Sixteen Million Dollars.

But, note please, this year the "farmers loving" (?) Democrats, represented by a Democratic House, *cut down* the agricultural appropriation, instead of giving it a well warranted increase.

That's a sample of the vaunted Democratic "friendship for the farmer."

* * *

Mr. Taft saw the weakness in the present Patent laws—the opportunities they give for monopoly in manufacturing. He recommended laws that would tend to control special patent privileges.

The fact that the farm machinery trusts are so bitterly opposed to him, and that their representatives sit at the Third Term family table may suggest to you how his opposition to patent monopoly was received by these gentlemen.

* * *

Yet Mr. Taft had always supported legitimate business—large or small.

His wise and just Tariff policy—his protective Americanism—has given a confidence to National industries they have never felt before.

Mills, mines, and factories are running full time; there are no financial troubles. The farmer's market—the home market—is right at his door—ready to consume practically his entire production. And his products bring a higher value than ever before in the history of the country.

* * *

These things all prove the standard of the *man*.

They prove his sterling personal worth, his keen judicial sense, his broad-gauge policies, his business understanding.

And they certainly prove that the country is safe with Mr. Taft at its head.

And they prove that there is an even better and bigger Prosperity ahead, under the policies of this quiet, firm and forceful man, who knows his mind, and is not to be turned from his own wise decisions

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

CHARLES D. HILLES, Chairm

JAMES B. REYNOLDS, Secre

(Advertisement)

Up-to-Date Farming

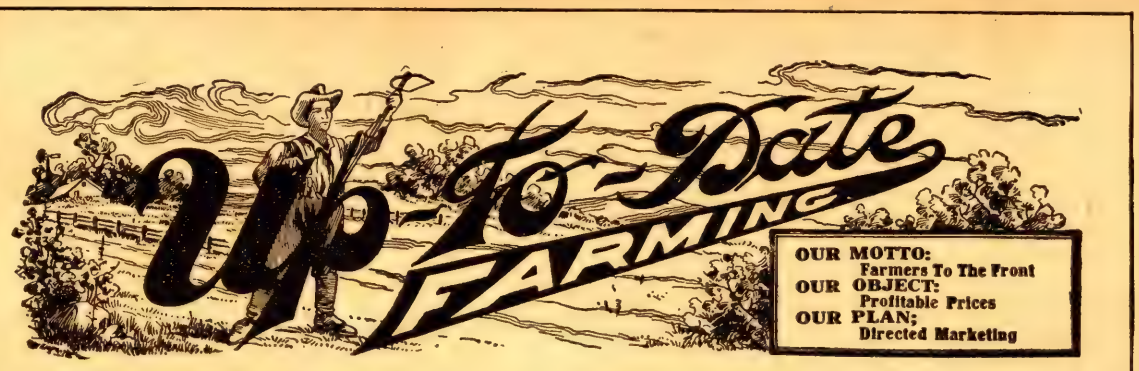
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Sep. 12

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EDITORIAL

Absurdities of Teachers

MOST absurd propositons and teachings are harmless and may serve to keep active minds engaged that might otherwise find evil things to do. But it seems a little strange that persons who have distinguished themselves in various fields of effort should be caught in the maelstorm of a mad rush for something new, no matter how absurd or ridiculous it may appear to practical humanity. Many things may be at least practically so classed that have come into the nation's thought.

For instance, what practical good has ever grown out of the world advertised Farmers' Congress? There has been much talk of "good" and "better" farming, of greater yields, of better stuff, but agriculture has moved on in its some one-sided struggling way and nothing practical has been done or even proposed to bring the farmer greater reward for his toil, to make brighter or happier the farm home surroundings, or to get the stuff to the users at less cost and to the mutual benefit of all. The "Congress" is usually made up of those who are not in touch with the struggling millions, and how can they know?

So is the Conservation Congress. One class is trying to absorb for their own benefit the good things that belong to all, and another class wants a better divide than they see in prospect; hence a "Congress." We do not like to say such things, but many things done at the top force such a conclusion. All over the world things are going to waste, the saving of which would be a blessing to humanity, but they never get inside the conservation doors.

And the Country Life Commision. How much has that done, or what does it propose to do in a practical way for real country life? Nice essays have been written, interesting junketing trips have been made and something has been given to the papers to talk about, but how many country homes have been made brighter and better, and how many country mothers and children have been enabled to see more in life—to enjoy life better and be of more use to the world?

Now the learned people propose to put a money value upon babies—just what the baby is worth in dollars at the time of its arrival, what it will cost to keep it the first year, the second year, and so on through its dependent life, and then what at will be worth by the time it is ready for market. That last word comes in unbidden, but it seems to fit the proposition; the whole thing is so much like talking about pigs and calves.

Will these absurd dollar estimates make parents love their children any more, induce them to take any better care of them or result in their being brought up more certainly in the "nurture and admonition of the Lord?" Then surrender everything to the dollar and confess there is among mankind no measure for any thing but the dollar.

We admire men and women that have won distinction and we urge young women to become distinguished, to do things that will place them on a higher and nobler plane than that of the average mortal and we hail with gladness every effort to elevate the human race, but we wish our "great ones" could stear a little clearer of absurdities. There is so much room for the best efforts of all in the practical affairs of real life.

Prices Are Not Mutual

MANY people, even farmers and farm papers and agricultural schools, argue and teach that prices at which commodities sell are mutual, that buyer and seller must agree before a sale is made, and no one is compelled to pay or accept another's price. In the abstract that is, perhaps, true. "It takes two to make a bargain." But sometimes one of the parties may be compelled to agree to the price—may be obliged to pay it or accept it when he knows it is unfair, and is making him unreasonably poorer and the other party unjustly richer.

Farmers are placed in this position more than any other people; and strange to say, it is so with them both in buying and selling. What the farmer buys are largely necessities. He and his family are compelled to have them, and he must pay the price. True, if the price charged by one dealer does not suit him he may refuse to pay it, and go to another; but there he almost invariably finds the same price, or practically the same, and he must pay it for he can not do without the article. Or he may contend with the seller, and secure a reduction in price. This looks like mutually making the price, but even then the price is paid not because the buyer believes it is fair and just, but because he must have the article, and he is made to believe the price is the best he can get.

But it is in selling that the farmer suffers most. His business is such that his entire income depends upon what he sells. His labor is devoted to the production of commodities. Some of these are for his own use, but his industry is taxed and his energy is exerted to the production of a surplus to sell for money to enable him to purchase necessities he does not himself produce. On these surplus products he never makes the price. The buyer invariably does that; and the lower the price the greater the buyer's profits, hence the inducement is to make the prices low. True, there is no law, except the law of necessity, that compels the seller to accept the price. He may refuse and keep the stuff. A prominent farm magazine now before us declares "the price was the result of an agreement which need not have been made by either party thereto, if he did not wish to." That is only true in appearance; it is not so in fact. The farmer had to sell. His surplus crops are of no use to him. He did not produce them because he needed them. He is supposed to have all he needs without the surplus. The only value the surplus is to him is what he can obtain in exchange for it—money or other article he needs. That is what he produced the surplus for, and to get any value out of it he must sell or exchange it. No, he don't have to accept the price offered, but he must do so or not sell, and without selling the stuff is of no value to him for he has enough without it, and selling it is his only way to get pay for his work or to be able to get other things he needs. He **must sell,** and to sell he must accept the offered price. There is no mutuality in it. The buyer generally is a shipper or a speculator. To get the goods is his business, but it is not a matter of necessity. He can do without them, or he can buy of some one who will accept his price. Therefore, under present conditions and the present marketing system, the farmer must sell for what he can get, and he must buy for whatever is charged. He may seem to have the right to refuse, but he has not. Conditions and the SYSTEM deprive him of that right.

But we are not advocating any inequality in favor of the farmer, or any other class. What we want is **equal** rights, **equal** privileges, **equal** opportunities, **equal** control of products and property—EQUITY in all the business affairs of life. Those who create things for the public use should have the same right to price those things that others have who have bought the things to sell again. "But," says a farm paper, "I see no immediate prospect of farmers controlling prices even by wide organization effort." Perhaps not, "but it has got to come," admits the same writer, "before the average farmer, raising average crops of average quality, can get anything near what he should have to live like a white man, and not like a savage."

But the paper we are quoting finds this way out: "If prices do not satisfy him (the farmer, of course), he can retire from that branch of industry and try something else." Quit farming? Everybody quit farming because there is injustice in buying and selling? Have not too many done that already? What then will become of the rest of the world? We mention these things to show the absurdity of so many of the world's teachers.

Rather let all unite to readjust the marketing system, and let the farmers do their plain, common sense duty in co-operating together in selling as well as in producing that consumers as well as producers may be freed from the robbery of greedy speculation.

Canadian Pacific Railway Organizing Egg Circle

A REPORT reaches us that up in Canada they are doing what we recommended our readers to do—organize egg circles. There is this difference though: In the Canada case one of the great railroad systems wants eggs, and it wants them fresh. So it has taken the initiative. Our recommendation was for a straight marketing and storage proposition. The report has the following to say of the Canadian movement:

Final details are now being worked out by the Canadian Pacific Railway's Agricultural branch, for the organization of a huge "egg circle" in the irrigation block east of Calgary. The organization meeting was held at Strathmore, June 22, and was attended by farmers from a radius of a hundred miles, for the agriculturists in the block are alive to the possibilities of such a plan in the development of the poultry industry in the district affected.

The immediate results of the organization of this egg circle will be that farmers will receive at least five cents a dozen more for their eggs than heretofore, while the Canadian Pacific will be assured of a constant supply of absolutely fresh eggs for their dining cars. The agricultural branch agrees with the farmers to take all the eggs produced on the farms within the circle, and with the dining car department that if one bad egg is found in a case the contents of the whole case shall be condemned.

The Canadian Pacific Supply Farm at Strathmore will be the center of the circle. Sub-circles will be organized in the various districts of the block, which will collect the eggs and forward them to the main center where the shipments will be candled, selected, graded and packed in neat cartons. Any surplus that is left after the dining cars have been supplied will be sold to dealers who have already contracted for them.

The circle will also handle dressed poultry, farmers being furnished with the best grades of stock at the supply farm. Experts will at all times be ready to offer advice and instruction to members of the circle. The organization will be on co-operative lines.

CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES

WE HAVE been forced to not put a very high estimate even on government crop reports, but as that is the people's main source of information, we publish such reports as the best obtainable. The following was recently issued by the Department of Agriculture:

In the United States, notwithstanding a hard winter, which killed out about 20 per cent. of the winter wheat area, and a late and unfavorable spring, which hampered the early planting and cultivation of crops, the past few months have been so favorable as to overcome the early handicap to crops. Prospects now are that supplies will be normal, or somewhat better than the average of recent years. Some crops, as oats and barley, will exceed any previous year's yield, and even wheat, which early in the season indicated a yield of only about 625,000,000, now promises 680,000,000 bushels or more, which has only been exceeded four times and may be regarded as a very fair crop. The corn crop, the most important of all crops, is not yet out of danger, but expectations now are that more than two billion eight hundred million bushels will be raised, which is close to a record crop. The hay crop also is abundant. With a large supply of feed being harvested, it is natural that farmers should hold their young and immature stock, to consume it, causing a temporary shortage of beef on the market, but insuring a larger supply in the future.

The Farmer and Organization

ARGUMENT is no longer needed to convince the farming world of the necessity of effective organization. The experience of years has taught that, and passing events confirm it. The Grange was the first great farm organization, and it is a great organization yet; but its accomplishments, or, rather, its lack of accomplishments, demonstrate how hard it is to make an organization efficient in matters that did not enter its original purpose. The Grange was eminently a social organization, and as such it brought new impulses and social ambitions into the farm home, thus, no doubt, bringing new or previously unknown pleasures into farm life. Educationally its efforts were directed entirely to production, with here and there a glimmer of light on the subject of buying. The question of selling never entered its school, and only in later years has that subject come to its councils as an echo from other sources.

There was a feeling that the Grange, good in its purposes, lacked much that conditions demanded. That feeling gave birth to the Alliance and Agricultural Wheel in the south, that united in the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. Also to the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association in the Central Mississippi Valley and the open door Farmers' Alliance in the northwest. These organizations all prospered. They included more than did the Grange, but still their efforts were directed to production and buying, not yet having risen to the importance of the selling side of farming.

The same feeling that something was lacking prevaded the very atmosphere of the business life of farming, and because of this sense of deficiency, the organizations named above soon "finished their course," and returned to the individuality from which they had been built.

Then arose the Society of Equity on broader grounds than any of its predecessors. It boldly unfurled its banner with the fact emblazoned upon it that farmers must sell right if they would live right. Their wages, their profits, their income are all wrapped up in their surplus products, and unless these bring remunerative prices the farmer finds himself without an income and agriculture is a failure so far as those who follow it are concerned, no matter how great the production may be.

This truth at once caught the agricultural mind, and no society ever had brighter prospects for the accomplishment of its great purposes, but the ruinous buying system knew too well what it meant to unholy greed, and speculative price makers fought it persistently and falsely. As the devil does in the churches, the influences made use of elements within the organization, and succeeded in giving it a temporary setback. But they could not destroy the principle, nor could they hide the truth once it had been brought to the front. The Equity Society lives, and other organizations have sprung up in various sections, and for more or less aggressive purposes, bearing to a greater or less extent upon the new truths that have been promulgated. There is now a call for a conference of all these societies.

Will agriculture of the United States rise to the greatness of the proposition and the opportunity now before it? Will it combine its every element of strength to mitigate the curse of greed, to secure for crops when they are produced a "just recompense of reward?" As farmers learn from the schools and the press how to produce great crops, will they learn from a universal society how to get fair prices for them? Will they make use of the power they can thus so easily acquire to overthrow a system of buying and selling, of buying from farmers and selling to users, that robs by means of undue low prices when they buy and exacting extortionate prices when they sell? We have often put this plea before the farmers, and we now point to their opportunity. Were all the farm societies of today united, they would constitute a power irresistable, and the wrongs the farmers have so long suffered in a business sense could be immediately made right. Farmers, WE MUST DO IT.

Strange Results of Big Crops

We clip the following rather strange paragraph from the Farm Implement News:

The time is here for the railways and shippers of the United States to begin active and energetic preparations to prevent a car shortage. The indications are that if they do not begin such preparations at once they will be confronted next October with the worst situation that has existed since October, 1907, just before the panic. No railway man or shipper needs to be told what the situation was. None needs to be told what was the condition in the preceding fall and winter of 1906-1907. Railway facilities were inadequate to move the business; yards and terminals were congested, and heavy loss to the railways, the shippers and the public resulted.

Big crops bring panics, congest yards and terminals, and result in heavy losses to the railroads, the shippers and the public? Everybody is all the time urging the farmers to produce big crops. One never hears anything else in the colleges and universities, from the lecture platform or the institute, from the departments of agriculture or the farm press.

Yet big crops bring trouble. The railroads can't move them, the markets can't dispose of them and become glutted, prices go down and all classes suffer loss! But glutted markets don't always mean that the world is over supplied. They mean rather that speculating storage is filled and prices are down at the buying end, but not at the selling end. Valuable products may be wasting on the farms and at the shipping stations, while people may be hungry for the very stuff only a comparatively few miles away. It is the SYSTEM that is at fault. Rushing the stuff to market all at once is what overfills the cars and brings loss to the farmers and the railroads. It is that which gluts the markets and destroys prices, and it is these wastes and congestions that leave hungry people unsupplied.

There would be little danger of panic-creating crops if the products were marketed as consumption needs them, and there would be no danger of car shortages or of congested or glutted markets or of loss in the fields if the stuff were sent to points where needed. There is more to teach in agriculture than the mere production of big crops.

Three Billions

WE now find a report published in the press that the corn crop of 1912 will probably be not less than three billion five hundred million bushels. We do not believe it. That is a number unaccountable and it represents a quantity inconceivable. It would take a clock that ticks every second more than ninety years to tick three and a half billion times! Think of as many bushels of corn as there are seconds in ninety years!

If this report is correct, who is it that is worrying for fear the farmers are going to let the world starve to death? Corn makes fat hogs and fat cattle, and these supply the people with meat. Corn also makes good and nutritious bread if flour happens to be scarce. Who is worrying? The same papers that publish the reports.

Why are such reports published? Why are extravagant reports of all crops published as the time for marketing them approaches? The speculating buyers and price makers know why if the farmers do not. The greater the crops in first hands the lower the price and the time for speculators to benefit by low prices is when the producers are selling. Make the world believe there are immense crops and the price effect is the same as if there were great crops. Do you know now why these absurd reports are published? By and by, after the crops have been largely sold and are held by speculators, very different reports are published. The thing sought then is a rise in price. Isn't it strange that the great body of producers and the still greater body of consumers thus permit themselves played with by a few greedy knaves that rob them both? A better plan and system of marketing would knock the effect out of these reports and then they would cease to be made.

Individuality in Government

IT is the boast of America that in the United States the people rule. This they may or may not do, even under our constitution and laws. If the people surrender their individuality and accept the rule of a few, no matter how great or honored that few may be, then the people do not rule, notwithstanding there may be legal provisions empowering them to do so.

That is the effect of partyism in America and often those who thus rule are not our best people. A blind and unreasoning adherence to party accepts what the party managers (we do not like to say the party bosses, though that it is), do without question, or, at most, with no more than a personal protest, and that surrenders the voter's individuality to the managers and thus gives to others his constitutional right to rule. Frequent surrenders of this kind give the managers confidence and make them reckless of the people's needs, or even of good government, for they know that what the voters have done so many times they will do again. This prejudiced adherence to party is responsible for everything of which the masses may justly complain that has crept into the government. It will be agreed that for many years this has grown from bad to worse and a return to voting independence is the remedy—the only way for the people to rule.

Smiles

His Income

Papa, to his son just home from school. —Well, my son, you couldn't have been at college in a better time. This has been a good year for me. I had four cows and three sheep killed by the trains, and six pigs and nine chickens killed by autos. I got near onto five hundred dollars outen 'em.

Too Close

"You say you are hard up. Have you no close friends that have money?"

"Yes, but they are so close they won't let me have any."

Satisfactory Explanation

She—What do you mean when you say Elsa is more or less pretty?

He—That she is more pretty than other girls but less pretty than you.

Trouble for the Angels

Little Mike had found out that he could pull hairs from his head, and was jerking some of them out just to show that he could. His little sister, seeing what he was doing, exclaimed in agony: "Oh, Mike, you must not do that. Your hairs are all numbered, and if you pull some of them out, the angels will have to number them all over again!"

Easily Remedied

Squibs—The man that takes care of his own auto has a good deal on his hands.

Blibs.—Yes, that is so, but soap is cheap and water plenty.

She Was Returning

"Where are you going so early this morning, Dinah?"

"Lawsie, Mr. Preacher, I'se done been where I'se goin.'"

Changed His Tone

The young man had been calling to see the daughter, and the father had forbidden him to come to the house any more. In a few days the door bell rang and the father answered it himself, when there stood the young man who had been ordered not to come any more. In anger, the father said:

"I thought I told you not to come here any more!"

"Yes, sir," was the reply, "but I did not come to see your daughter, I came to collect that debt you owe Peters."

"Oh," said the father, "I haven't got the change today. Call again, please."

Knew There Was Reason

"Why don't you get acquainted with Mrs. Butterick?"

"Fell, she moved into the house we moved out of, and I am almost sure she will talk about me."

Not What He Wanted

Agent—I tell you, Mr. Wimble, this is a promising enterprise.

Wimble—Perhaps so, but what I want is a paying proposition, not merely a promising one. I am tired of promises.

A Worse Secret



Mrs. Jellus—I'm afraid my husband is hiding something from me.

Mrs. Callus—So is mine—his money!

MR. DOOLEY ON CO-OPERATION.

"Good mahrnin', Mr. Hinnessey."

"Good mahrnin', Mr. Dooley. I wish ye a plisint an' rayspictable day."

"Th' same to yersilf, Hinnessey, though I belave in me harrt that in yer own harrt ye're not as polite as ye would have me think ye are in me own harrt. Howivir, that's nayther here ner there. Pigs is pigs an' taters is taters and onliss we grow more pigs that is pigs an' more taters that is taters, where are we goin' to git our briskfist bacon an' our petayte salad? Till me that, Hinnessey, till me that, mon, or I'll shiver yer timbers, as me ould frind, Captin Kidd used to say in his piratticul fashion."

"Mr. Dooley, ye are a born phillosipher."

"Phillosipher nothin', but I've jist iddjucated mesilf roight up by th' force iv habit until today me intillijint eyes see wan thing as clear as th' ind iv yer nose."

"What's that—yer poipe?"

"No. It's team worrk! Th' fahrmers must git togither an' worrk togither an' pull togither!"

"Thin why don't they organize?"

"Hinnessey, ye shtruck it roight whin ye said that worrd! They're beginnin' to raylize that. That's what th' Fahrmers' Society iv Equity is for. They're daytermined that th' demand shall be diricted to the supply. There's th' whole saycrit. An' lit me till ye, whin that plan gits in oppyrashun, there's nothin' that can shtop th' fahrmers from gettin' a shquare deal in th' matter. They're intitled to it an' they're goin' to git it. An' if ye don't belave me, Hinnessey, I'll come over some mahrnin' with a full poipe iv tobaccy an' convince yez."

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers

Minimum Prices

We believe the following are fair and equitable minimum prices for the crops mentioned. We believe conditions of supply and demand are such that these prices will be paid before the next crops are produced. Certain it is that if producers will hold their crops and ask these prices they will be paid, because the world of consumers can not get along without them. The farm price will be the minimum price less freight and a fair commission.

CONTROLLED MARKETING COMPELLS THE PRICE — KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS STAR

The minimum prices are decided by the board of directors of the Farmers Society of Equity as soon as a crop is harvested and the supply known. Later these minimum prices will be passed on by the National Convention of the Society and will be confirmed or may be changed. After that they will stand until the next crop comes. No attempt is made to name mixinum prices and there will be times when the crops will command higher prices than those named below.

All prices below are based on Chicago unless stated to the contrary. The farm price will be the minimum price less freight and a fair commission to handlers.

WHEAT—No. 2 red	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 northern spring at Minneapolis	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white	.75
OATS—No. 2 white	.50
BARLEY—Good malting	.75
BUCKWHEAT	
RYE	1.00
HAY—Choice timothy	$20@22
POTATOES—Choice	
BEANS—Pea	
COTTON—At New York	.15
CATTLE—Good to choice steers, Indianapolis.	7.50@8.50
HOGS—Best heavies, 210 lbs. and upward at Indianapolis	7.50@8.00
Common to good lights, 125 to 150 lbs.	7.00@7.50

Advice

Hold all crops that are not selling at the minimum prices or above. Market only while the prices will be paid. Watch the market and this department and stop as soon as the price declines below the minimums. Old readers know that it pays to act on our advice. We have been giving advice about prices and marketing for ten years and the mistakes have been the rare exceptions. No matter what you think now, you will make more money if you respect them. Help to get this paper in the hands of all your neighbors.

A TRADE PAPER that is before us says: "Every crop prospect pleases and trade continues its onward march. Cumulative strength appears to be the order of the day. The quickening impulse of better things are extending to sections that heretofore have been relatively backward, and, what is most significant, garnered crops contribute even higher yields than were anticipated a fortnight ago, with those yet to be garnered—corn and cotton—giving evidence of astonishingly good progress. That nature has been remarkably beneficient is seen in the heaviest oats crop ever gathered, an unsurpassed yield of hay as well as of potatoes, with prospects of a bumper corn crop and a plentous yield of cotton, the present promise being for the second largest growth ever picked. Thus, the basic factors radiate influences that are reflected in liberal activity in manufacturing and jobbing lines, with practically every branch of business contributing to the uplift. Steel business was never better, specifications in August were of record propotions, pig iron is active at an unprecedented rate of production, and higher prices have been named on a number of finished lines. Jobbers of dry goods have enjoyed a good house trade despite the holidays, visiting buyers still being in evidence, and road sales are larger, while business for spring is opening in a good way with first hands."

We sincerely hope that nothing will occur to mar the present good business and its progress to an even higher level. But we can not help but have fears.



THOSE PEOPLE WHO DON'T WANT FARMERS TO BECOME INDEPENDENT BUSINESS MEN HAVE FOUND A HARD NUT TO CRACK.

The "trade" rarely looks farther than the volume of crops. This trade paper says: "Every crop prospect pleases, manufacturing and jobbing lines are active, road sales are larger, etc."

If it is still true that the trade of the farmers is the true barometer of the business of the country, and we say it is, then the gentlemen who are manufacturing goods and the merchants who are putting them on their shelves would do well to look a little farther than the volume of crops. A definite, uniform number of pounds or bushels of crops do not always buy the same commodity. Before the farmer buys he must convert his crops into money. Then his buying ability is measured by money and not altogether by crops. This will be the ultimate basis. So let us see how the farmer stands for money.

The wheat crop of 1911 was 621,000,000 bushels and the price September 7 was 91 cents a bushel at Chicago, or worth $565,110,000. The 1912 crop is estimated at 683,000,000 bushels. The price September 7 was $1.04 a bushel, or worth $710,320,000. This is a very good showing and abundantly justifies the optomistic report. We may also refer to it as an echo of the attempted reciprocity deal of 1911.

The oats crop of 1911 was 922,000,000 bushels, and the price September 7 was 42 cents, or the crop was worth at that time, $387,240,000. The oats crop of 1912 is given as 1,007,000,000 bushels, while the price is now 34 cents, or it has a value of only $342,380,000. This is $44,860,000 less than the small crop of the preceding year.

The corn crop is not made yet. Old corn is selling at around 80 cents, but new crop for future months, is quoted at 53 cents.

Potatoes is one of the large crops this year. The yield is estimated at 389,000,000 bushels and the cash price at Chicago on September 7 was 40 to 50 cents a bushel. The crop at 45 cents will be worth $179,100,000. The crop of 1911 was 293,000,000 bushels and was selling at the corresponding time at $1 a bushel in Chicago. Thus the crop was worth $293,000,000, or $114,000,000 more than the bumper crop of this year.

The cotton crop promises to be about 2,000,000 bales short of last year's record, but the present price is also 15 cents a cwt. lower than a year before.

But it is the producers of the more perishable crops that have been hit hardest this year. The yields have been large and nearly every crop as it came along has been a sore disappointment to the producers. We mention strawberries, from many sections, cucumbers, sweet potatoes, onions, cabbage, melons, pears, and the market for apples we fear will be more demoralized than the country ever knew before. But see the quotations on many articles on this page.

While nothing can be done to recover the losses on crops already marketed, and it will take heroic measures to save the apple and potato growers from losses, which heroic measures may be taken through the Conference announced in this paper, we predict better things for grain growers. It is very gratifying to see the visible supply of wheat over 28,000,000 bushels less than a year before, notwithstanding the larger crop reported, and that the oats visible is over 19,000,000 bushels less than a year before, with a much larger crop. These things show that farmers are holding the crops better. We predict higher prices when the producers will reap the profit, as they should.

We call particular attention to the great difference between the cash and speculative prices of wheat and corn. See the tables. The speculators are hoping that the deliveries will be free enough to break the prices when spring wheat and the new corn come on the market. We hope they will be fooled.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supplies of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on August 31, 1912, with comparisons are shown in the following table: (The sign—before figures means decrease, X indicates increase.)

	Aug. 31, 1912. Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels	Change same period last year Bu.
WHEAT	25,259,000	X2,105,000	—28,343,000	—11,635,000	X 423,000
CORN	2,758,000	— 335,000	— 5,551,000	— 3,097,000	X 708,000
OATS	5,928,000	X2,761,000	—19,301,000	—21,663,000	— 6,458,000
BARLEY	1,360,000	X 974,000	— 120,000	X 112,000	X 795,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 7,545,000 bushels. This is 3,081,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 3,183,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 2,558,000 bushels on the same date, which is 865,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 2,066,000 bushels less than a year before.

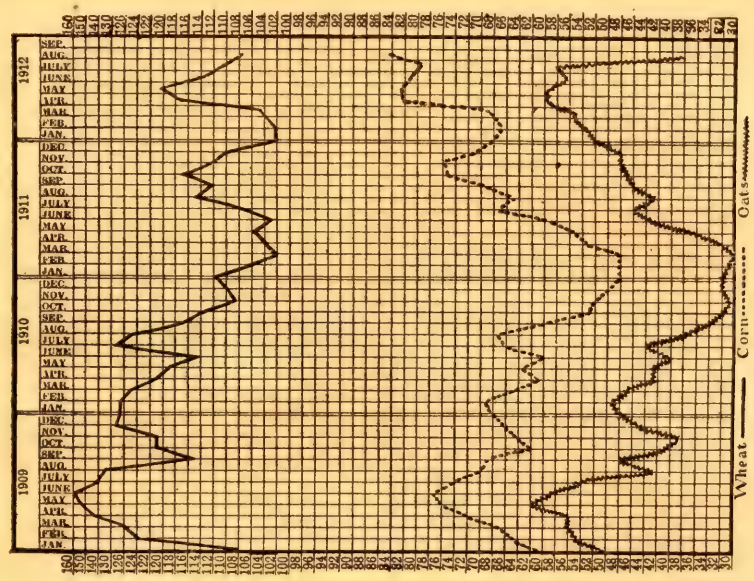
Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on September 7, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	Sept. 7.	2 Wks. before	A Yr. before
WHEAT, No. 2, RED			
Chicago	1.04 @1.05	1.05 @1.06	91
St. Louis	1.00 @1.04	1.03½@1.05	90
Kansas City	97 @1.01		89
Cincinnati	1.04 @1.07	1.05 @1.07	91
New York	1.04	1.06¼@1.07¾	96
CORN No. 2, WHITE			
Chicago	80½@81	80¼@80½	63¾
St. Louis	80 @80½	81 @81½	64
Kansas City	75		61
Cincinnati	84½@85	82½@83	65½
New York	61		71
OATS No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	33½@34½	34½@35½	42
St. Louis	35	35½	42½
Kansas City	34½		43½
Cincinnati	36 @36½	66½@37½	42½
New York	39	40½	46

Future Grain Prices

Chicago futures closed September 7 and two weeks before as follows:



This chart shows the highest monthly cash price for the three leading grains at Chicago, for a period, 1909 to August, 1912, inclusive. The figures on right and left margins are prices in cents. The lowest prices for August were as follows: Wheat, 99 1-2 cents; corn, 74 1-2 cents and oats, 30 cents. This chart will be continued.

WHEAT—September, 90½c; December, 90¼c; May, 94⅜c. Two weeks before, 94⅛c, 93⅝c and 97⅜c respectively.

CORN—September, 73⅝c; December, 54⅜c; May, 53c. Two weeks before, 72½c, 54¾c and 53⅜c respectively.

OATS—September, 31⅝c; December, 32¼c; May, 34⅜c. Two weeks before, 32½c, 32¾c and 34⅞c respectively.

Cotton

New York, September 7.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling uplands, 11.85, middling gulf, 12.10. The price is 15 cents higher than two weeks before. It is now 15 cents a cwt. lower than a year before

Live Stock

Indianapolis Market, September 7, 1912.

CATTLE—Range of day's paying prices for steers $5.00@6.50
Range of day's quotations for common to medium to good to choice steers 5.50@10.25
Good to choice steers, 1300 lbs and up quoted 9.25@10.25
Good to medium steers, 900 to 1250 lbs. 6.75@ 8.25
HOGS—Range of day's paying prices 3.00@ 9.35
Range of day's quotations, roughs to best heavies 7.00@ 9.15
Best heavies, 310 lbs. and up 8.85@ 9.15
Common to choice lights, 130@230 lbs. and up 8.85@ 9.30

The price of steers is about 25 cents a cwt. higher than a week before. The price of hogs is also about 25 cents a cwt. higher than two weeks before.

Chicago Produce Market

September 7, 1912

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets. We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparison.

POTATOES—Trade was quiet today, but prices showed no material change. Receipts were reported at 30 cars, and buyers were said to be looking around for fancy stock, but they found few cars suited to their requirements. Common, small or green Potatoes were slow sale.

Sales reported were: Minnesota, bulk—3 cars fair at 45c, 2 cars at 47c, 3 cars at 50c. Wisconsin sacked—1 car ordinary at 44c.

Per bushel, Minnesota, Early Ohios, in bulk or sacked $ .40@ .50
Wisconsin, Early Ohios and Round Whites, outside for fancy .40@ .50
Michigan, Early White .58@ .60
Michigan Red .50@ .55
Home-Grown, sacks, 70@80 lb., white .75@ .90

The price is 7 to 10 cents a bushel lower than two weeks before.

SWEET POTATOES—Have been slow and quiet lately. Hot weather seems to have checked the demand. Saturday the jobbing business is usually small.

Barrels, Virginia stave barrels $2.25@2.50
Jerseys 3.75@4.00
North Carolina, basket barrels 2.00@2.25
Hampers, Jersey 1.25@....
Alabama, hampers .25@ .50

BEANS—There has been some gain noted in this market lately. It came in the way of a moderate advance in prices. The improvement affected all kinds but Limas. Dealers report stocks of the regular lines of Beans as small. Crop reports have not been just favorable. Too much cold and wet weather in Michigan has been complained of. Trade has continued along in a moderate way. At the close prices were as follows:

Pea Beans—
Hand-picked, choice, dry $2.97 @3.00
Prime 2.85 @....
Mediums nominally about same as pea beans.
Red Kidneys, dry, choice $2.65 @2.75
White Kidney 2.85 @3.00
Brown Swedish, long 2.50 @2.65
Round 2.70 @2.75
Limas, per 100 lbs. 5.87½@....

HAY—Receipts, 1,042 tons. Demand good and offerings larger. Market steady.

Choice Timothy Hay $22.00@23.00
No. 1 Timothy 20.00@21.00
No. 2 Timothy 18.00@20.00
No. 3 Timothy 15.00@16.00
Kansas and Oklahoma Prairie, choice 14.00@15.00

Timothy hay is unchanged to $1.50 a ton lower. Prairie hay is $1.00 to $1.50 lower.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $8@8.50. Oat straw at $7@7.50. Wheat Straw $6.50@7.

Rye straw is 50 cents lower than two weeks before, other kinds unchanged.

EGGS—There is a firm feeling at the current quotations. Trade is a little slower and there is only a light demand, excepting for some of the very finest lots, which are selling all right. The reasons assigned for the slackening up of the demand is the hot weather and the fact that some dealers are drawing out of coolers fair quantities of their stock.

The following quotations were posted by the Butter and Egg Board:

Miscellaneous lots, cases returned—Eggs which will not grade—17@18c, depending on quality.
Ordinary Firsts quotable at 18c.
"Firsts" quotably 20c per dozen.
Checks quotably 14c per dozen.
Dirties quotably 10c per dozen.

The price is unchanged to 2 cents a dozen higher than two weeks before.

Miscellaneous Vegetables

BEETS—Slow and easy.
CARROTS—Moderate sale and steady.
CABBAGE—Has limited sale. Supply good.
New—Large crates, home grown $ .30@ .50
CUCUMBERS—In good supply and easy.
Tomato boxes, home-grown, outdoors $ .35@ .40
CELERY—Freely offered. Condition varies and heated stock has to be shaded. Square crates. Michigan, Golden Heart $ .25@ .35
White Plume .25@ .35
CAULIFLOWER—Good supply of home-grown and from Michigan. Market weak.
Cases, home-grown, poor to good $ .20¾ .60
Large cases, Michigan, No. 1 .65@ .75
No. 2 .30@ .40
EGG PLANT—Has moderate demand.
Per dozen, home-grown, outside fancy $ .30@ .50
GREEN ONIONS—Freely offered.
Home-grown, 6 small bunches $ .04@ .05
LIMA BEANS—Moderate sale when fancy. Quotable as follows:
Cases, 24 pints, Indiana and Illinois $ .75@1.00
Michigan, choice, early 1.50@1.75
Common, white, range down to 50@ .75
Quart, home-grown .17@ .18
LETTUCE—Market well supplied with eastern and home-grown.
Head lettuce—Hampers, Eastern, fine stock $1.40@1.75
Boxes, home-grown .20@ .35
Leaf Lettuce—Square boxes, home-grown .15@ .25

WHEN TO SELL WHERE TO SELL HOW TO SELL

Tell us below what you have to sell now, or will have in the next thirty days, and we will help you to get it to the best market. This applies to grain, live stock, cotton, vegetables, fruit, hay, eggs, poultry, in fact any farm crop. Fill out the following blank very plainly. No attention will be given to blanks illegibly written.

This service is for members of the Farmers Society of Equity exclusively.

If not a member send $1.00 with this coupon and become a member-at-large.

Don't list any crops that will not be ready in thirty days.

FARMERS SOCEITY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

KIND OF CROP	Quantity	Variety, Class or Grade	When Ready	Local Price Now is

This report is from ..... P. O. .....

Rural Route ..... County ..... State .....

The Evolution of Marketing

Everything is Tending to a National Clearing House and Nation-wide Direction.

IT is very evident to the observ-serving person that there is a general unrest among farmers caused by the unsatisfactory system of marketing in vogue. This was not true to as great an extent a few years ago, because, then, producers of farm crops thought they could not have anything to say about the terms on which produce was handled or the prices paid. They were taught that marketing was a matter separate from producing, and, from the very fact that the producers were so numerous and scattered, it must always remain a separate business and be done by a separate class of people.

But some years ago farmers began to get together in local bodies to market their crops co-operatively. The raisers of grain were the first people to make any particular effort in this direction. The effort usually took the form of a corporation to build an elevator and market the grain produced by the members. Some of the associations would also handle non-members' crops, but such were not permitted to share in the profits of the business. Thousands of such local farmers' elevator associations were organized but were not successful, except in comparatively few cases. Later the plan was broadened and the local associations federated in state associations but with very little additional benefits. There are a good many farmers' elevator associations yet, but they are only a small per cent. of the number organized. Gradually they were absorbed by the "line" or "trust" elevator companies.

The movement by the producers of cotton fruit and vegetables to organize came later, but it has moved along exactly the same lines. First the independent local association was organized and was found quite inadequate. Then came federations of these into district associations. When they took this form they usually were limited to one crop. Examples are the citrus growers' association of California, and another one in Florida; the peach growers association of Georgia and others in Texas; the onion growers' association of Texas; the Northwestern and other fruit exchanges and associations in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and California; the potato growers' association of Aroostook County, Maine, etc.

These federations could not do much more than was done by the local associations, or the individuals marketing alone. The reason is very evident. The problem is one of distribution—distribution that finds all of the markets and gluts none. It is clear that several district associations competing for the markets will present every problem that a hundred or more local ones did, or as were present when each individual marketed independently. Gluts and dearths can not be prevented in any of these ways.

Another weakness of the one crop organizations is in overproducing. To illustrate:

Suppose onion growers, or growers of potatoes, through a complete organization of the producers of these crops would for a season obtain very profitable prices, and the producers of other crops were not organized to do the same, the inevitable result would be to abandon the unorganized crops and produce potatoes and onions. Single-crop associations have no chance of long life as long as there are some crops unorganized. While to think of a separate organization for each crop is preposterous.

But producers are learning. A change of sentiment and understanding is coming to the people. An evolution from local and district organization and co-operation, to national organization and co-operation is in progress. The all important question now is, will it at once take the right form? Before another year's crops are ready to market shall we have a successful national marketing system backed by a sound and enduring organization, or will more years of experimenting be required?

To show the drift at the present time we print the following views of others with our comments:

A Producer's Dispatch

Mr. A. R. Sprague, of California, recently made these statements and recommendations before the Farmers Congress of Texas.

So long as even two or three large shippers or shipping organizations in competing territory are sending out cars with no knowledge of each other's destination, which, of course, they can not have, they are with every car, simply betting on the market—on the chance of the car getting to a market not glutted with the same product. For his information when he ships may be ever so accurate, but it is valueless as indicating the condition of the market when the car shall have arrived.

If such uncertainty exists when there are but two or three shippers, when the number is 10 or 15 times as many, thus engaged in producing and maintaining chaos in the markets, why express any surprise at poor returns from shipments? How can any shipper keep his countenance while talking of the fine way he is distributing his cars in the markets?

It would not be well for the traveling public nor profitable for the railroads if the train dispatcher should be dispensed with. He determines what time each train shall have the exclusive right of way over every piece of track. By this organized distribution of privilege to the tracks, collisions are rare, delays are reduced to a minimum and the volume of traffic is vastly greater than could be moved without such distribution of opportunity by the train dispatcher.

Now what is needed in the fruit and truck business is simply a car dispatcher who shall determine for all competing shippers at what time each may have the right of way in each market. I find the illustration unexpectedly perfect. Without such dispatcher as at present, there is every day some disastrous collision of carlots of fruit and produce in one or more markets, with resulting smashing of prices. Such smash-ups are much more injurious to the producer's business than can be named by the money loss involved in the specific carlots sacrificed, for an inevitable result is to produce lower prices in other nearby towns, which, without such depressing influence, would stand firm. Again, it restricts the volume of business, for the more uncertainty there is in the prices of commodities, the less freely dealers will buy them, fearing to lose thereby.

Thus the maximum volume of shipments which the markets will take under the present chaotic way of shipment, may safely be greatly exceeded when such products shall be really distributed in orderly fashion. The average prices are now much lower than would prevail if the car dispatcher distribution were obtained. For, now each man who buys a car takes a serious risk, since he can not know whether or not the prices current, when he buys the car, will prevail at its arrival and during its sale. Simultaneously twice as many cars may arrive as can be disposed of without a serious break in prices. It may be urged that some may be diverted to other markets, but the same situation may meet them there, since it is all a matter of chance because of the many shippers sending out care without knowledge of each other's destinations. I have often known cars thus diverted to reach worse markets than that for which they were intended.

Such risks attach quite as much to the retail trade. Thus the buyer, under present conditions, must be subject to much uncertainty. He must take a risk, and he will not, he cannot afford to, take it for nothing. He must insure himself against loss by buying low. The cost of insurance is always in proportion to the risk and the grower pays it.

Some consider track buying the ideal method. Such sales must always be made with a firm market, when it is comparatively easy for any one to sell, and must be made at a discount from net delivered prices to pay the expenses and speculative profits of the track sales brokers an amount frequently exceeding the total cost of getting the car to market. The idea is very popular with growers, for they have observed that it usually happens that their returns from such sales are better than upon the cars consigned. It is not strange that this should be so for track buyers, when the market slumps, usually disappear or offer such low prices to cover their risks that it forces the shipper to consign. Thus such comparisons are not fair.

So far as I can see track buying in no way helps

No-Rim-Cut Tires 10 Per Cent Oversize

The Goodyear Code

In these days of complaint regarding Big Business, let us cease talking tires for a moment or two, to tell you the Goodyear Code.

In the final analysis, Goodyear tires have come to rule Tiredom, chiefly because of these men, methods and principles.

Independence

We maintain in the tire business complete independence. We have no trade alliances, no gentlemen's agreements. There will be no combination between Goodyear and rivals.

Even our patents are licensed to others, to avoid the slightest taint of monopoly.

We believe that competition keeps men on their mettle. There is no better way to insure square deals to consumers

Limited Profits

We cling to modest capitalization. There is not a dollar of water in our capital stock. We have no bonded debt.

We insist on moderate profit. Last year our profit on No-Rim-Cut tires averaged 8½ per cent. That in the world's largest tire business, where factory cost is cut to the minimum.

Profit Sharing

We believe that partners in a business are apt to serve its patrons best. So 134 of our leading men share in the Goodyear profits. The Company has helped them acquire their stock.

In our factories, building tires, there are 49 stockholders. In our office there are 33. Our branch managers everywhere are stockholders in this concern.

Ninety per cent of the Goodyear common stock is owned by men active in the concern. So all that affects you as a tire buyer is dealt with here by partners.

Young Men

We believe in young men, and our organization consists of them.

In our factory we insist on capable men, and on technical education. We send men every year to great technical schools to pick the ablest graduates.

With all these men we insist on fair dealing, and on utter regard for the truth. Thus men who know us have boundless faith in what the Goodyear people do.

The Result—100,000 Tires a Month

The result is the world's largest tire business. And that business has doubled six times in three years. It doubles now once in eight months.

Our output is now 100,000 tires monthly. It has almost trebled in a single year.

About one-third of all cars running now use Goodyear tires. Yet we have 25 competitors.

All because our patent tires can't rim-cut. Because they are 10 per cent over the rated size. And because of the Goodyear Code.

GOODYEAR AKRON, OHIO

No-Rim-Cut Tires

With or Without Non-Skid Treads

Goodyear pneumatic tires are guaranteed when filled with air at the recommended pressure. When filled with any substitute for air our guarantee is withdrawn.

Our 1912 Tire Book—based on 13 years of tire making — is filled with facts you should know.

Ask us to mail it to you.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire

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(796)

an orderly distribution of produce. It only transfers the risk upon the particulars carloads sold. If the buyers are unfortunate they will offer lower prices on the next carloads, so that the grower must take the loss finally, in any case.

Instead of bringing order out of confusion, the track buyer necessarily makes the confusion worse, for he has no power of divination to know what glut or famine may exist in the market to which he routes his car. He may assume an air of being market wise, but no more than the grower can he know what markets are to be glutted and what vacant when his cars shall have arrived. And this knowledge is fundamental to any really safe price basis.

The present hit and miss custom of shipping limits consumption, and often shows apparent overproduction, because markets can not depend upon getting regular supplies, being over supplied, or quite bare of produce, seriously embarrasing the retail distributor, while the produce merchant often turns to other sources of supply.

They can not possibly have such assurance until all competing cars are distributed by a single car dispatcher. This is so very self-evident that I almost feel like apologizing for having to discuss it. It is like discussing the familiar fact that twice two are four.

There must be a car dispatcher to whom each dealer or association manager consigns his cars each day. This man must know the capacity of each market, getting therefrom every morning a trustworthy telegram stating the amount of stock in the market, the prices ruling the previous day, the condition of the previous day's arrivals, with any other information useful to the distributor. Then he diverts to each market sufficient cars of various products to supply the demand, but not to overload it.

Each shipper will have on file with the car dispatcher the name of his own agent or consignee in each market, and each such agent may know several days in advance what cars he is to have to handle, something he is often in great ignorance of now. The more efficient such agent is the better price he will get for his principal; but this variation will be within narrow limits, for no longer will the consignee be able to excuse bad sales by falsely alleging an overloaded market or bad condition of produce, for the system of reports will make such attempts quite useless, thus really compelling honest service on the part of receivers.

Clearly, then, the only thing which need be arranged to secure this tremendous advantage of a stable market is to secure the consent of all competing shippers and shipping associations, to permit a single distributor to determine the destination of all cars.

This should not be at all impossible, for no one cares to what market his car goes so long as it is a good market, and all will be good markets if kept free from overloading. As all will not be absolutely equally good, the dispatcher may rotate the shipments, giving to each shipper in turn the advantage of such markets as may seem to maintain a price level higher than the others.

No shipper nor sales manager need surrender anything of the slightest use to him for each must certainly desire with his whole soul to secure a safe and profitable market for his cars.

Mr. Sprague's plan is the nearest to the Equity System of any we have come across. But our plan of a central clearing house where the demand must seek the supply is clearly superior, because of the fact that it puts price-making in the hands of the producers, instead of leaving it in the hands of the buyers. Also, the Equity System will make all markets equally good so that all producers marketing at the same time will get exactly equal returns for the same quality of goods, varying only as the distance to markets varies.

Distribution Must be in Control of One Mind

The Produce News, commenting on Mr. Sprague's article, said editorially:

Losses from improper distribution of perishables amount to many millions of dollars annually. Proper distribution is the greatest problem before the producers of fruits and produce. For years efforts have been made to establish a perfect system, but the waste is still in existence. The various marketing associations of the country are a result of this effort and while there is improvement the leakage is yet so great that its amount in dollars and cents staggers the ordinary man.

What would it mean to the producing world if there were assurance that every car of perishables would be so distributed as to avoid loss, caused principally from glutted markets? Would it not seem like the millenium to the truck growers? We believe such a condition is possible.

The glutted market is the bugbear of the produce trade. It never benefits any one materially. No matter how much perishable food there is thrust on a big market, the consumers get but little or no benefit. If a glut if berries, melons or peaches prevails for a day or two in New York or Chicago, and prices go to smash, the consumer pays the corner grocer the same price as though there was no glut. Gluts can be avoided only by proper distribution, and as Mr. Sprague suggests, this distribution from any great producing section must be in control of one mind. It is a great task to do this, but it is possible.

Is there a receiver, shipper or producer who cannot call to mind hundreds of instances where, had the distribution been controlled by one mind, the gluts, accompanied by heavy losses, could not have been avoided? Production of perishables is so located that under the right system almost perfect distribution is possible. Such a system takes nothing from legitimate operators. The growers greatly favor f. o. b. sales, because they feel like saying as soon as they have their money: "To hell with the buyer." That is all wrong and is properly treated by Mr. Sprague. You can not injure or favor a part of the trade without eventually affecting the whole. There is too much disorganization and a too great lack of confidence of those in the trade for a healthy condition. Let all interests get together for a betterment of conditions. Obviate bickerings and jealousies and all will make money. **There is no overproduction; where prices are ruinous it is simply a lack of proper distribution.**

Well said, Mr. Editor. But you may as well realize now, as later, that directing the distribution of produce "from any great producing section" by one mind will not be enough. The same mind must direct ALL the distribution. It will be little improvement to have one directing mind for Florida, another for Texas and another for California while these three states produce crops that seek the same markets at the same time. And the same way for the great producing sections for apples and potatoes in Maine, New York, Michigan, Oregon and Washington. One head must direct the crops from all of these states, even though thousands of miles apart, as well as like crops from thousands of other communities. Also it will be quite useless to have one directing head for the early southern crops and another for the late crops in the north. But the best way will be to keep the head, or exchange on the job of directing the whole year around. Again, when it comes to directing there should not be any distinction between perishables and staples, but the one head and the same set of representatives in the field and on the markets should all work to the one central idea of systematic marketing and profitable prices for ALL of the crops.

Is It Reputation that Brings the Price

Mr. C. P. Buck, chairman Grand Traverse (Mich.) Fruit Commission and the students in his class evidently have a long road, beset with many obstructions and costly experiments, to travel before they reach the Millenimum of fruit growing and marketing. Mr. Buck says:

It is reputation that brings the price. Profit follows the brand. And the man that owns the brand controls the market. That is the real key to the successful marketing of fruit, for profit.

To elucidate this idea Mr. Buck refers to the manufacturer in the following words:

The **great merchandising manufacturer** puts his own brand, his own name, on his goods. He goes just as far as he can in getting as close as possible to the consumer. He tells the consumer just what his goods are, just what she will get in every package of his goods she will buy. In his factory he sees that every package contains just what he says it does.

He builds up a great demand for goods of his brand. When the wholesaler comes to him, the manufacturer names the price. He names the conditions of sale. He is the dictator. And in this way it is he that gets the long end of the marketing profit, and not the wholesaler.

But the **average** manufacturer calls his work done when he has his product packed ready for shipment. He says to himself, "I am not a seller, I am a maker, a producer," so he doesn't concern himself with the problems of selling. With the **average** manufacturer the wholesalers and brokers assume the selling burden. The **average** manufacturer has to take the figures the wholesaler names.

And here is the analogy as Mr. Buck see it:

The fruit grower who allows the commission man to come in and buy his fruit on the trees is an "average" manufacturer or producer.

So is the grower who ships without name or brand to the commission man in the distant city. And the grower who packs indiscriminately, carelessly, slipshod in quality and in pack, what shall we say of him?

These men are the manufacturers who must take the price that is offered them. They are under the thumb of the man who controls their market, the commission man. Their fruit is not bought because they have grown it and packed it, not because they stand behind it, but because another man's reputation and care and brains are going to make it a saleable commodity.

These men lack the imagination to see beyond the commission man. They are producers only, not sellers. And the big share of whatever profit their fruit may bring rightfully goes to the other man.

The problem being stated, Mr. Buck offers this remedy:

If the orchardist is to share more equally to the profits of his fruit, he must become a merchandiser. He must find out what the people are asking for. He must know how they want it packed. He must for instance, learn of the effect of modern living in changing the character of modern buying.

The fruit grower must remember that his real customers are the women. His fruit must be of the highest quality. He must see that it is tastefully and carefully packed. He must keep in mind that he and the women are the two terminals of his marketing road. The commission man and the fruit dealer are merely his messengers in getting his fruit before the women that buy it. They are the transfer delivery stations on his way.

He must let the women know who he is. He must put his brand and his name on the fruit and he must put brains and money into making that brand mean something to his customers.

The fruit grower must always remember that he is selling reputation, and that he must create that reputation not only with honest service, but by reaching his customers in their homes and telling them just what he is doing, how good his fruit is, where it can be bought and how to know it in the stores.

All of which is well said. But this is a stupendous problem and, candidly, what hope can we have that all the Michigan producers will meet the standard and create the reputation desired? And if the Grand Traverse Fruit Commission does succeed in reaching the standard of grade and if it does convince the consumers that Michigan fruit has superior juice and flavor, then will there not be so much of the grade that it will go begging again? Reputation brings the extra price only so long as there is a limited quantity of the superior goods. Markets can be as easily glutted with high grade fruit and the profitable price destroyed, as they have been with low grade fruit. If the commission will limit its efforts to a few growers, and keep the supply of high grade fruit small its theory is sound. But to make all of the *average* orchardists *topnotchers* will be sure to defeat all.

Mr. Buck says further:

One large organization in this state (Michigan) is already tackling this problem in the sane, logical way that a keen manufacturer would.

This organization contemplates the establishment of an inspection system that will assure the buyer that this pack is up to the standard in every way. They expect to make these standards so well known and so carefully lived up to that buying their apples is as easy as buying Ivory soap or Quaker Rolled Oats over the corner at the grocery.

They will put their own registered label and brand on this fruit, and make that label known by a broad and systematic advertising campaign that will go to the women in the homes.

When this campaign is under way it is going to make these women buy and eat more apples. Thirty years ago America consumed more than one bushel of apples per capita annually. Today the consumption annually is less than a third of a bushel.

Did Mr. Buck stop to think why this difference? Were the apples better thirty years ago, or was the system of distribution simpler and freer from speculation and exploitation? Were apples cheaper then to the consumers, while posibly bringing better prices to the producers? Can advertising force a larger consumption while the present system of marketing and prohibitive retail prices prevail? And while Michigan is doing this what will other states be doing? Mr. Buck is not unmindful of the balance of the country, for he says:

It is not the west we have to fear, only to learn from. Our competition is coming from the immense new orchards planted in the states of New York, Illinois, Iowa, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana. These states will fight us right in the markets closest to us.

In Indiana we have a state horticultural society that is considering this same problem and in the other states it is the same way. We venture the assertion that the other states will not fall behind Michigan in improving the quality of fruit and pack, so there will be no dearth of choice apples and if nothing is done but to improve quality and pack and advertise to gain reputation, gluts and ruinous prices will be as common in the future as in the past. We have seen just as heavy losses on high grade stuff as on low grade. And when the gluts of high grade stuff occurs the loss is heavier because it costs more to produce it.

Mr. Buck's concluding appeal is:

Michigan must seize her markets now before these immense new orchards come in to rob her of her opportunity. Michigan must wake up in time.

The "immense new orchards" referred to are 197,377,000 apple trees not yet in bearing. We don't like to say it, but we believe it is true that Michigan can not guarantee to herself markets that will prove satisfactory and profitable, no matter what she does in advertising, under the present marketing system.

Fundamental in this proposition is, and always will be, the matter of a single directing head for all the fruit, the direction to be along lines that will eliminate every unnecessary handler and agency and cut out every unnecessary expense. Then we may hope to return to the one-bushel per capita consumption which will still be short of consuming the immense crop of this year. Then, also, our foreign markets can be increased in the same proportion as the home ones.

Another Texas Plan

Texas may justly lay claim to being the "little schoolmaster" in originating marketing schemes. There is hardly a week goes by that somebody does not propose a

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We pay the highest prices for Furs and sell you Guns, Traps, Supplies, etc., AT FACTORY COST. Write for FREE CATALOG, TRAPPERS' GUIDE, and Fur Price List.
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WE BUY TIMOTHY SEED, CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, etc. etc. Send 2 oz. samples, state quantity you have and price wanted
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Bales 1/3 More

J. A. Tudor, Edwardsport, Ind., says:
"The longer I run Alligator Box Presses the better I like them. They are *lightest running*, most durable, and have larger feed hole. Have tried others, but the Alligator bales one-third more."
Spencer Presses guaranteed to do all catalog claims or no sale. Rubs off green bark less than Perpetual.
Write today for *free* catalog, which gives plain figures why Spencer Press is most profitable. *Ten days free trial.*
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No. 1 Cyclone

Corn Husker and Shredder

Made for farmer's own use; only 6 to 8 H.P. required. We also make three larger sizes requiring 10 to 20 H.P. 17 years in the field. Shredded corn fodder is natural, wholesome winter food and will keep cattle in healthful condition. Write us for catalog and prices. State how many horse power you use.
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SAY: "UP-TO-DATE DID IT," When Writing to Advertisers



Corn Can Be Cut and Bound as Fast as Your Team Can Walk

FIVE or six acres of corn can be cut and bound in a day with an I H C corn binder. That simple statement of fact carries a world of meaning to the farmer who has studied corn growing and desires every possible dollar of profit from his crop.

Corn harvesting by old fashioned methods is both wasteful and expensive in comparison with I H C corn binder harvesting. It is wasteful because it takes so long that the feeding value is lost from the corn stover. It is expensive because so much extra help is required. An I H C corn binder, handled by one man but doing the work of five puts you in a position to cut and bind the corn at the time when the feeding value of the stalks and leaves is greatest. One man and a team cost much less to maintain than five men drawing wages.

I H C Corn Binders

—Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, or Osborne—cut and bind the corn and deliver it in bundles ready for shocking as fast as your team can walk, and at a fraction of the cost of hand cutting. In tall corn or short, or hilly or level ground, rough or smooth, these simple, efficient machines do their work thoroughly, picking up and binding down and tangled corn, or clearing away quickly the straight rows of standing stalks. When cut at the right time and cured in the shock the whole crop—ears, stalks, and leaves—is ready to be turned to profit by being run through an

I H C Husker and Shredder

In years when the hay crop is short and prices high, a plentiful supply of nutritious stover enables you to bale and sell a larger share of your hay without detriment to the stock. An I H C husker and shredder —Deering, McCormick, or Plano—transforms the corn stalks, leaves and husks into a shredded fodder that is eagerly eaten by horses, cattle and sheep, and that is almost as good for them as the timothy hay which you can market at good prices. Where a balanced ration is fed, shredded corn stover for roughage is almost a necessity. It comes to you at so little expense that it may be reckoned practically as clear profit.

See the I H C local dealer who handles these machines, and have him tell you of the profitable results obtained by the use of I H C corn machines. He will supply you with catalogues and give you any information you desire; or, write

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)
CHICAGO U S A

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U S A

new one. This is sufficient proof of the dissatisfaction with present plans and the necessity for a plan that will meet all the needs of the producers of the state. If it were possible to take out a patent on the Equity System of marketing and then sell it to the Texas growers, we believe they would tumble over each other to get it and use it, and the inventor would reap a fortune. But it is characteristic of people that something that is free usually has scant attention and is slow of adoption.

The past season many Texas growers lost heavily through being unable to ship their vegetables and many markets have been glutted through poor distribution. At a recent meeting of the Texas Farmers' Congress a committee was appointed to submit a plan for the systematic distribution of Texas fruit and truck crops, at a mass meeting to be held in Dallas, during the Texas State Fair in October. This committee met recently and formulated a report and plan to be submitted to the Dallas meeting. From the committee's report we quote:

Under existing conditions tons of Texas fruits and vegetables rot in the field, while millions of Americans are willing and able to buy them, if the opportunity were presented. Those who now govern the routing of Texas shipments of fruits and vegetables appear to recognize but twenty-three leading cities as markets, whereas there are hundreds of cities that want these products and can not get them. This results in glutted markets in the great cities and bare markets in the smaller cities and unnecessarily low prices to the producer. Instead of distribution being in the hands of the growers or their agents, it is in the hands of the dealers in the larger cities.

The committee recommends the organization of a corporation to be known as the Texas Produce Exchange, with a capital stock of $20,000, for the purpose of distributing the crops and collecting and disseminating information at a fixed charge per car. It also recommends that all profits in excess of 10 per cent. on the capital stock be refunded to the shippers. It is planned that this exchange act as the agent of all associations wanting to avail themselves of its services as well as of individual shippers.

The proposed plan, according to Mr. Shepard, would work somewhat along this line. Suppose a certain station is shipping strawberries and has sold a couple of cars to track buyers for shipment to Cincinnati, and a third car has been shipped on consignment to Chicago. The shippers would notify the agent of the exchange of shipments. If all markets were clear the new company would not interfere in any way, except that it would try to keep other berries shipped on consignment from injuring the sale of those sold on track. If, however, either the Chicago or Cincinnati market was glutted or about to be glutted, part or all the cars shipped on consignment would be diverted to more promising markets by the company's agent. It is hoped that by this means each carlot market might be given a uniform supplyy.

This plan is totally unsound. In the first place it is contemplated to make a *profit* to be refunded to the shippers (of course after salaries are paid to officers and employs and 10 per cent. to the stock holders). This puts it directly in line with present brokerage and commission houses—another one to support. In the second place this corporation, as far as its plans have been revealed, would be totally powerless to prevent gluts on markets. Any person who knows the great number of places competing and their wide distribution over the country, will know that a Texas association, even though it may be universal in that state can not control the situation without knowing what other sections will do at the same time.

Friends or Pretended Friends of Farmers

Farmers are extremely slow to act for themselves. This is because they have always depended on other people to do their business for them while they done only the hard work. As a result it has come to pass that a large percentage of the people of the country are living off of the farmers by handling and manipulating what they produce—doing the business part of agriculture. Farmers plead that they are too busy to prepare for marketing, but they are charged a staggering price to have it done, against the few days out of a year to prepare for and do their own business. So when these people who are doing farmers' business for them, discover a new way to graft agriculture they turn out in great numbers, such was the meeting recently at Nashville, Tenn., of the Southern Commercial Congress. "This," our informant says, "is a body formed to promote the economic development of sixteen southern states." We venture to say there is not a man in the congress who is exclusively a farmer. This meeting was called to decide whether it would be advisable to appoint a committee from the various states to go to Europe and study the rural co-operative credit systems. There were "delegates from twenty-seven states and officials from the government department from Washington" as the report says. The meeting passed resolutions from which we quote:

Resolved, that a committee on rural finance investigation, consisting of two members from each state, go to Europe under the general management of the Southern Commercial Congress, and under the administrative management of an executive committee to be selected by the members of the committee and under the laws to be adopted by the committee as a whole. Further, that the daily findings of the committee be recorded in such form that each member may return to his state possessed of one copy of them for publication and use in his state, and that a second copy be given to the nation, through publication to be recommended to Congress for general distribtion.

To get a better idea of the purpose of these gentlemen we quote further from the report of the meeting. Mr. G. Grosvenor Dawe, who presided at the meeting, said:

The important point to be borne in mind is that the United States, whose farm values now approach $40,000,000,000, has to conduct all its business with a monetary capital of about $3,000,000,000. This problem confronting the American people is to render the land values of the United States as readily available for credit for financial activity as are the stock, bond and credit values of the cities. The solution of that question will restore the equilibrium between country and city.

To give an idea of the amount of business that might result, if the rural co-operative credit system of Germany would be established in this county, this illustration was presented to the meeting:

There are three co-operative rural credit systems in operation in Germany doing a business altogether of more than $5,000,000,000 annually. Under the Landschaften system the plan is substantially the same as that followed by the American merger or trust, and that is the system that seems to be the most likely to be developed and adopted by American needs. **They merge their lands, upon which they issue a negotiable bond which is so ample a security that money can be obtained on it at almost as low a rate of interest as on government bonds.**

This money is handled by the board of managers of the association. The individual members of such groups can go to their board of directors and get whatever money, according to a rating on the value of their portion of the syndicated assets of the groups. They can thus obtain credit as freely as a merchant can get it at a commercial bank, through the rating of the commercial agency.

As the scheme unfolds is it surprising that delegates from twenty-seven states would meet at Memphis? If $5,000,000,000 in loans are negotiated in a small country like Germany the farmers of the United States while under the domination of the board of trade and exchange system of marketing, which rarely gives them an adequate price for their produce, would probably borrow $20,000,000,000. And as the credit system will probably be managed by the same people who manage the marketing system, all that will be necessary to oust the farmers from the land or make them more generally tenant farmers, will be to put the prices of their commodities lower and intensify their needs to borrow.

But the meeting denied that this is the intention and that the opposite would be the result. We quote further:

The great number of trusts in farm products in the United States is a thing practically unknown in Europe. There is no room for them here. The farmer, through the free use of money co-operatively handled, himself performs the functions of the trust. If the American farmer were placed on the same footing as the European, through his co-operative associations and his rural banking systems, advocates of the plan declare that the trusts would be killed, the farmer would receive higher prices for his products, while the competition of different co-operative farmers' groups would lower the prices to the consumer.

This is probably true, "If the American farmer were placed on the same footing as the European through his co-operative associations." But the farmers of America are not organized like they are in Germany and this congress does not propose to organize them. If they were they would control the credit association, it would be their own. They would then first decide the prices their produce shall sell for and credit would not be so dangerous under such conditions. Farmers in America are not in an organized condition to control the proposed credit system and it is not the thought of the people who are active in the movement that they should. We may attribute good motives to the gentlemen in desiring to establish the system here for the *benefit* of the farmers, but we can not forget how abuses creep in when other people control powerful machinery of government or industry.

We do not say that the farmer should not have every advantage when it comes to borrowing that every other class of people have. But first let him sell right and let his needs for borrowing be decided after he has sold everything at profitable prices. Then, if there is any virtue in the Landschaften system let him establish it and operate it as an adjunct of his own society. It will be dangerous to permit the establishment of such a system by others and controlled by the financial and commercial interests of the country. Our advice to farmers is, fight it to the last ditch.

This is the plan proposed by the congress:

It was decided that May, 1913, would be the most opportune time for the American committee to start on its journey of investigation. By starting May, 1913, an opportunity is afforded to ask the state legislatures to make the requisite appropriations for the traveling expenses of the delegates. With few exceptions the state legislatures will be in session for about 60 days from January, 1913, thus leaving ample time for rendering the appropriations available. It has been estimated that $1,2000 will cover the three months' traveling expenses for each delegate and his proportionate share of the cost of stenographic reports, translators, typewriting, etc.

The agricultural organizations and the leaders in the agricultural industry in the United States are being urged to see to it that each state appoint its delegates to the American committee, and to pledge the candidates for election to the state legislatures in November to support the requisite appropriations and to work earnestly for this purpose during the session of the legislatures.

It has been recommended that local committees be formed by such bodies as the Grange, the farmers' institute, the agricultural colleges, the state rural life commissions, the farmers' national congresses, the irrigation congress, the dry farming congress, the co-operative associations and other bodies. Every section of the United States is being urged to be represented in order to effectively carry out the work of the proposed American committee.

Now you know where this scheme is likely to appear and you will know where to fight it. If farmers know what is good for them they will pledge candidates to the state legislatures to oppose the proposed junket.

It's the System of Marketing

Apropos of what has gone before we quote from an article by Mr. E. M. Rodebaugh:

The average farmer is hampered by a lack of money to finance his farm operations. A direct personal experience on the ground in a dozen of the leading agricultural states leads me to make this sweeping assertion.

Only recently I passed the farm of one of the leading men of a community and as we passed an outlying field he remarked: "There is the best pasture in this county. It is a solid mat of blue-grass; ought to have a lot of stock on it; it is good for fifty head and I only have four on it now. At present rates of interest I cannot, considering the element of risk in stock, put the cattle on it. The margin in feeding is too narrow."

And because he doesn't feel justified in going in debt for money at six per cent., he is letting a lot of good pasture go to waste and getting no return from it whatever. All of which brings us face to face with the question: Why is it difficult for the

(Continued on Page 11)

"ELLIS POTATO SYSTEM"

How to Get 300 to 400 Bushels of Potatoes to the Acre

You ought to be ashamed to grow less. It can be accomplished by the "Ellis Potato System." This is not a book but special information that will enable you to grow 200 bushels or more on your fields by following our instructions. This system covers all points of potato growing from seed to digging. 700 bushels an acre under this system is common. Don't be an 85 bushel man when you can grow 300 bushels with no more work or expense, simply knowing how. When you consider that all the way from 600 to 1300 bushels an acre have been produced by this system you may well decide to see what **you** can do. You now have the chance—its all in knowing how. Send $3.00 today for the "Ellis Potato System." Don't wait—start now for next year. Address "Ellis System," 1532 Mars Ave., Lakewood, Ohio.

4 BUGGY WHEELS FREIGHT PAID STEEL TIRES **$8.75**

With Rubber Tires, $18.45. Your Wheels Rerubbered, $10.30. I make wheels ¾ to 4 in. tread. Tops, $6.50; Shafts, $2.10; Repair Wheels, $5.95; Axles $2.25; Wagon Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog U.

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BUTLER STEEL Grain Bin

CORRUGATED. CAN'T CAVE IN.

Can be used for store house. Sectional. Capacity increased any time by additional sections. Keeps grain perfectly. Free booklet tells why bins should be corrugated.

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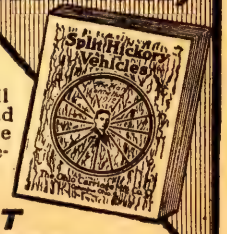
There are three things that destroy your lawns—Dandelion Buck Plantain, and Crab Grass In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

Your dealer should have them—If he has not drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

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Owner Sidney, Dillon says: I have been using Sal-Tone and am very much pleased with it. My colts and other stock are all doing well as a result of feeding this tonic.—STERLING R. HOLT, Maywood, Ind.

PRICES: 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $5; 200 lbs., $9; 800 lbs., $18. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. Never sold in bulk; always in "trade marked" SALTONE packages.



A Personal Word from President Robbins:

SalTone is the result of my own wide experience as a stockman, and Dr. C. B. Ainsworth's experience as a successful veterinary.

Let SalTone put profit-making flesh on your stock. You can try SalTone without risking one penny.

I Ask No Money In Advance

Nine out of every ten animals that don't gain—that won't keep thrifty—that eat up your profits, are **loaded with worms.** Nine-tenths of all animal losses are due directly or indirectly to worms. SalTone will drive out the worms quick—stop your feed losses—and your animal losses. It will make your animals **get the good out of their feed.**

Conditions Your Stock **SALTONE** ***Destroys The Worms***

I tell you, brother, it will pay you big profits to look out for these deadly pests that steal your profits. SalTone is a **medicated salt**—animals run to it like salt—no troublesome doping—drenching—or handling. It makes animals thrive better—take on flesh faster, **with no extra feed.** SalTone costs you nothing if it fails—only one-twelfth of a cent a day for one sheep or hog if it does all I claim.

Stop Your Worm Losses Before You Pay

Try SalTone 60 Days

I am showing thousands of stock owners all over this country how SalTone will stop their worm losses—how it will save one-fifth of their feed cost. SalTone has made money for these men—it will make money for YOU.

Send the Coupon—No Money

I want you to send the coupon and feed SalTone 60 days AT MY RISK. You simply pay the small freight charge when it arrives, and at the end of 60 days tell me the result. If SalTone does not do all I claim—you won't owe me a cent—I'll cancel the charge.

JOHN E. ROBBINS, Pres. **THE JOHN E. ROBBINS CO., Greensburg, Ind.**

John E. Robbins, Pres.
THE J. E. ROBBINS COMPANY
Greensburg, Ind. U. F. 91512

Ship me your SPECIAL 100 LB. SIXTY DAY TRIAL ORDER OF SALTONE, on the conditions mentioned in this advertisement. I will report results in 60 days, and pay for it, if it does all you claim. If it does not the charge against me is to be cancelled.

Name .....
P. O. .....
County ..... R. F. D. .....
Shipping Station .....
State .....
Sheep ..... Hogs ..... Horses ..... Cattle .....
(Give number of animals)

Keep Cows Cheaper in Winter than Summer

WE HAVE been using a silo for three years and would not be without one. Before we had our silo we could only keep two cows where now we have twelve cows and six heifers for we only have a twenty-acre farm. There was only one silo in our neighborhood the owner of which was called a fool, for people didn't know what a silo was, but when they saw how many cows he kept and in such good condition the people thought the silo all right. Since then there have been about forty put up within about seven miles of us, of which we were the third.

We have a feed mill, but have not ground any grain this winter.

Our silo holds eighty tons, which seven acres fill. We keep our cows cheaper in winter than in summer for in summer we rent our pasture five cents a cow a day. The man from whom we rent it has forty acres for them to roam over and in the winter we feed them the ensilage. We think in a year or two we will build another one for summer use as it is cheaper. Every person can figure for himself the profit he makes by keeping a silo. If he has a silo he can keep more cows than before, and if he keeps a dairy, and feeds ensilage his cows give more milk, so that's where the profit comes in by having a silo. Every man that keeps stock ought to have a silo. A man goes around in this neighborhood with his machine only charging twenty-five cents a ton for filling the silo. As for the other help, those who own a silo come and help and we help them back so we do not have to hire help.—H. Lungmus, Hamlet, O., in "Silo Profits."

Sheep Eat it Greedily

THE eagerness with which farmers will take up with some "Gold Brick" or "Something for Nothing" scheme, and the indifference shown toward a high-class proposition is surprising.

For instance, the "silo," is seldom seen, in fact is in most sections conspicious by its absence.

The first fall my silo was filled from a field of corn that, owing to adverse conditions in planting time and throughout the season, was very small and late, would not have reached maturity. There were fifteen acres that would have husked about 300 bushels of corn at 25 cents a bushel, which would equal $105 estimated. The same when ensiloed made about 100 tons very good ensilage at $2.50 would equal $250. It cost $50 to harvest and run in silo. The expense to harvest, i. e., cut and husk, either by hand or with husker, is practically the same as to run into silo, with the advantage in favor of the silo, as the days are longer, ground in better condition, etc. Counting 350 shocks of fodder at 10 cents, twice their value in this case, and we have $105 corn, and $35 fodder, making $140 against $250, value of ensilage, not counting its added value of one-third in the better and more thrifty condition of stock, convenience of feed and the practical elimination of waste.

Again, if we secure two tons of hay to the acre we are pretty well pleased, while with the silo it is no uncommon thing to secure 12 to 15 tons of better feed and stored in much smaller space. Land $100 to $200 an acre, and being satisfied with two tons of feed when we had just as well have twelve tons. One acre of hay will winter two steers. One acre of corn silage will winter four steers, and much better. Whether in case of steers or the dairy often a loss without ensilage is turned into a nice profit with ensilage, and we find that of all our stock the sheep are the most greedy and the saving of feed and the thrift of the flock likewise striking.

It is possible with thin cattle to effect a daily gain of five pounds per head with good ensilage sprinkled with mill feed. This has actually been done on a 90-day feed to the writer's knowledge.

NO DOUBT ABOUT HOGS

THE price of corn has been so high during the now closing summer that many farmers have been inclined to dispose of their hogs and quit the business, and some have done so. Our advice is to stick to the hogs. Meet conditions as far as possible with good pastures and cheaper feeds, but there is still a certainty of profit in hogs. In spite of the cost of feed, keep them growing, and be ready to market at the most profitable time. Meanwhile have plenty of pigs coming on.

WHO'S YOUR MAN

THERE'S a mighty interesting little voting contest announced in this issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. A few prominent men are up for your consideration. Very likely you feel pretty well acquainted with them all. And no doubt you prefer to vote for one above the others.

Look up the contest and send in your vote.

Some surprising results may come of this "straw vote." It may give us a pretty accurate line on the result of the national election in November.

As for UP-TO-DATE FARMING, it is for the best man for the farmers. Now then, readers, select the man you want. want.

Every one should send in his vote in this contest. Each one will be rewarded with a fine watch fob that will be nice to wear even after the election. We urge the boys and young men to enter the contest. Their votes count, too.

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"The Sharples Tubular Separator has done fine work all the time."
"J. F. ARMSTRONG."

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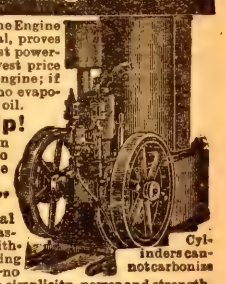
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—only engine running on coal oil successfully; uses alcohol, gasoline and benzine, too. Starts without cranking. Only three moving parts—no cams—no sprockets—no gears—no valves—the utmost in simplicity, power and strength. Cylinders cannot carbonize



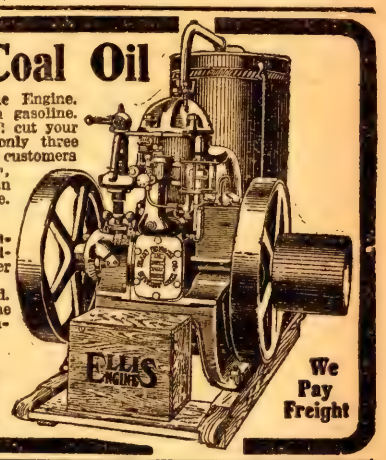
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Every man who needs power can afford an Ellis Kerosene Engine. Gives more power on kerosene than other engines will on gasoline. Safe as well as cheap; no danger of explosion or fire. Will cut your fuel bills in half. Strongest and simplest engine made; only three working parts; nothing to wear out. Thousands of satisfied customers use these engines to grind feed, fill silos, saw wood, thresh, run dynamos and do dozens of other jobs. Cheaper than horses or hired men. Anyone can run it without experience. Start it running and it'll run till you stop it.

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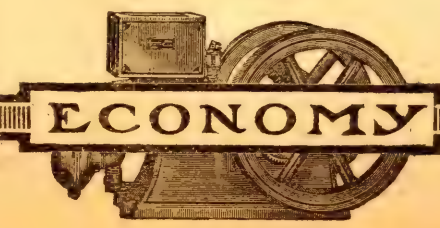
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for the South

Devoted to crops for the South—Preparing the soil, sowing the seed, fertilization, cultivation, harvesting, grading, packing, etc. By W. L. CARR, Summerdale, Ala.

MARKETING.

GENIUS was described by a great writer as "the art of taking great pains." Whether this is true or not, it must be admitted that in the market- of your produce careful, uniform and neat packing must be the one object that every farmer who is preparing to obtain. In visiting the great produce centers of the country you will see on every side produce of good quality selling at reduced prices on account of the unattractive manner in which it is put up. Who is the beneficiary? Obviously not the commission men nor the farmers who are careless enough to permit their produce to reach the market in this state. In such cases the only profit accrues to the railroad and steamship lines whose rates are based on quantity rather than quality.

Therefore, pack HONESTLY, NEATLY and UNIFORMLY the products of your farm when you consign them to the different markets of the country. In this issue we will take up the methods of packing and sorting the vegetables, spinach and beets.

Beets

When properly handled, beets pay fairly well. They should be packed in bunches from six to nine, according to size and the tops cut back one-half. If dirty, they should be well washed and left to dry before packing. The thinnings can also be shipped for greens and should be pulled when the stem is not larger than a slate pencil. They usually find ready sale at a price which will recompense the grower for the necessary expense entailed in thinning and net him a small profit in addition.

Beets should be packed in two-thirds or bushel boxes or in well ventilated barrels.

Spinach

Spinach planted as a catch crop is frequently grown between rows of slower maturing vegetables, as it may be cut under advantagous climatic conditions four or five weeks after sowing. A good plan for such a field is to plant rows of cabbages with the plants a foot and one-half apart in the row, leaving three feet between the rows. Between the rows of cabbage and spinach seed can be drilled and between each cabbage plant in the row a lettuce plant can be set. In utilizing the space in this manner, crops that are usually grown on two acres can be successfully grown on one acre. When spinach is grown on sandy soil it is best to mulch it with straw or hay to keep the sand out of the heads and make them more attractive. It is packed in barrels, the small 21½ bushel being the best size. The barrels are covered with burlap and should be well ventilated. W. L. CARR.

COMPOSTS.

IN making a compost of your manure, you not only preserve the fertilizing elements in the manure, but you can by the addition of manureal salts obtain better results with your crops and at the same time will fertilize properly more land than would the manure itself.

manure, you not only preserve the fertilizing elements in the manure, but you can by the addition of manureal sals obtain better results with your crops and at the same timeit will fertilize properly more land than would the manure itself.

The following proportions will, when mixed, analyze about 4 per cent phosphoric acid, 3 per cent nitrogen and 6 per cent potash.

Dry manure	1,000 lbs.
Tankage	200 lbs.
Nitrate of soda	200 lbs.
Acid phosphate	400 lbs.
Muriate of potash	200 lbs.

The above will make up a high grade all-around fertilizer which differs in composition from most fertilizers of this class in its rather low percentage of phosphoric acid, which, however, is sufficient for the needs of any common crop.

This compost should be mixed under cover and kept in a dry, cool place until applied. It is a good idea to mix the chemical salts together, as they do not react chemically with each other in any manner that would lessen their fertilizing value.

A layer of manure one foot thick should be laid down and the chemicals sprinkled over this, then cover with another layer of manure. Now thoroughly tramp down the pile and leave for three to four weeks, when it should be forked over again and retramped. If the manure is very dry when the pile is made, it is well to sligtly moisten it. W. L. CARR.

THE F. S. E. IN SOUTHERN ALABAMA

LESS than two years ago the first local of the F. S. E. was organized in Summerdale, Baldwin County, Alabama. Today there are four active locals; Summerdale, Robertsdale, Foley and Seminole. The delegates from these locals have all been selected to organize a county union and there is a possibility that there will be four more locals in the county before the county organization becomes active. All the locals have decided that the Equity way is the only way. In spite of everything the organization s surely forging ahead in Alabama.

Those associations in this section not in the Equity Society are watching with considerable concern the organization of the county union and the influence for F. S. E. organization will be materially increased by the county being organized. This is encouraging when the fact that this is one of the big trucking centers of the south is taken into consideration.

The officers and members of the different locals, as well as the county officers and delegates will all attest to the fact that the Farmers Society of Equity principles are the backbone of the farmers' occupation today and they will be pleased to answer any question in regard to the working of the organization.

STOCK RAISING IN THE SOUTH

(Concluded from Page 10)

last few years because western cattlemen have improved their cattle and the southern cattlemen as a class have not. The western people organized marketing associations and that helped to influence the balance of trade toward the west and away from the south. Southern cattlemen tried to supply the local markets only with the result that it was oversupplied. With the none too eager demand the cattle were allowed to deteriorate in breeding and during the past few years the sale of southern cattle has been confined to a very few sales in the larger markets and principally what could be sold quickly in the local markets. Not a very desirable state of affairs, surely. The only thing needed now to give cattle raising in the south a big impetus is organization.

Well, the organization is right at the southern cattleman's door. The Farmers Society of Equity is equipped to handle the cattle trade in such a way that the cattle raisers need worry only about the cattle getting old enough and large enough to market. The old method of marketing cattle was just as injurious to the industry as the slackness in the breeding department. Individual or local association marketing is very unprofitable. In fact, there is no money in cattle by that system of selling at all. But with a marketing system that controls the supply there is as much money to be made in the cattle business as in any other business and with considerable less work.

With all conditions equal, cattle, with by-products, will produce next to cotton for the southern farmer. Cattle and beef, hides and fertilizers; milk, cream, butter and kindred dairy products are being imported into the south every day. This seems anonymous to a student of the natural resources of the country.

THE EVOLUTION OF MARKETING

(Continued from Page 8)

farmer with good security to get what money he needs to finance his farm operations at a reasonable rate of interest?

The answer to the question is found in the statement of the proposition: "Considering the element of risk in stock." With this risk present what rate of interest could the farmer safely afford to pay? Would there not be a risk even at 3 per cent? Are there not such pastures going to waste where the owner has the money lying in the bank and he fears to buy cattle because of the element of risk in marketing? An industry that is too uncertain to insure 6 per cent. on small operation is also too riskq to venture paying 3 per cent. and the principal back. The trouble is not in the system of making farm loans so much as in the system of marketing to guarantee profits and the integrity of the farmers' investments.

Mr. Rodebaugh says further:

When a railroad desires to make improvements it issues a series of bonds at four and five per cent. When a city needs funds it issues bonds at three and four; the manufacturer may get what money he needs at three and one-half or four; the national government finds a ready market for threes; yet here is the farmer held up for double this amount for the money necessary to his business.

In proportion his security is often many times the value of the security given by the merchant or manufacturer, better than that of the railroad, and not subject to the fluctuations of an unstable stock market which may in a day lessen the value of the railroad bnd, and sometimes wipe ou the investment entirely.

But the railroad has demonstrated that it can pay dividends; the city has all the taxable property behind it and no person can escape the taxes; the national government's obligations are as good as the value of the property of the nation, but there is nothing certain about the farmer's business or his ability to get a net income—absolutely nothing. His security may be sufficient, but capitalists don't want his farm, they want their interest and the principal repaid. And these depend on the farmers ability to sell his produce *at a profit*. His farm land may not be subject to the fluctuation of an unstable stock market, but his products, the only way he has to get money, are subject to the most vicious system of jobbery and gambling of all earthly things. This very fact is the secret of the discrimination against him when it comes to borrowing.

Speaking of "the way out" Mr. Rodebaugh throws more light on the matter than the Southern Commercial Congress did. He, also, recommends the erman credit system and gives us an insight into the organized condition of the German farmers. We quote:

Previous to 1905, ermany had two societies, the Imperial Union of Agricultural Societies and the eneral Union of Agricultural Societies. In 1905 these were united into the Imperial Agricultural Organization. In 1909 it embraced sixty-seven circuit unions, 18.333 local societies and enrolled a membership of a million and a half. It had over 12,000 savings and loan branches, over 2,000 purchasing branches, and over 1,500 branches for other purposes. The assets of the savings and loan branches were over $400,000,000 (in 1907); of the purchasing societies over $13,000,000 and the purchases for the year were over $33,500,000. The dairy products branch handled a business of almost $50,000,000. This was in the way of sales made for the members, or a general commission business in dairy products, butter, cheese and a small amount of milk. The bulk of the butter and cheese was export business, the milk was largely local sales and city shipments.

Now compare the unorganized or unfederated conditions of American farmers with this. When farmers in this country reach such a condition of organization and cooperation this paper will be ready to approve of a credit system, because then the farmers can establish it and run it. But in their present condition, no, never. Farmers should shun a credit system controlled by other interests as they would shun the plague.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

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POULTRY

FEEDER OPERATED BY HEN

PEOPLE who regard chickens as not having enough sense to get in out of the wet will have to revise their opinions. A California man who knows something about fowls has designed a feeder which is operated automatically by the chickens themselves, and if a hen is too dumb she is apt to starve to death. A hopper containing feed is placed on a trestle. The valve from which the feed is discharged is normally kept closed by the weight on one side of the swinging falcrum. To open the valve, weight must be applied to the other side of the fulcrum and



Chicken Feeder.

this is done by the chicken jumping upon a projecting arm. When she sees a few kernels of corn she jumps down and eats them and then has to spring up again to release some more, thus getting exercise and an appetite for dinner.

GOOD CARE IN HOT WEATHER

DURING the spring and summer months constant care must be taken to see that the hens and young chickens have plenty of water and shade, says a writer in an exchange. The hens can not manufacture eggs without a liberal supply of water, as a large per cent. of eggs is composed of water. The growing flock, too, will not develop properly if half famished from thirst. This may mean no winter eggs from the pullets.

If one would take the best care of the flock he should give it fresh water in the morning and just after noon. The water that stands in a fountain very long becomes stale and unhealthy. Water should always be pure and the vessels clean. It is wise to keep the water vessels in the shade of the house or trees all the day.

This leads to the important question of shade. No fowls will do well in warm weather without sufficient shade. I have made it a special point to notice my hens in the summer, and I have discovered that along toward the middle of the day they will seek shelter from the sun's hot rays. They will either retire to the shade of a tree or the shelter of the poultry house. They prefer to get away from the house if they can find suitable shade elsewhere. If no trees are growing in the yard and there are no bushes or shrubbery of any kind where the flock may find shade it will be well to construct an artificial shade by setting posts into the ground, one at each corner of a parallelogram plot. Nail crosspieces to these and place boards on them. Here the hens may find retreat from the hot sun.

RAISING POULTRY ON THE FARM

THE general-purpose breeds of poultry, such as the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, and Orpingtons, should be kept on the farm, rather than small-egg breeds or small mongrel stock. It should also be remembered that the dark-plumaged varieties do not, as a rule, look as well when dressed as poultry of other colors.

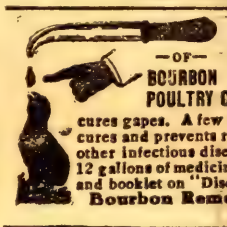
Usually, more interest is taken with a flock of fowls that are of the same breed and color, and it is an established fact that such a flock produces a more uniform product, which invariably secures to the owner higher prices than can be derived from the product of a mongrel flock.

As soon as the hatching season is over all male birds should be marketed, they having no influence whatever on the number of eggs laid, and eggs produced by flocks composed of females only keep much better than eggs from hens that are allowed to run with males.

As soon as the cockerels weigh three-quarters of a pound they should be penned for ten or twelve days and fed all they will eat of corn, chop or wet mash composed of two parts corn meal, 1 part bran, and 1 part low-grade flour. If this mixture can be dampened with skim milk, it will add much to its fattening and bleaching qualities. Birds that are being fattened should be fed in troughs rather than in litter, as exercise at this time is not conducive to rapid gains in weight. The birds should be kept as quiet as possible.

1,000 THOROUGHBRED FOWLS

Are offered to our agents who are willing to spend a few hours time for us. Write for our most liberal proposition. **Poultry Post, Dept. 5 Goshen, Indiana**



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BOURBON POULTRY CURE down a chick's throat cures gapes. A few drops in the drinking-water cures and prevents roup, cholera, diarrhoea and other infectious diseases. One 50c bottle makes 12 gallons of medicine. At all druggists. Sample and booklet on "Diseases of Fowls" sent FREE. **Bourbon Remedy Co., Lexington, Ky.**



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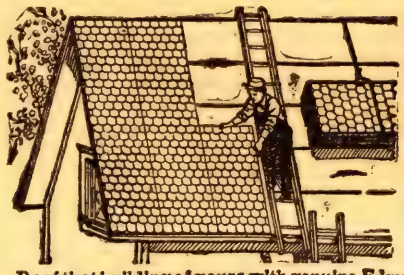
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Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.

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Put 'Em On Yourself

Roof that building of yours with genuine **Edwards "Reo" Steel Shingles!** Can't **rust**, can't **rot**, can't **catch** fire, can't **leak. Guaranteed** against **lightning** by our $10,000 Guarantee Bond. Never need repairs or paint. Outlast **three** wood-shingle roofs and **five** composition roofs. Now selling at low factory prices—all freight paid. Put them on yourself. Don't hire carpenters or mechanics.

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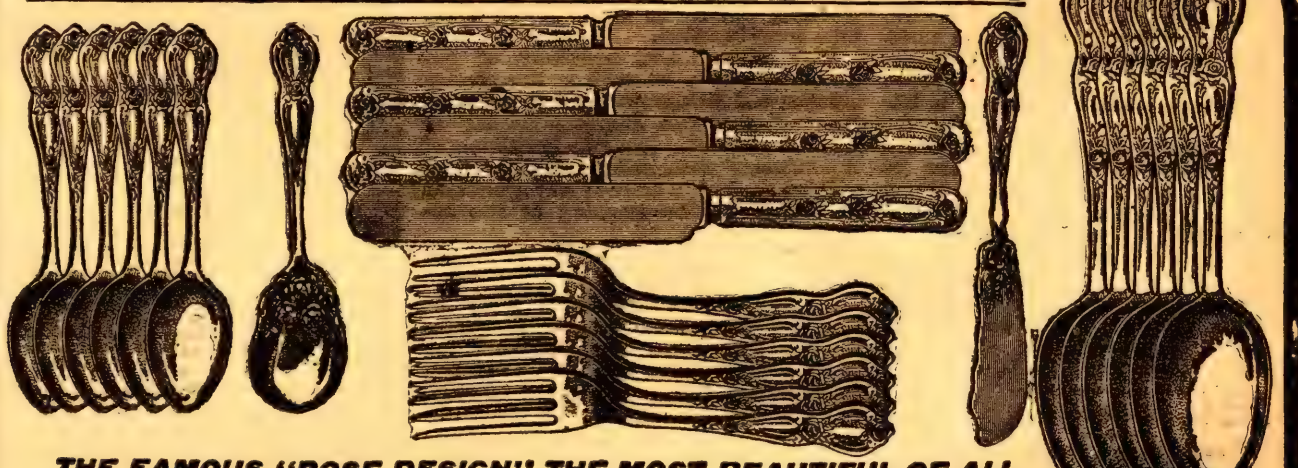
You'll have the handsomest, most lasting roof in existence. 100,000 buildings now roofed with "Reo" Steel Shingles. Write for our big, free Catalog 991, and Factory Prices. Send dimensions of your building; let us quote price, delivered to your railroad station. You'll be amazed at how cheaply and easily you can roof your **house** or **barn** with "Reo" Steel Shingles.

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We Want One of These Beautiful Silver Sets in the Home of Every Reader.

SEND NO MONEY

Just write us a letter or postal card saying that you want one of these 26-piece **Rogers Silver Sets.** Don't send us one cent. We don't even ask you to pay the express charges. **We pay** all the express charges and guarantee the set to reach you. This is a most unusual offer and we will give away many thousands of these sets before our offer is 30 days old. You do not want to miss this opportunity to own a complete 26-piece Rogers Silver Set without it costing you one penny. We are determined to place one of these handsome sets in the home of every reader of this paper who will write us at once. Every woman, girl or boy can get one of these sets, but only one will be placed in each family. Write us at once.

Guaranteed 10 Years

These are not cheap, low-priced sets, but are made by the oldest and best known silverware manufacturers in the United States. Every piece is full size and weight with a heavy triple plate of genuine silver upon a nickle silver base, and we guarantee them for 10 years. There are **6 knives, 6 forks, 6 tablespoons, 6 teaspoons, 1 butter knife** and **1 sugar shell** in each set. The exquisite rose design is famous for its beauty and rich effect. The handles are of the popular French Gray finish and the bowls and blades are bright polished, a combination that is the heighth of perfection in silverware. When you possess one of these sets you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have the best of its kind and that there is a 10-year guarantee back of them. Write us now and be the first in your locality to get one of these Silver Sets.

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We want one of these sets in every home and you do not have to pay us one cent for this beautiful 26-piece set. We give it away free to one member in every family who will write us and help us on our great introductory offer, the like of which has never been made before. Any member of the family can secure one of these sets now, and such a wonderful offer may never be made again. You risk absolutely nothing. We will pay all the charges to your nearest express office. Don't let this opportunity pass, but send us your name and address now. This offer will interest every man, woman or child who appreciates useful and beautiful things for the home.

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Why not buy the Best when you can buy them at such low unheard-of Factory Prices. Our new improvements absolutely surpass anything ever produced. Save enough on a single stove to buy your winter's fuel. Thirty Days Free Trial in your own home before you buy. **Send postal today for large free catalog and prices.**
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THIS is a positive, sincere, straightforward offer. YOU may have one of these beautiful Kitchen Cabinets absolutely free of any cost—without any canvassing or soliciting or public work of any kind. I am making an extremely liberal proposition to the first 500 members of the Capper Kitchen Cabinet Club. I want to place one of these "Gold Medal" Kitchen Cabinets in your home. It will save you thousands of steps and hours of time. It is the handiest thing you ever had in the house. I have a plan by which you may

Get This $30 Kitchen Cabinet FREE

Send today for full particulars and see how easily you can secure one. The Gold Medal Cabinet comes in beautiful Golden Oak finish. Cabinet top 40x38x12 inches. Sanitary flour bin with glass indicator and dust-proof sifter. Large china closet, spice bin, etc. Base 30 inches high, 40 inches long and 28 inches wide, with **nickel top.** Large cupboard, three commodious drawers, kneading board, etc. Two-compartment removable **metal bread and cake box.** Room for everything you need in the kitchen. I want one lady in each community to take advantage of this offer. Send in your name today. **Let me send you a large illustration and complete description.** Address,

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Mrs. Piano Buyer Before making the purchase of a piano for your home and children we are sure you will want to see our catalogue—you will want to know about our new plan of selling and distributing our pianos direct from our factory and from our various factory distributing points. Write us today for our

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The Tone That Charms Your music will have a wonderful charm when you play the Kimball. The marvelously sweet, bell-like tone and elasticity of action interprets faithfully your every mood and lingers long in the memory of everyone that hears it. If you need a piano at all—and every home needs one—you want a good one. A merely pretty case with no music in it will not do. Secure at once the old reliable Kimball at FACTORY distributing prices and on terms to suit your convenience.

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Please send me free your Piano or Player-Piano Catalogue, prices and terms and the Musical Herald, containing two pretty songs, words and music.
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Autumn Comes

The roses now forget to bloom,
And other flowers lag behind;
Around the home we miss perfume,
And smiling plants are hard to find.
Stern Autumn waves his flag of brown,
And ripening fruits and crops are seen;
The lawn begins to wear a frown,
And hides its laughing summer green.
But such is life e'en on the farm;
It speaks not of unhappy fate,
For winter has a special charm
In the homes made bright by UP-TO-DATE.
—J. P. S.

THE SOCIAL SET

MUCH is said in the society departments of the city papers about "the social set." It matters little whether the people in the country homes understand just what is meant by the social set, but sociability should be an element of country life as well as it is of city life. Sociability in the country need not have the rigid rules that prevail in the city, nor need it be hedged in by lines that mark this and that "set." It should never get below the dignified plane of respectability, honor and strict propriety, but it should be as free as the birds that sing and as untrammeled as the flowers that bloom. The only ticket required for admission to the country social set should be honor, respectability and freedom from bad habits.

Progress in the country has not improved the old time sociability. When country homes were miles apart the people were more social than they are now. They met more frequently in each others' homes, and they were more helpful to one another. The settlement of the country and the rush of modern affairs have created a neighborhood stiffness that did not exist in the old days. We do not like to call it selfishness, but it is something that holds the people apart and wraps them up too much in themselves.

Break down these barriers. Live more with and for each other. Country people are much more dependent on one another than city people are. Their business is so closely connected, so much alike, that each one's success depends somewhat upon how the others do. This requires more intimate sociability than is required in the city.

And the young people of the country must largely provide their own amusements. It is as necessary to be entertained in the country as in the city. Hence we urge the opening of the doors of sociability that the homes may be the scenes of good will and enjoyment to the end that young minds may be broadened, young hearts warmed toward each other, and dull monotony taken from expanding lives. And all tempered with the sacred dignity and propriety of home.

PLEASURES OF THE FARM HOME

THE following eloquent tribute to the pleasures of the home on the farm was written by a true home maker who has gone to her reward in the Home Eternal, and was never before published:

Among the pleasures of the home on the farm is seeing the sun rise in the morning, the sparkling dew on the grasses, hearing the birds sing in Nature's unbounded freedom, and planning one's own work—the happy independence of a farmer's life. The pleasure in the incoming and growing stock, of studying the nature and disposition of the different domestic animals, and even of the poultry on the farm. The pleasure of the rest on the Sababth after a week of hard but effective toil, and of meeting friends after a week of intimate contact with nature. The pleasure of planting and cultivation and harvest—of being "workers together with God" in building up and beautifying a spot of his creation for our own habitation, remembering all the time that "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof," and that we are but stewards in His vineyard. The pleasure of a family away from the excitement, and noise of the city.

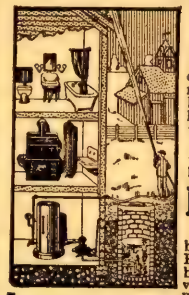
And what can give more pleasure than the combination of art and nature in and around the farm home? The care of lawns, the planting of trees and shrubs, the budding and blooming of flowers. Who can conceive of anything more beautiful than a farm home in spring time when the fruit trees are in bloom, orchards to right of them, orchards to left of them, and blossoms everywhere until the home seems like a swelling bud in a beautiful bouquet!

SAVE THE SHOES

UNAVOIDABLY sometimes one is caught out in a rain or is compelled to walk in mud or water with the best shoes. The shoes seem to be ruined, and it usually turns out that way, but it need not be so.

Carefully clean off all the mud, washing the shoes if necessary; then coat them thickly with vaseline or lard, rubbing the grease well into the creases of the leather. Set them away in a shaded place to dry, and give them plenty of time. It may take several days. Have them in a warm place, but do not hurry them with artificial heat or direct sunshine. You may find it necessary to give them a second coating of oil. By the time they are thoroughly dry the grease applied should have restored the oil that was washed out of the leather, and the shoes are ready for a polish, and are about as good as new.

How to Install Running Water in Your Own Home Save cost of skilled labor. Save on all material. The practical Gibbons method. My book explains how you can install running water, complete plumbing system, **modern heating plant,** electric or acetylene lighting plant, at a very small cost.



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FREE DISHES



We Give this Beautitul 33-Piece Dinner Set FREE

WE HAVE SELECTED the prettiest set of dishes we could find to give to our friends. The above picture does not show all the dishes, but gives a faint idea of the beautiful Rose design and the size of each piece. As soon as you send in the coupon below we will mail you a large picture of the entire set with each piece in all the pretty colors of red, white, green and gold, showing just exactly how the set will look when you take it out of the box in your own home. In the center of each plate or dish there is a beautiful cluster of bright roses, surrounded by green foliage, all in perfectly natural colors. Arouund the edge of each piece there is a very heavy and artistic design in gold. The combination of gold, green, white and red, makes the most popular design yet produced in tableware. Th ware itself is pure white and dainty enough to delight the most fastidious housekeeper. When you get these dishes on your table you will have something to be proud of indeed. And we don't want you to pay us a cent of your money for them. What we ask you to do is so easy you will never miss the spare time it will take, and the pleasure these beautiful dishes give will be with you for years. Don't let this opportunity escape. It is positively the most liberal dish offer you ever did or ever will see.

41 OTHER ARTICLES FREE FOR PROMPTNESS

Fill out the coupon below and we will send you *prepaid* a big sample needle case, containing 115 Sharp's best needles, darners and bodkins, all fitted in a handy and convenient needle case. The darners are for cotton, wool, lace, gloves, carpet, etc. Everyone of these 115 needles is high grade, big eyed, extra quality steel, Dix and Rands brands, made in Austria and Germany. When you receive them show them to your friends and also show them a copy of the Weekly Star Farmer, and ask them for twenty-five cents each in connection with a special offer I will authorize you to make. When you have collected only $4.00 for us in this way the lovely dinner set will be yours. Put your name on the coupon and send it at once. We give 41 EXTRA ARTICLES for promptness—so hurry. It costs you nothing to sign the coupon—I take all the risk.

Send This Coupon—No Money

FREE DINNER SET COUPON (Dept 12)

The Weekly Star Farmer, St. Louis Mo

Please send me, free and postpaid, the Big Sample Needle Case of 115 best grade needles, together with large illustration, in colors of the beautiful 33-piece dinner set and tell me all about the other gifts. It is understood that I am to keep the sample Needle Case, and if in addition I take orders for sixteen of them in connection with your special offer, you are to ship me the Dinner Set and other presents, absolutely free, as a prize.

Name .....

Address .....

CADETS of EQUITY

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of Our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is printed in the paper becomes a CADET of Equity, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—35 cents—will be made a PIONEER of Equity and sent a collection of twenty (20) beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address, CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

WE HAVE every evidence that readers of UP-TO-DATE never tire of the Cadet letters, and that they are a special source of pleasure to the young people. This makes me proud of that department. I want to see young people—moving upward, constantly to a higher plane of life. That will make our country better as each generation takes its place in the lead. But we want our young friends to keep specially before them the great work in which we are engaged, the securing of Equity in all the business relations of life. The best way to help us in that is to get more people to read UP-TO-DATE. Many Cadets have proven themselves efficient subscription getters, and they certainly are appreciated.

DEAR CADETS: Though I have never become a Cadet, I have for some time been a steady reader of your letters, and have come to consider this department "our page," just as if I was already one of you. I am glad a page was set aside for the entertainment of us younger readers. Still I think we should also read UP-TO-DATE'S more serious messages, for we are never too young to learn. I am 19 years of age, and will say in conclusion that I would enjoy exchanging cards or letters with any reader of this page.—Frank Swart, Lena, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl 11 years old, and live in the central part of Illinois, on a farm of 160 acres. My papa does not own our place; we rent it of the Sibley estate. Our principal crops are corn and oats. My papa has taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for about five years, and I enjoy reading it. Does Violet W. Hills want the words and music of "Put on Your Old Gray Bonnet?" I have both. Will exchange letters or cards with any boys or girls.—Fern Fisher, Sibley, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Danish girl, 19 years old, and have been in this country only two years. I and 3 of my brothers live on a 260-acre farm, and get UP-TO-DATE. I am very much interested in the Cadet page. I would like to exchange cards and letters with the boys and girls, as it would help me learn to write English better.—Anena Jensen, Kouts, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I have been taking UP-TO-DATE about two years, and I certainly enjoy reading the Cadet letters. I am a farmer's son, 20 years of age, and live on a farm of 200 acres in Franklin county. I would like to have letters or cards from all the Cadets, and will answer all I receive.—Roy I. Ommert, St. Thomas, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: Will you admit another girl from the old North State? I have been interested in the Cadet page for some time and enjoy reading all the letters. I am a farmer girl, and enjoy farm life, though I enjoy visits to the city. I will be glad to hear from the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all.—Minnie Vanhoy, Bloomington, N. C.

DEAR CADETS: We have been taking UP-TO-DATE for quite a while, and like it very much. I have been reading the letters from the Cadets, and am very much interested. I am a country girl of 21, and have lived on a farm all my life. We own a farm of 120 acres, a mile and a half from town, and have a fine public and high school. We also have a fine court house and public library. Would like very much to hear from the Cadets, especially from some of the bachelors. I will try to answer all I receive.—Ada Dale, Leon, Iowa.

DEAR CADETS: My brother has been taking UP-TO-DATE about four years, and I enjoy reading the Cadet letters, from all over our great country. I am a farmer boy 18 years old, and live in southern Kentucky, where we raise wheat and corn, and tobacco mostly. I have 5 sisters and 5 brothers. Quite a family of us, isn't there? We have all been raised on a farm, and like farming very much. Will be glad to receive cards and letters from all the Cadets, and will answer all I receive.—Gilbert Jones, Nabob, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, 17 years old, and live on a farm of 315 acres, most of it timber land. I think UP-TO-DATE FARMING is one of the best papers published. I love to read the Cadet letters. I would be very glad to hear from the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all the letters and cards I receive.—Elizabeth Lyon, R. F. D. 3, Nebraska City, Neb.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Oregonian, a farmer's son, 19 years old, and think UP-TO-DATE a grand paper. My father is foreman at a sawmill, and I work as head sawyer. The principal crops are wheat, corn and hops, and we have an abundance of timber. I would like to receive cards and letters from all the Cadets, and will answer all I get with photo.—Frank Crawford, Eugene, Oregon.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 160 acres. My sister takes UP-TO-DATE and I enjoy reading the Cadet page very much. While out in the woods a few weeks ago. I caught a young deer. I like to watch it play every morning after it is fed. I am 15 years old, and would like to receive a card from the Cadet boys and girls.—Ida Harn, Lorane, Ore.

DEAR CADETS: I am going to write a few lines so as to have my blue bonnet in the ring, too. I live in Texas, am 24 years old and would answer all cards and letters received.—Lillie Pearcy, Gainesville, Tex.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, nearly 14 years old. I live on a small farm. Papa raises a great many hens and chickens, mostly White Plymouth Rocks. I would gladly answer any letters or cards from any of the boys and girls.—Doris Mayshaw, Wrentham, Mass.

DEAR CADETS: I am a boy 17 years old, living in the eastern part of South Dakota, on the prairie side of the Black Hills, four miles from Piedmont, a little farm town on the mountains. My father is cutting cord wood and logs. I have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING about half a year, and think it is one of the finest papers I ever read. I would like to exchange cards with some of the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all. I am a Finlander boy.—Matt E. Saari, Piedmont, S. D., care Y. Camp.

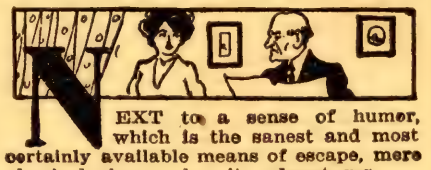
DEAR CADETS: I live in Perris Valley, which is a good grain country, though it is not much settled up yet. I have lived in the country most of my life, and in several parts of southern California. For about two years we lived in Coachella Valley, which is a part of the desert. My father now has a farm of 20 acres. We came here too late last year to do much. We raise barley mostly this year. Riverside, our nearest city, is 12 miles away, but the little town of Perris is 7 miles south of us. I am 14 years old. Will some of you Cadets please write to me? I will try to answer any letters or cards I get.—Doris Elder, Perris, Cal.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, 15 years old. We live on a farm 4 miles from town. My cousin takes UP-TO-DATE, and I have been reading the boys' and girls' letters. I would like to correspond with some of them.—Mabel Taylor, Rushville, Ill.

Letters Crowded Out

Charles Halverson, Hyrum, Utah	25
Lewis Lysher, Cadillac, Mich.	21
Helen Daniels, Mendon, Mich	8
Nina Burnside, Judson, Ind.	13
Thomas Hudson, Rives, Tenn	16
John Warren, Dewville, Tex.	17
Morris Oscar Rhoads, Comins, Mich.	18
Mabel A. Brodie, Maxwell, Iowa.	
Harold F. Brown, Ballston, N. Y.	18
Pleas Thomas, Murray, Ark.	23
Alafair Blevins, Kannarack, Va.	20
May Morgan, Stone, Ark.	21
Lester Burnham, Lodi, N. Y.	16
Martin Skaggs, Peonia, Ky.	18
Fidelia Loichot, Canton, Ohio	18
Laura Jackson, Lorane, Ore.	18
J. E. Brown, Lewis, Ind.	
Frank Dittlebenner, Jr., Franklin, Ky.	21
Carrie Kitchen, Deschler, O.	22
Gussie Erinlee, Saspamco, Tex.	17
Mark Swearingin, Terre Haute, Ind.	20
Mark Harbin, Rutledge, Tenn.	18
Pauline Morris, Westfield, Ind.	14
Josie Slama, Fairfield, Neb.	12
George Hann, Lorane, Ore.	23
Charlie Welch, Star, Miss.	22
Susie Wade, Mildred, Mo.	18
Ida Ferdinand, Georgetown, Ohio	15
Hera Grimes, Huntersville, W. Va.	15
Pearl Switzer, Hamilton, N. Da.	18
Katie Dechert, Luckenbach, Tex.	19
Mamie Evans, Danville, Va.	17

The KITCHEN CABINET



NEXT to a sense of humor, which is the sanest and most certainly available means of escape, mere physical absence has its advantages.

Emergency Dishes

When unexpected company arrives and a meal must be furnished in a short time, it is well to have for such occasion a shelf of foods that can be quickly prepared. One may can at home chicken or sausages and other meats, which can be quickly reheated and served.

The soups canned and in tablet form are easily available, and a salad of apples and nuts is one of the materials which are usually in the storeroom.

A dessert may be of cakes or cookies with a dish of preserves, or a pudding can be made and steamed in twenty minutes, served with a sauce made from the juice of the fruit used in it. For example, a most delicious little steamed pudding steamed in cups made as follows:

Sift a cup of flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a little salt; mix with rich cream to make a soft dough; drop a little in greased cups, add a tablespoonful of canned cherries and another spoonful of dough. Steam for fifteen minutes, setting the cups into boiling water and keeping them closely covered. A sauce made of the cherry juice thickened and a little butter added for richness is very good, or cream is better. Remove the pudding as soon as done, for longer boiling makes them soggy.

The serving and service of a meal is fully as important as the food provided. An elaborate meal put on to the table without rhyme or reason is not nearly so pleasing as a simple meal well served by a calm and happy hostess.

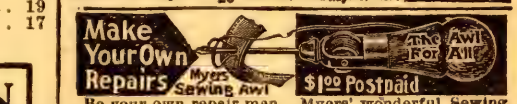
Cold meats, like roast of beef, may be quickly served if one has at hand some of the good sauces to use as a garnish and seasoning for them.

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The Road to Providence

By MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS

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The Road to Providence began in April 15th number. Back numbers will be mailed for two cents each.

"Now, ain't that the truth?" exclaimed the Widow Pratt. "Sometimes when I read some of the truck about what women have took a notion to turn out and do in the world, I get right skeered about what are a-going to happen to the babies and men in the time to come."

"Don't worry about 'em, Bettie," laughed Mother Mayberry, with a quizzical sparkle in her eyes. "Even when a woman have got that right to march in the front rank with the men and carry some of the flags, that they are a-contending for, they'll always be some foolish enough to lag behind with babies on they breasts, a string of children following and with always a snack in her pocket to feed the broke down front-rankers, men or women. You'll find most Providence women in that tag-gang, I'm thinking; but let's do our part in whooping on the other sisters that have got wrongs to right."

"I suppose the world really has done women injustice in lots of ways," said the singer lady plaintively, for she had very lately, for the first time in her life, felt the sit-still-and-hold-your-hands-while he rides-away grind, and it had struck in deep.

"Yes, I suppose so," answered Mother Mayberry, as she picked up little Hoover, who was nodding like a top-heavy petunia in a breeze, and stretched him across her lap for a nap. "But as long as she have got the spanking of man sprouts from they one to ten years she oughter make out to get in a vote to suit herself, as times comes along, especially if she have picked her husband right."

CHAPTER VII

PRETTY BETTIE'S WEDDING DAY

AND even old Dame Nature of Harpeth Hills aroused herself for the wedding day of pretty Bettie the wedding day of pretty Bittie Pratt on Providence Road. In the dark hours before dawn she spread a light film of clouds over the stars, from which she first puffed a stiff dust-cleansing breeze and then proceeded to sprinkle a good washing shower which took away the last trace of wear and tear of the past hot days, so by the time she brought the sun out for a fine shine up, the village looked like it had been having a most professional laundering. And after an hour or two of his warm encouragement, the roses lifted their buds and began to blow out with joyous exuberance. Mother Mayberry's red-musks tumbled over the wall almost on to the head of Mrs. Peavey's yellow-cluster, and Judy Pike's pink-cabbage fairly flung blossoms and buds over into the Road. The widow's own moss-damask nodded and beckoned hospitably to Mrs. Tutt's Maryland tea, and Pattie Hoover's Maiden's Blush mingled its sweetness with that of the dainty white-cluster that climbed around Mrs. Bostick's window. A haunting perfume from the new-mown clover fields drifted over it all and the glistening silver poplar leaves danced in the breezes.

"Was they ever such a day before!" exclaimed Mother Mayberry as she stood on the front steps with the singer lady, who was as blooming herself as any rose on the Road. "And everything is well along towards ready when it's turned twelve. The children have all been washed from skin out and just need a last polish-off. I've put 'em all on honor not to get dirty again and I think every shoe will be on by marching time."

"The baskets and the tubs of roses are in the milk house, and I will arrange them at the last minute so they won't wilt," answered Miss Wingate with enthusiasm that matched Mother Mayberry's. "Do you suppose there is anything I can do to help anybody anywhere? I never was so excited before."

"I don't believe they is a loose end to tie up on the Road, child. Even Bettie herself have finished for the day and have gone over to set a quiet hour with Mis' Bostick. Clothes is all laid out on beds, and cold lunch snacks put on kitchen tables. They ain't to be a dinner cooked on the Road this day 'cept what 'Liza and Cindy are a-stewing up for the Deacon and Mis' Bostick. Looks like everything is on greased wheels, and—but there comes the child running now! I do hope they haven't nothing flew the track."

"Mother Mayberry, please ma'am, tell me what to do about Mis' Tutt!" Eliza exclaimed with anxiety spread all over her little face, which was given a comic castcast by a row of red flannel rags around her head over which were rolled prospective curls, due to float out for the festivities. "She says she won't go to the wedding 'cause it's prayer meeting night, and it were a sin to put off the Lord's meeting 'till to-morrow night. I didn't know she were a-going to do this way! I got out her dress for her yesterday. The Squire is so mad he says tell Doctor Tom to come do something for him quick and not to bring no hot water kettle neither."

"Dearie me," said Mother Mayberry with mild exasperation in her voice. "You run along, 'Liza, and don't you worry with Mis' Tutt. I'll come down there tereckly and see if I can't kinder persuade her some. Go around there and give that message to Doctor Tom yourself. I don't take no stock in such doctoring as he does to the Squire these days."

"Isn't it too bad for Mrs. Tutt to feel that way and miss the wedding?" asked Miss Wingate with a trace of the same exasperation in her voice that had sounded in Mother Mayberry's tones.

"It are that," answered Mother regretfully. "Looks like religion oughter be tooken as a cooling draft to the soul and not stuck on life like a fly blister. But I think we can kinder fix Mis' Tutt some. And that reminds me, I want you to undertake a job of using a little persuading on Tom Mayberry for me. He have got a most lovely long tail coat, gray britches, gray vest and high silk hat up in his press, and he says he are a-going to wear his blue Sunday clothes same as usual, when I asked him careless like about it this morning. I'm fair dying to behold him just onct in them good clothes he wears out in the big world and thinks Providence people will make fun of him to see, but I wouldn't ask him outright to put 'em on for me, not for nothing."

"Do you know, Mrs. Mayberry, you really—really flirt with the Doctor?" laughed Miss Wingate as she rubbed her delicate little nose against Mother Mayberry's shoulder with Teether Pike's exact nozzling gesture.

"Well, it's a affair that have been a-going on since the first time I laid eyes on Ugly, and they ain't nothing ever a-going to stop it 'lessen his wife objects," answered Mother Mayberry as she glanced down quizically at the face against her shoulder.

"She's sure to adore it," answered the singer lady as she buried her head in Mother's tie so only the rosy back of her neck showed.

"Yes, I think she will understand," answered the Doctor's mother with a sweet note in her rich voice as she bestowed a little hug on the slender body pressed close to hers. "You see, child, the tie twixt a woman and her own man-child ain't like anything on earth, and I feel it must hold between Mary and her Son in Heaven. I felt it pull close like steel when mine weren't fifteen minutes old, and it won't die when I do neither. And that Tom Mayberry are so serious that a-flirting with him gets him sorter on his blind side and works to a finish. Can't you try to help me out about that coat and the silk hat?"

"Yes," answered Miss Wingate with a dimpling smile, "I'll try. I'll ask him what I shall wear and then maybe—maybe—"

"That's the very idea, honey-bird!" exclaimed Mother Mayberry delightedly. "Tell him you are a-going to put on your best bib and tucker and it'll start the notion in him to keep you company. If a woman can just make a man believe his vanity are proper pride, he will prance along like the trick horse in a circus. Now s'pose you kinder saunter round careless like to Doctor Tom and see what you can do."

And in accordance with directions, after a few minutes spent before Mother Mayberry's old fashioned mirror in tucking three very perfect red-musk buds in the belt of her white linen gown, the singer lady descended upon the unwitting victim in the north wing and began the machinations according to promise. Doctor Mayberry, unfortunately for him, showed extravagant signs of delight at the very sight of the enemy, for it was almost the first voluntary visit she had ever paid him, and thus he gave her the advantage to start with.

"You aren't busy, are you?" she asked as she glanced around the book-lined room and into the laboratory beyond. "This is only a semi-professional consultation. Could I stay just a few minutes?" and the lift of her dark lashes from her eyes was most effectively unfair. As she spoke she settled herself in his chair, while he leaned against the table looking down upon her with a very shy delight in his gray eyes and a very decided color in his tan cheeks.

"As long as you will," he answered. "I never can prescribe from a hurried consultation. It always takes several hours for me to locate anything. I'm very slow, you know."

"Why, I rather thought you treated your patients with—with very little time spent in consultation," a remark which she, herself, knew to be a dastardly manoeuver. "You attended to Squire Tutt's trouble in a very few minutes, it seems," she hastened to add, as she glanced at a flask that lay on the corner of the table.

"The Squire's trouble is chronic, and simply calls for refilled prescriptions," he laughed, his generosity giving over the retort that was his due. "I somehow think this matter of yours will prove obscure and will call for time."

"It's a wedding dress I want you to prescribe for me," she hazarded a bit too hurriedly, for before she could catch up her own words he had flashed her an answer.

"That depends!" was the victim's most skilful parry.

"Would you wear a white embroidery and lace or a rose batiste? A rose hat and parasol to go with the batiste, but the white is perfectly delicious. You haven't seen either one, so I want you to choose by guess." Only the slightest rose signal in her cheeks showed that she had been pricked by his quick thrust. She had taken one of the damask buds from her belt and was daintily nibbling at the folded leaves. Over it, her eyes dared him to follow up has advantage.

"I don't know—I'll have to think about it," he answered her, weakly capitulating, but still on guard. "If I choose one for today, when will you wear the other? Soon?" he bargained for his forbearance.

"Whenever you want me to if you'd like to see it," she answered with what he thought ought to have known was a dangerous meekness. "What are you going to wear?" she asked, putting the direct question with disarming boldness.

"Blue serge Sunday-go-to-meetings," he answered carelessly, as if it were a matter to be dismissed with the statement. "Let's see—say them over again—white dress-pink parasol, rose hat, how did they go?"

"Once, not so long ago, I was in your room with Mrs. Mayberry hunting for the kittens the yellow cat had hidden in the house, and I caught a glimpse of a most beautiful frock coat—it made me feel partified then, and I thought of the rose gown I have never worn and—and—" she paused to let that much sink in well. "I thought I would ask you," she ended in a pensive tone, as she kept her eyes fixed on the rose determinedly.

"You don't have to ask me things—just tell me!" he answered with an exquisite hint of something in his voice which he quickly controlled. "The frock coat let it be—and shall we say the rose gown? Then the high gods protect Providence when it beholds!" he added with a laugh.

"Oh, will you really?" she asked, overwhelmed with the ease with which the battle had been won.

"I will," he answered, "only don't let Mother tease me, please!"

At which pathetically ingenuous demand the conquering singer lady tossed him the rose and laughed long and merrily.

"You and your Mother are perfect—" she was observing with delighted dimples, when Mother Mayberry herself stood in the doorway with well-concealed eagerness as to the outcome of the mission, in her face.

"Well," she observed with a laugh, "I'm glad to see somebody that has time to stand-around, set-around, passing the news of the day. Did you all know that Bettie Pratt were a-going to get married in about two hours and a half?"

"We did," answered her son as he drew her a chair close to that of Miss Wingate. "We were just discussing in what garb we could best grace the occasion. Did you succeed in getting Mrs. Tutt to change her mind about honoring the festivities?"

(To be Continued.)



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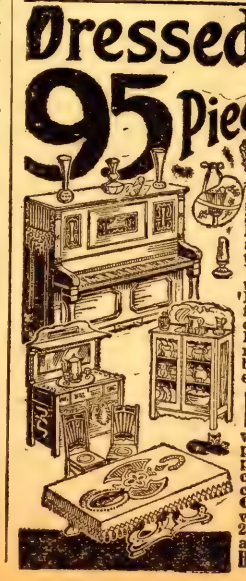
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Baby Doll	Are You Sincere	Take Me Back to Dreamland	Call Me Up Some Rainy Afternoon
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To-Night	Would You Care	Shine On Harvest Moon	I Love My Wife, But Oh You Kid
Red Wing	Just Some One	I Wish I Had a Girl	Will You Always Call Me Honey
Dreaming	Same Old Moon	Waiting at the Church	Take Me Out to the Ball Game
Rainbow	Holding Hands	Why Don't You Try	Will You Forgive If I Forget
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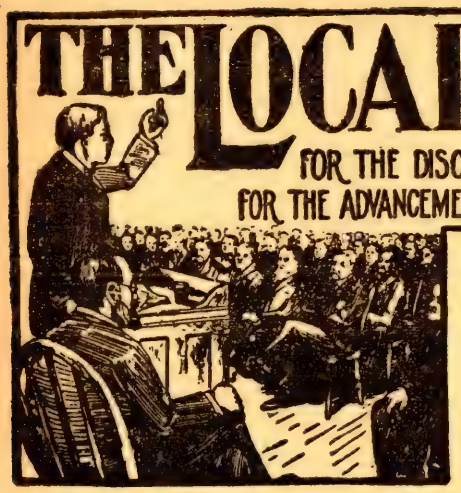
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(Read In First Column)



A Personal Message from the President

CALL TO THE CONFERENCE

(Continued from top of 3d and 4th Columns)

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The Invitation

Local, County and State Unions of the Farmers Society of Equity, and all other local, district or national producers' organizations that want a better system of marketing, are urged to send representatives. Two or more local marketing associations may join together in sending a representative. Large individual producers are also invited.

Additional Attraction

The National Conservation Congress will also meet in Indianapolis, October 1st to 4th. This will give two of the greatest attractions of the year. More than 3,500 delegates have been appointed to the congress already. Governor Wilson, Democratic candidate for president, will attend the congress and it is expected that President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt will attend. A visit to Indianapolis during the week will be worth while for several great reasons. There will be notable people present from all over the country and from many foreign countries.

About Indianapolis

No better meeting place could be selected for the Conference. Indianapolis is a city of more than a quarter of a million population. It is within thirty-five miles of the center of population of the country. Eighteen steam roads and thirty-five electric lines enter the city and bring every part of the country in easy reach. Very special reduced railroad rates have been secured to and from the National Conservation Congress, good going September 30 and October 1 and 2, returning until October 7, midnight. These will apply to our Conference. Any local railroad agent can give further particulars about rates.

What We Have Done

The call to this Conference has been sent to 1,562 independent local and district producers' marketing associations, to each president of agricultural colleges, to each Director of experiment stations, to each state officer in special charge of agriculture in each state, to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and some others in the United States Department of Agriculture, to more than three hundred market representatives of the Farmers Society of Equity in the "Directory," 'to over five hundred newspapers and to many others, of course, including each local union of the Farmers Society of Equity.

An Example

The following, which is a copy of a letter sent to all the presidents of agricultural colleges (seventy of them) accompanying the call, will serve to show the force of the appeal we have made to the actual producers and officers in charge of agriculture and agricultural institutions:

MR. A. F. WEEDS, Pres.
University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir: Please give this matter serious consideration.

There are constantly great efforts being made to help farmers to farm better and produce more and produce better. All of this is well . We would not have less effort made or any good effort weakened.

But nothing very practical has been done to make farmers' marketing more definite, to always insure him an adequate reward for his toil. The farmer is much like the man in a boat rowing with one oar. He does not get far from the starting point, because he does only one part of his business, the producing part.

In these times of conservation, can you think of any greater problem awaiting solution, than the one of conserving the fruits of the fields and placing them within easy reach of the millions of consumers—speaking in the sense of actually being in reach and at prices that the people can pay.

All over the country fine foods have gone to waste this year, and thousands of car loads have gone to the markets that failed to return the growers the cost of production. In some cases they did not sell for enough to pay freight and charges. And this condition will continue to the end of the season as apples, potatoes, and some other things will be in abundance and the perfect conditions will exist to glut markets through blind marketing.

Think of the country homes that would be brighter and better, and how many country mothers and children would have been enabled to see more in life on the farm, to enjoy life better and be of more use to the world, if all the farm crops raised could be marketed at fair and profitable prices. Then think of the hundreds of markets undersupplied, while a few of the great ones were glutted. And of this; that every night there are a million or more of people who go to bed hungry, while thousands of carloads of food spoiled in the fields, because of the lack of system for bringing *all* of the supply and *all* of the demand together.

We admire teachers who have won distinction in the fields of production, and we hail with gladness every new discovery or better way of doing things that result in better and greater farm products. But we want our distinguished men to turn their thoughts sometimes to the other side of agriculture, the marketing side.

So please give the "Call" enclosed, and the "Arguments" enclosed serious consideration, and won't you notify us that your institution will be represented at the conference? There is no selfishness in our call. We are doing this for all the farmers and for all the people who want to see agriculture on a higher plane of business efficiency. Therefore, in the name and greatness of agriculture we invite you to join in the conference. Will your college be represented?

Farmers Society of Equity.
J. A. Everitt, Pres.

Will They Come to the Conference?

At this writing we have a good many acceptances, but not one-tenth of what there ought to be and what we hope there will be. Every officer and member of an association admits that something must be done and that this Conference is the right step to do it. But, many say, "I will not be able to attend because I am too busy with my crops."

Are You Too Busy?

Thoughtless creatures! Too busy producing crops to give a couple days to prepare for marketing them! When we get such letters we can not help but think that such people ought to carry the exploiters on their backs all their lives. They work just like the horse does, day after day, the ceaseless round and they never know what all the work will bring them. A man who is an officer of a fruit association and has 1,000 acres of orchard wrote: "I approve of the Conference and its object. We've simply got to change the system of marketing. I hope the Conference will be productive of much good but I can not go to it because I will be in the midst of marketing my apples then."

Think of that! This man could attend the Conference two days and lose only two days at home by traveling at night. Thus it would cost him two days' of time and about $20 in money. But he will not invest this to bring about better marketing conditions, and continue to lose thousands of dollars every year by employing other people to do his business for him.

Oh, the shortsightedness, the patient submissiveness of the workers in the fields and orchards and gardens is astonishing!

Gold in Reach For All

It discourages the people who spend their time and money to prepare the way for them to follow to the promised land, that is virtually flowing with milk and honey, and where gold grows on stalks and trees, and in the hills of vegetables—it is almost heart-breaking

They are willing to accept the benefits if some other person will pay the cost and give of their time, but to give a little time from producing, oh, horrors, never!

The Man Who Produces Only, Is a Slave

Such people are hired by the people who own the gambling boards of trade and produce and cotton exchanges and they haven't gumption enough to quit their job a few hours to look after the business that ought to be their own. The man who works without the ability to set the price for his labor or products is a slave.

Stated Again

Here's the proposition:

The Conference will meet in Indianapolis October 3, next.

Two days will be enough to do all the business.

If it is well done, and it will be if enough people attend it, much of this year's crops, and all future crops, will be marketed through the producers' own system and at their own prices.

The First and Possibly the Last

This is actually the first opportunity of the kind farmers ever had and it may be the last one. If they won't embrace this opportunity, so well planned, to throw off the shackles that bind them, and secure at one stroke their absolute industrial freedom, who will ever pay out money and spend valuable time to give them another apportunity?

Just Laborers

If producers will not make it a success, then our investment of time and money will be a foolish waste for an unappreciative class of laborers, who don't want to be business men, but just laborers.

Farmers Society of Equity
Indianapolis, Ind.

YES I am interested in the "Call" for a conference and I will attend, nothing unforseen preventing. . . .

Name of Association . . . . . .

My Name . . . . . .

My Office . . . . . .

P. O. . . . . .

Co. . . . . State. . . . . .

Farmers Society of Equity
Indianapolis, Ind.

NO I am not interested in the "Call" for a conference. I am satisfied with the present marketing system and don't want a change.

Name of Association . . . . . .

My Name . . . . . .

My Office . . . . . .

P. O. . . . . .

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This beautiful 5-piece Table Set, Wild Rose design—1 large Centerpiece with 4 doilies to match. Stamped on fine quality art linen ½ yd. long. This free to all who send only 10c. for trial 3-mos. sub. to our big farm and family magazine, filled with practical articles and departments of interest to all. Address VALLEY FARMER E. S. CO., Dept. 1, Topeka, Kan.

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"Standard"
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This is plain talk. We make no apologies. Our only regret is that instead of talk, and printing we could produce an earthquake that would awaken all the producers to the real situation and to this fact, that the day of farmers' salvation is

OCTOBER 3d, NEXT

and that another day may not come while present farmers and their families and their children farm.

Your Duty

Now will YOU DO YOUR DUTY?

If it is a choice between producing and marketing, quit producing a couple days.

If work on the farm seems to stand in the way, cut the work out.

There is only one place where duty points on October 3d, and that is to Indianapolis.

Why, if the nearly 2,000 people who have been asked to come to this Conference would cut producing and marketing out a few days of the first week in October and attend the Conference, by the time they would return to their homes, prices of their crops would be so much higher that they would find it the best thing they ever did.

Take your stand now for or against a new marketing system.

We want nine times as many as have already signified their intention of coming.

Let us know on the coupon.

The Traveler

Under this head appears accounts of what our "Traveler" sees, hears and otherwise discovers. He cannot, unfortunately, visit every section and locality, and those whom he cannot see he most earnestly desires to hear from occasionally. This applies to every reader of this paper who is interested in the plans of the Farmers Society of Equity. Write to "The Traveler." Write today, and address your correspondence to

"THE TRAVELER'S DESK"
CARE THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TRAVELERS' DEPARTMENT

THE proof of the pudding is in the eating. Down in Oklahoma the Equity folks are doing good work. They show that all that is needed is co-operation. A good Equity man recently told me the members made thousands of dollars last year by co-operative selling of cotton through the Equity system. One local union made over $1,800 for its members over the home market, each member making from four to fifteen dollars per bale. Prospects are bright for a big bonus on this year's crop also and the Equity members want 15 cents for their cotton.

There is now an outlet provided for disposing of cotton seed at profitable prices through the Equity system, and all growers are requested to write to State Secretary J. A. Harmon at Shawnee. Potatoes sold through the system netted members from 35 to 60 cents per bushel above the general home market. Peaches were handled to advantage and the Society obtained from $75.00 to $115.00 net profit per car of melons. If they can do all these things with a partially completed organization, who can imagine the great benefits to be secured when the Society is perfected?

Selinsgrove (Pa.) Local No. 6704 held a good meeting at its last session and received several applications for membership. This local will have quantities of grain, hay and produce of various kinds to sell in quantities.

Foley Local No. 6709, Foley, Ala., voted in eight new members at its last meeting. This local recently shipped eleven car loads of sweet potatoes to various markets.

Every day I come across situations that are fairly startling in their power to show why the farmers of every section of this country should belong to one great business organization. Out in Colorado, in a certain section, the farmers grow many potatoes. In Kansas, the same. The Kansas farmers have been shipping potatoes to Colorado markets and knocked prices down 30 to 50 cents on a bushel. This loss was, of course, sustained by both the Kansas and Colorado growers. It is plainly a matter of faulty distribution through lack of information. It will be repeated continually until an organization is effected that will enable every grower and shipper to know what to do to prevent heavy supplies flooding any market. The Farmers' Society of Equity has the plan. Will the farmers long continue to bear heavy losses when so simple, practical and inexpensive a remedy is at hand? I think not.

The active members in Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Washington are getting things in readiness for big business this winter and say they will roll up a great increase in membership. The local and county unions are getting into communication with each other for active co-operation in building up the Society, handling produce and buying supplies. New locals and members are being added right along. If any reader would like to see his community join in this work, he should write at once to headquarters for further information.

Robert H. Williams of Deming, and A. C. Finley, of Willard, are stirring things up in good shape in their respective localities in New Mexico. Both are reporting good local organizations and prospects bright for strong county unions.

Clarion County, Pennsylvania, is soon to have a county union. Organizer J. B. Rankin, of Rimersburg, has been doing good work. R. M. Forringer is another hustler who put in some good, strong locals. Now they are going to organize these locals into a county organization, put it on an ac-

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Alexander's Rag-time Band	My Hula Hula Love
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Somebody Else Will If You Dont	Cubanola Glide
The Rag Time Goblin Man	I'm Glad I'm Married

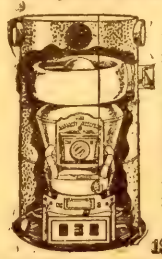
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Anywhere With You	By Light of the Silv'ry Moon
Love's Young Dream	Will the Angels Let Me Play
Every Little Movement	Let Me Call You Sweetheart
Bird on Nellie's Hat	Roses Bring Dreams of You
Temptation Rag	Lemon in the Garden of Love
I Wish I Had a Girl	Call Me Some Rainy Afternoon
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To be sold at once. We have on hand a large quantity of beautiful Silk Remnants and Pieces which we will sell at a big sacrifice in order to dispose of quickly. The silks are just the thing for patching of all kinds, for crazy quilts, sofa cushions, pin pads, etc., etc. Large pieces, as all of the small, stingy pieces have been thrown out. All colors and shades and every piece guaranteed silk and will be sure to please.



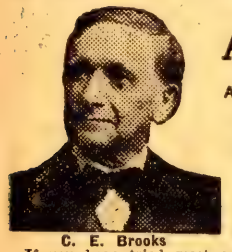
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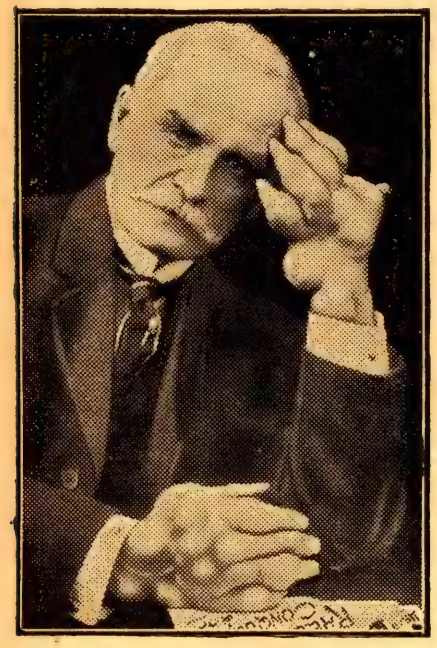
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Our Service to Producers

As an additional help to members of the Farmers Society of Equity in marketing their crops, we have instituted the "Bulletin" form of communicating what they have to sell to the representatives of the Society and to farmers and local unions, who may be in need of the things.

Following is "Bulletin 8." It has been sent to over 300 representatives on our 100 markets, and is now placed before our 170,000 subscribers. Wherever there is an individual or local union that needs any of these things, correspond.

Any reader of this paper, who is also a member of the Farmers Society of Equity or will become a member, is entitled to report his crops in this service. See blank for reporting on the market page.

FRUITS

Fred A. Northup, Lawrence, Michigan—Standard apples and grapes.

John Odoi, Cedar, Mich.—50 barrels Wealthy apples. Ready for shipment about September 20.

Geo. Harrison, Clayton, Mich.—Fall Janets ready for immediate shipment.

The Goose Creek Valley Fruit and Produce Association, Oakley, Idaho.—Two cars Wealthy apples ready for market by September 20. Quality excellent.

C. H. Wilgus, Proctorville, Ohio.—1,500 barrels fancy Rome Beauty apples to be ready October 1.

Guy Shipman, Springfield, Mo.,—3,000 bushels No. 1 Ben Davis, ready October 1.

E. Horner, Pawpaw, Mich.—About 16 tons of Concord and Delaware grapes, ready after September 1. Can ship in 4, 8 or 20-lb baskets.

Placerville Local Union No. 6607, Placerville, Cal.—ElDorado County Mountain Fruit; pears, plums, prunes, peaches, apricots. Extra fine, standardized and inspected. Albert G. Volz, Secretary, Placerville.

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE

J. S. Allsbrooks, Farwell, Okla.—600 bushels prime sweet potatoes, ready October 1.

The Goose Creek Valley F. and P. Association, Oakley, Idaho.—10 cars best Idaho Rural potatoes. Ready after October 15. (This association has fruits, grain and produce in carload lots.)

Summerdale, Foley, Seminole and Robertsdale Local Unions, F. S. E., in Alabama, each has sweet potatoes in carload lots. Address "Secretary of" in each case.

Multnomah County Union, F. S. E., Oregon.—Apples and other fruit in carlots. Address A. R. Lyman, Mgr., Gresham, Ore.

Alabama Farm Lands Co., J. F. Linneman, Mgr., Mobile, Ala.—Yams, selected, grade A1.

John Bailey, Kents Hill, Me.—30 doz. weekly guaranteed strictly fresh eggs, mostly white shells. Suitable for fancy trade.

GRAINS, SEEDS AND COTTON

J. A. Smith, Coldwater, Mich.—40 bushels Mammoth cloverseed now ready. A1 grade.

T. H. Thompson, Enderlin, N. D., 1,000 bushels white oats, and 8,000 bushels No. 3 barley ready now.

Bushby Brothers, Powersville, Mo., 200 bushels fancy No. 1 Timothy seed.

Oklahoma State Union, F. S. E.—Cotton seed, wheat and oats in quantities. Write J. A. Harman, Secretary, Shawnee, Okla.

Lebanon, Advance, Whitestown, Gadsden and Hazelrig, Indiana, Local Unions, F. S. E.—200,000 bushels of oats. Address "Secretary of" in each case.

N. A. Houston, Iron Hill, Ia., Timothy seed, also a lot of good poultry.

C. P. Bakke, Joplin, Mont.—Oats, barley and flax.

T. A. Findley, Red Level, Ala.—Middling cotton, also a lot of Spanish peanuts.

R. C. Callahan, Millen, Ia., Middling cotton and poultry.

MISCELLANEOUS

Oscar Pentis, Phillips, Wis.—Timothy and alsike hay and oats straw.

Thos. J. Smart, Dupont, Ind.—Clover seed, string beans and green corn.

E. N. Rhodes, Windsor, Va., Two tons late cabbage and sweet potatoes.

Mike Nice, Ronan, Mont.—Flax seed and flax straw.

P. Boo, Hiteman, Iowa.—1,000 gallons of sorghum.

Summerdale, Ala., Local Union.—A large quantity of Cuban leaf tobacco, running 30 to 40 per cent. wrappers. N. A. Foster, Secretary.

Bernhart Emspahr, Kennesaw, Neb.—Wheat and oats straw.

H. M. McDonnell, Mundo, S. D.—A carload of draft horses, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds. Chunks, mares and geldings.

Mention F. S. E. Bulletin No. 8 When Writing to Any of Above.

tive working basis; then complete the work of putting in additional locals. It is no trouble to organize a county when a few good men get at it in earnest.

Potatoes and onions I find to be an abundant crop this year. The acreage and yield are both much above last year. Supplies are beginning to move into markets and prices are going down in cities having heavy receipts, while they do not go down where receipts are light. There are no more of these vegetables in the country than will be needed to supply the actual demand for consumption, but the blind dumping on the market of heavy quantities at one time is sure to break the price, rob the producer of a legitimate profit, and become a "visible supply" to enable dealers to keep prices low. There is abundant proof in current market reports that if shipments were made on the Equity plan, with intelligent distribution, this year's great crop would sell for very profitable figures.

Here, you fellows who say the farmers will not organize, and that "they can't do it," read what Brother Harman writes us from Oklahoma:

"On Saturday, Aug. 31st, 1912, I was called to McLoud, Pottowotomie County, to organize a local. A petition with sixty-four names upon it was presented. After a talk by myself and Mr. C. E. Hook, we proceeded to organize with the following as officers:

. W. Morgan, President; J. A. Barnett, Vice President; C. E. Hook, Secretary-Treasurer, and the following brothers as Executive Committee: M. McCuddy, Emil Wies, J. T. Michael, B. S. Show and Andrew Johnson. The local starts off in good shape with a prospect of at least fifty members in the near future.

All we need is a few more good organizers in Oklahoma right now to push the organization.—J. A. Harmon, State Secretary, Shawnee, Oklahoma.

Now, bestir yourselves, brethren, and keep this Society growing. Of course farmers will organize. They've been at it for fifty years and there are more organizations and members today than ever before. Will they stay organized? Can they build up a satisfactory system of marketing and insure themselves a profit? Why, there isn't any doubt of it. All that is necessary is to tell them about the Farmers' Society of Equity and make them realize what it is and what it is doing.

I have just been reading the last issue of a paper devoted to the fruit and produce trade. On nearly every page I saw something about organization. There was a great long account of the big meeting of apple buyers in Chicago. Then followed a story of what the National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association are doing, and giving first news of a great convention to be held in Chicago in October. On the first page I read of a law passed by Congress at the instigation and in the interests of the International Apple Shipper's Association. All the boys are organizing, and making their calling and election sure. These handlers of farmer's products who buy and sell what the farmer grows and first owns have learned that co-operation and system pays. Yes, and we're learning the same lesson, and learning fast. That same paper has many accounts of growers' meetings and farmers' associations all around us. Without a good, effective organization of our own, those other fellows will get together and play with us just as they please. And always to our disadvantage, too. On the other hand, when we get our society completed, we will take a hand in the game ourselves and then we can make use of those other organizations, and use them for our benefit. Now how long are you "horny-handed sons-of-toil" going to keep on raising the crops and letting the other fellows beat you to the profits? What are you doing with the business end of your brains?

Down in Virginia I met a farmer who had never heard of the Farmers Society of Equity. He was a pretty bright fellow, notwithstanding, and he began giving me his views about what he thought the farmers ought to do. It was clear straight Equity gospel, and could not have been more in accord with the work of the F. S. E. if I had said it myself. It did me good to hear him, for it proves true what I have been declaring the truth—that the Equity System is the one that the farmers want, and that unorganized territory is a field ripe for the harvest.

Big Engine Offer

When a responsible manufacturer of gasoline engines makes an absolutely free trial offer to prospective purchasers, there surely can be little doubt that he has the "goods." We refer to the big engine offer on the back page of this issue. If you need more power on your farm, read about this wonderful vanadiumized engine, made by the L. C. Kuhnert Jr. Co., Dept. 2853, Chicago. Mr. Kuhnert will send this engine to any reader for a free trial of 10 days, and you don't need to spend one cent if you decide not to keep it, and if you do keep it, you can make your payments in easy installments.

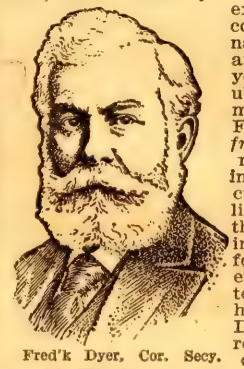
It's a chance of a life-time to get a good engine; one you really know is good, after a test of ten days on your own place. Read the advertisement.

RHEUMATISM

My New External Remedy So Good That I Take All Chances of Results

COUPON BRINGS IT TO TRY FREE

I am so sure that my Drafts will bring relief to you, no mater how bad your case, that I want you to try them at my expense. Send my coupon with your name and address, and by return mail you will get a regular Dollar pair of my famous Magic Foot Drafts *to try free.* If you could read my letters telling of marvelous cures, you will believe me when I say that I know of nothing so safe and sure for rheumatism of every kind, no matter where located or how severe, as my Drafts which are already in demand all over the civilized world. We have letters even from cases of 30 and 40 years standing, saying that at last they have been cured. But it takes very little faith to fill out and mail a coupon and then if you are satisfied after a thorough trial, you can send me One Dollar. If not, keep your money. I take your word. How can you justify yourself ror not investigating a harmless remedy so powerfully backed up by tens of thousands of letters from satisfied users, when you can test its merit without cost. Don't delay, but send this coupon today—now.



Fred'k Dyer, Cor. Secy.



This $1 Coupon FREE

Good for a regular $1.00 pair of Magic Foot Drafts to be sent Free to try (as explained above) to

Name .....

Address .....

. . . .

Mail this coupon to Magic Foot Draft Company, HA37 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

Smoke of Herbs Cures Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try

This preparation of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is either smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or smoking tube, and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of Catarrh can be eradicated.

It is not unpleasant to use, and at the same time it is entirely harmless, and can be used by man, woman or child.

Just as Catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germ-laden air, just so this balmy antiseptic smoking remedy goes to all the affected parts of the air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the ordinary treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and can not reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feelings, colds, catarrhal headaches; if you are given to hawking and spitting, this simple yet scientific treatment should cure you.

An illustrated book which goes thoroughly into the whole question of the cause, cure and prevention of catarrh will, upon request, be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 106 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

He will, also, mail you five days' free treatment. You will at once see that it is a wonderful remedy, and as it only costs one dollar for the regular treatment, it is within the reach of everyone. It is not necessary to send any money—simply send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.

I WANT TO GIVE AWAY THOUSANDS OF 10-DAY TREATMENTS FREE

To Relieve the Suffering of Humanity



DR. ABBOTT

I want every man or woman reader of this paper who suffers to write me and get this wonderful TEN DAY TREATMENT of mine FREE.

It is not an experimental distribution of medicine, such as have been made before, that I am offering you. **It is not a sample of medicine or a proof, but a bonafide ten-day treatment that has cured a great many people and should cure you. And is absolutely free to you.** There is no money to pay. I even pay postage and all charges. **I just want to relieve thousands of sufferers** in return for the success that my thirty-two years of labor in the medical profession have brought me.

If you have rheumatism, bach-ache, kidney or bladder troubles, chronic catarrh, or any of the other Uric Acid complaints, such as often are female weakness and so-called male nervous debility, write to me, filling out the little coupon herewith attached and I will send you **at once a full Ten-Day Treatment,** as thousands of earnest testimonials I have in my possession will prove to you.

There is too much sickness in the world **and it is mostly due to neglect.** Long treatments, expensive courses of medicine, with their consequent expense, **are no longer necessary.** I can and do cure with these **Ten-Day Treatments** and I want to give thousands of sufferers a chance to profit by my discovery **at my expense. It costs you nothing, now nor at any time.**

Don't Send Me Any Money

not even postage—I will pay all expenses. But if you value happiness, success, a healthy mind in a healthy body, don't waste any time but fill out this coupon and mail it to me. Remember it is FREE. You will owe me nothing now nor later.

MY TEN DAY Treatment Positively Cures BACKACHE FREE

Are you racked with pain?

Do you suffer so that your daily work is a torture instead of being a pleasure?

Have you lost ambition, zest, enterprise, the desire to better yourself because of pains, aches, dullness?

Has rheumatism set its clutches on your muscles and palsied your limbs so that life is hardly worth living, your days a horror and your nights a terror?

I can relieve your sufferings and I want to do it now. Write to me. Fill out the coupon and mail it to me. That is all you need to do. **I will do the rest and it will cost you absolutely nothing.**

Rheumatism, back-ache, kidney troubles, bladder troubles, chronic catarrh, female weakness and the so-called weakness of men are generally due to one cause—uric acid poisoning. My treatment, which is different from all others, will dispel your pains; it will make life worth living. Take it and you will get up in the morning after a sound night's sleep, refreshed and invigorated. Once more your muscles will respond to your will and do so readily without twinges of agony, without reluctance. Your backache will vanish and you will bless me and thank me as have done thousands of others.

This treatment is not an experiment. It does not contain drugs that injure you while giving temporary relief. We have vouched for it according to law.

I am not offering to send you a sample but a full ten days' course of treatment with full instructions as to how to use it and all of it is absolutely free to you.

I want to convince you that it is your duty to yourself and to those who love you and are dependent on you to try this free ten day treatment of mine.

No man tortured with uric acid complaints is fit for the battle of life. He can not bring his brain nor his hands to work properly when his body is racked with pain. No woman can care for her home, bring up her children right or work if she is cross, miserable, distracted by suffering. The struggle is too keen, competition to merciless, the fight for success too strenuous to be handicapped by physical ills. To the man or woman who suffers I want to bring relief, comfort, happiness, success. Fill out the coupon attached here and mail to me. **Don't wait until tomorrow,** tomorrow never comes, **do it at once.** With my Ten-Day Treatment, I will also send my book on Uric Acid Diseases. It is a pamphlet full of the results of an experience of thirty-two years, during which I have specialized in uric acid complaints. It contains also a few of the tens of thousands of testimonial letters from preachers, lawyers, men and women of affairs the country over who have not hesitated to say just how much I have benefited them.

DR. G. B. ABBOTT

P. S. Perhaps you have a friend who is a sufferer. Don't hesitate to have him or her fill out this coupon or write me a letter, or you do it for your friend. They will call you blessed.

COUPON

Ten Days Treatment Free

Dr. G. B. Abbott, 1100 Austen Building, Chicago, Ill.

Have you pain in the back?.....Have you Rheumatism? .....

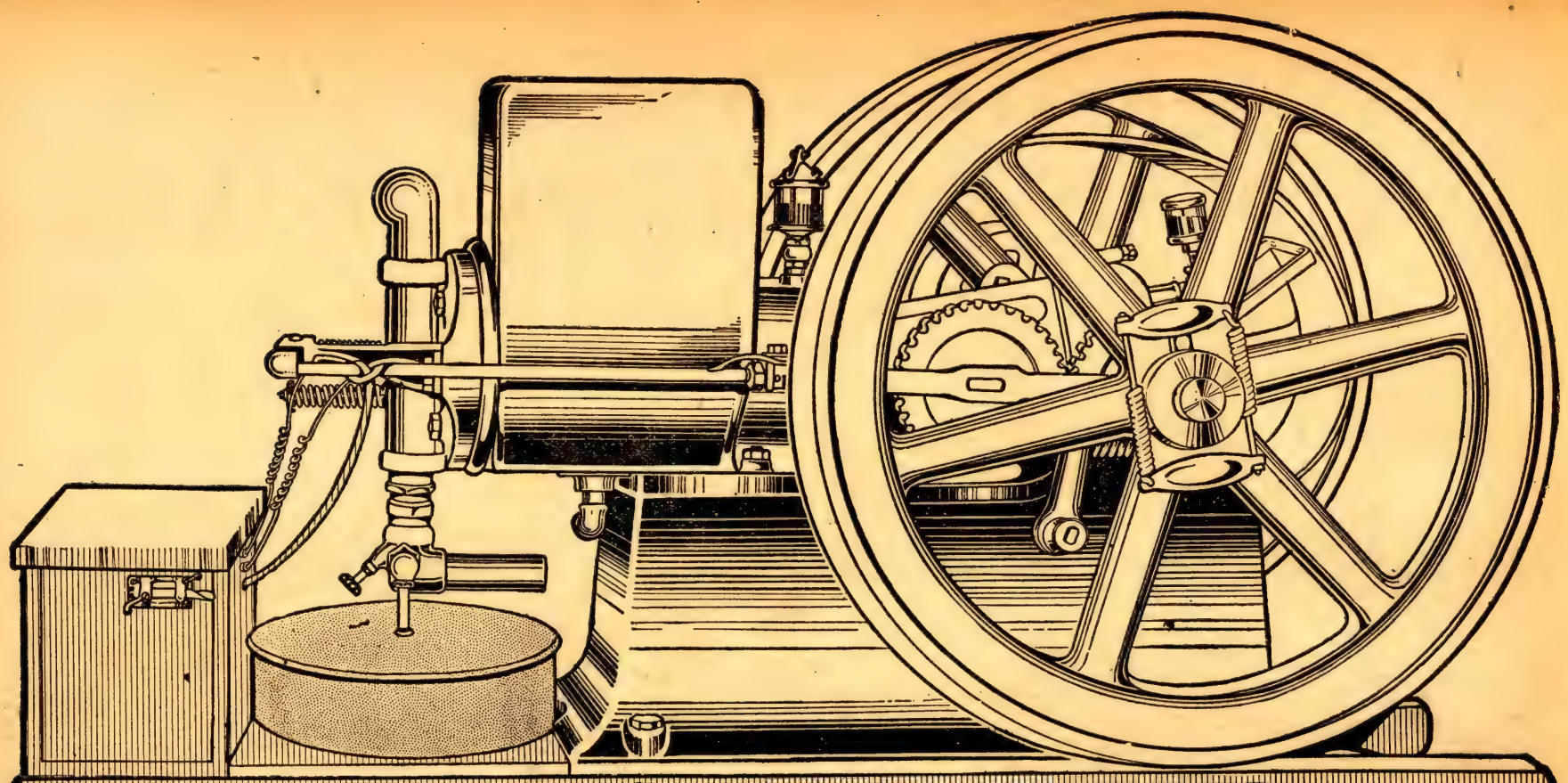
Kidney Trouble? .....Do you Get Up Nights to Urinate? .....

Are you Constipated?..... Where is the most pain? .....

Have you Catarrh? ..... Your age?..... Married or Single.....

Name .....

Address .....



KUHNERT'S VANADIUMIZED 20 YEAR ENGINE

O'SHAUGHNESSY AD. CO. CHICAGO

Try it 10 Days FREE

Positively free trial to prove to you it is the most marvelous gasoline engine the world has ever seen. Kuhnert's vanadiumized engine. The only engine for general use that has the giant strength of vanadium in its vital parts. This precious metal that has the magical power of giving unheard of strength and endurance to iron and steel. I have mastered the vanadiumizing process for engines. I have perfected the vanadiumized engine and offer it to you now on an absolutely free trial. Use this engine just as you please, doing your work anywhere. I give four times the ordinary guarantee on this engine. The only **quadruple durance engine** ever made for general work. The only engine strong enough and powerful enough to send anybody on an absolutely free trial on all sizes of engines. You can have any size of Kuhnert's vanadiumized 20-year engine on this sensational **free trial.** I want you to see how easy it is to handle this engine. I want you to prove that it needs less gasoline. Write to me today for full description of this marvelous vanadiumized engine. Get the amazing low price I am making on all sizes of engines on this special offer direct from my engine works to you.

Easy Payments

I don't ask you to pay the low purchase price of this marvelous engine all at once. Try the engine free, then either send it back at my expense or keep it on the easiest monthly payments. You can pay for this wonderful engine out of its own earnings and savings. You can pay for this wonderful engine out of the money it will save you in hired help. Get this engine on your place at once. Let it make money for you while you are trying it out free. If you decide that you don't want to keep it after ten days' free trial all you have to do is to send it back at my expense and you will not be out one cent to me. After you have given the engine a free trial doing your work you are at liberty to say whether you want to send it back or keep it. There is absolutely no obligation on your part to keep the engine. It must sell itself or come back to me. Fill out the free coupon and send it to me today. Do this now—while this sensational offer is open to you.

20 Years' Guarantee

Kuhnert's vanadiumized gasoline engine is absolutely guaranteed for 20 years. Each and every part is covered by this guarantee. Four times the guarantee on an ordinary engine. It is guaranteed for 20 years of work. You can use this wonderful vanadiumized engine 24 hours every day for 20 years and our 20 years' absolutely iron-clad guarantee still stands back of you. You simply can't wear this engine out. It is built to stand all kinds of work and hard use. I absolutely control this vanadiumizing process. I want everybody to have the best engine. Fill out the coupon, mail it to me today and get full particulars of this most sensational offer. Do it now.

No Money Down

Not one cent. On this amazing free trial offer you don't have to pay a single cent to us unless you decide to keep the engine. If you want to send it back you do it at our expense. Don't forget that. If you are not absolutely satisfied in every way, if you don't find it the best engine you have ever seen or heard of anywhere at any price, just return it and I will pay the freight. If at the end of 10 days' free trial you want to keep the engine my easy payment plan is open to you. Take your time to pay for it.

Send Free Coupon

Fill out the coupon. Mail it to me before you do another thing. Or copy it on a piece of paper or simply send your name on a post card. I will send you full particulars of this amazing no-money-down offer at once when I get your address. Write today—now.



TO POWER USERS: I have perfected the process of vanadiumizing gasoline engines. My process enables me to offer to you a vanadiumized engine direct from my engine works at prices lower than ordinary engines are usually sold for. I sell direct to everybody so that dealers and users all get the same low price. I have worked for a long time to perfect a process by which I could give to gasoline engines for general farm and shop work the benefit of the giant strength of vanadium. You may judge for yourself how well I have succeeded when I am able to give you a 20-year guarantee on my vanadiumized engines. Instead of putting a fancy price on these engines of such marvelous strength and endurance, I have decided to cut the price to the very bottom so that everybody will feel able to buy one. In order to make it still easier to buy I will ship any size engine I make direct to you, with no money down, and on easy payments. Write to me today for full descriptions of this marvelous engine.

FREE CATALOG COUPON

L. C. Kuhnert, Jr., Pres.
L. C. Kuhnert, Jr., Co., Dept. **3101** Chicago.

Dear Sir: Send me full description of the vanadiumized gasoline engine new Kuhnert process with 20 years' working guarantee, also full particulars of your free trial and easy payment offer, and quote price direct from the engine works to me.

Name .....

Address .....

L. C. Kuhnert, Jr., Pres.
L. C. Kuhnert, Jr., Co., Dept. 3101 Chicago, Ill.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

October 1, 1912 Indianapolis, Indiana



Glutted Markets may be a Thing of the Past, Through a National Clearing House.

Before the people can live better, we must make it possible for them to get the wherewithal to live better. Fundamental in every human-uplift problem is the question of a comfortable living—the ability to secure the necessaries of life without exhausting every physical and financial resource to the point that the will is not strong enough to desire higher ethical and physical standards, or the forced environments preclude the possibility of acquiring and enjoying them.

So, while the chief theme of the Conservation Congress, meeting in our city this month, is "Vital Resources," every person attending the Congress should be extraordinaryily interested in the Conference of producers of farm crops and their associations to establish a superior marketing system, so that the necessaries of life may be furnished to the consumers at prices that will permit them to live comfortably on their present incomes.

The conference referred to, and which will meet on Thursday, the 3d of October, expects to bring about a federation of present local farmers' associations to market through a central clearing house. It looks like a stupendous undertaking, but it is really a simple matter. The map on this page will assist you to understand it.

In the first place, each county is organized and all crops, as they mature, are reported to a county headquarters. Each county then, no matter how far from the clearing house, wires a summary of the crops in the county to the

(Continued on Page 23)

There is No Other Paper Like This in the World

After 60,000 Cars

By R. E. Olds, Designer

I have built to date over 60,000 cars.

For 25 years I have watched their performance. I have found out and corrected a myriad shortcomings. I've acquired a world of caution.

Some say I'm "old-maidish"---too careful, too slow. But I call these things standards. I've made them my code.

My Latest Extreme---Big Tires

The new Reo the Fifth—out Oct. 1—is equipped with 34x4-inch tires.

That is 22 per cent. greater tire capacity than I ever have used on a car of this size. Yet this car was always much over-tired compared with usual standards.

These oversize tires add 30 per cent to my tire cost. But they add 65 per cent to the average tire mileage. They should save you in tire waste some hundreds of dollars during the life of the car.

Remember this fact when you come to compare cars. The tires on Reo the Fifth are now 34x4.

Make Some Other Comparisons

In judging cars, in these days of close prices, it is very important to make other comparisons.

There are dollars saved sometimes which cost buyers ten dollars. What you want is final economy.

Watch points like these:

Reo the Fifth has **190 drop forgings.** All makers use some of them to get lightness and strength. But Reo the Fifth has 190. And its racy lines, its lightness and strength are due largely to those costly forgings.

My springs are **two inches wide.** Each spring has **seven leaves.** The front springs are 38 inches long—the rear are 46.

I use **fifteen roller bearings**—11 of the Timken, 4 of the Hyatt High Duty.

Every important bearing has **bronze bushings**—even the smallest of them.

For safety's sake I use **14-inch brake drums.** I use a centrifugal pump.

I use a $75 magneto, to insure a hot spark when the car runs slowly. You can start on this magneto.

My carburetor is **double-heated**—with hot air and hot water. So poor gasoline can't give trouble.

For big margin of safety, every driving part in this car is built for **45-horsepower requirements.**

No Chances

I take no chances on any part of this car, for chances sometimes cost dearly.

Each lot of steel is **analyzed twice.** Gears are tested in a crushing machine, to stand 75,000 pounds.

Each engine gets **five tests**—about ten hours each. It is run for 28 hours in the chassis.

I limit my output to an easy capacity of 50 cars a day. So the cars are built slowly and carefully—no man is ever rushed.

Parts are ground over and over. Our factory system insures a thousand inspections.

Petty Savings

I abhor petty savings. I could save perhaps, $50 to $75 per car in the finish and upholstering if I cared to skimp.

But I put on this car a special body which costs more than wood or metal. I save by this 50 pounds in weight, and the body takes a wondrous finish.

I give 17 coats to each body. The fenders, radiator, hood, etc., have two coats of rubber enamel baked on.

The upholstering is deep, and of genuine leather. It is filled with the best curled hair. The backs as well as the seats are filled with springs, to give you the utmost comfort.

Every part shows the final touch. Even the engine is nickel-trimmed. I believe that folks like these perfections.

Center Control

Reo the Fifth has my center control—a single light handle, out of the way, which does all the gear shifting by moving three inches in each of four directions.

Both brakes are operated by foot pedals. So there are no levers to clog the front doors.

The driver sits on the left side, as in electrics, close to the cars he passes. Yet the gear-shifting lever is at his right hand. Note how many great cars are following me in this. The old way of driving will be soon out of date.

Do These Precautions Pay?

The result of all this is that Reo the Fifth sells on a mighty small margin. I am keeping the price under $1,100, with all the new features, including these big tires.

Our profit per car is now a very small item, despite the fact that we make every part ourselves.

Yet there are cars which, at passing glance, seem to undersell this car.

I have told you the facts, so you may judge for yourself if these are things which you care to go without. Would you wish me to save you a little on price by trebling your cost of upkeep?

I am sure you'll say no. I am also sure that the time is coming when most cars must be built like this. Men won't have them otherwise.

Here's the greatest value any man can give you in a car. If you want such value I want your trade. And you'll be very glad, in years to come, that you picked a car like this.

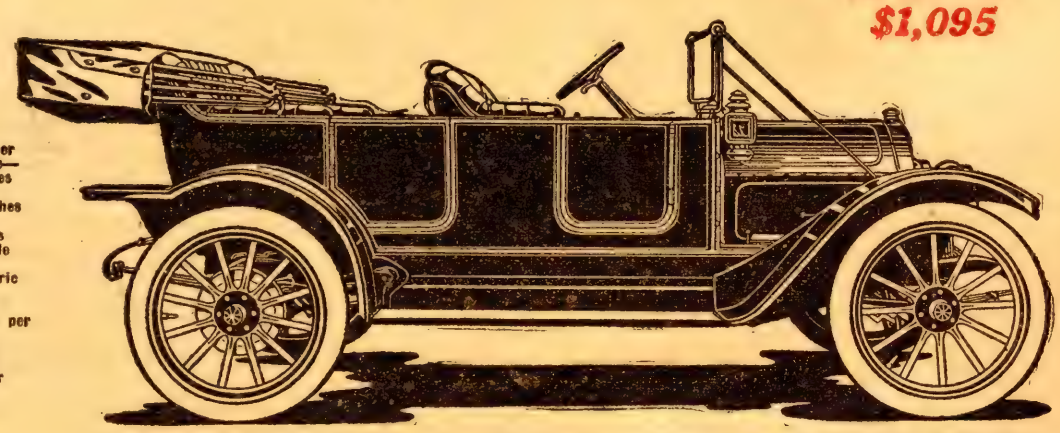
In 1000 Towns

A thousand dealers in a thousand towns now offer this new type of Reo the Fifth.

Our 1913 catalog pictures all the details, and shows two styles of bodies. Write us for it now.

Reo the Fifth
The 1913 Series
$1,095

30-35 Horsepower
Wheel Base—112 Inches
Tires—34x4 Inches
Wheels 34 Inches
Demountable Rims
Three electric lights
Speed—45 Miles per Hour
Made with 2 and 5 Passenger Bodies



Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, gas tank for headlights, speedometer and self-starter—all for $100 extra.

R. M. Owen & Co. General Sales Agents for **Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.**

Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.

And Here Are the Answers

YOU, Mr. American Voter, have a right to the *facts* before election.

You have a right to have settled in your mind every possible doubt.

For it is only by knowing the facts—and *all* the facts—that you can make up your mind to vote in a way that will protect *your* interests and the country's interests.

The Third Term Candidate and Professor Wilson, with their organizations, are leaving no stone unturned.

They are each holding out a beautiful Millennium for the American farmer and the wage-earner—if only the voters of America will bring about a change—a revolution—an upsetting of present conditions.

They are touching mighty lightly on the fact that conditions are pretty fine just as they are.

They want to "save the country." Nobody knows just what they want to "save" it from. But they want to save it anyhow.

And in all this pre-election fireworks, and high-sounding sentiment, they are bearing down not so much on what *they have* done—not on what they are able to do—

They are keeping up a running fire of questions for Mr. Taft to answer.

All right—Let's take up these questions—the ones that they hang their oratory upon.

Veto of the Democratic Wool Bill

Schedule K has been for years the storm center of tariff agitation. It is probably the most important schedule of the entire tariff. All students of the subject agree that it presents more difficulties than any other. We not only produce a large proportion of the raw material—wool—as an important feature of our farm and ranch operations in competition with flocks run on the cheaper lands of Australia, South America and South Africa, but our great woolen and worsted mills are erected, maintained and operated at much heavier cost than in Great Britain, Germany and other leading competing countries.

The only time this schedule has ever been radically revised—by the Democratic Wilson bill—the action was followed by a complete demoralization in American sheep husbandry, ruining thousands of our citizens who had their money invested in flocks; seriously reducing the domestic supplies of wool, and what is of even greater concern, now in these days of high-priced meats, reducing heavily the supply of lambs and mutton at all leading markets.

President Taft's first instruction to the Tariff Board was to conduct a searching inquiry into this complicated schedule. The problem was how to fairly protect the American farmer, and at the same time readjust the wool duties so as to enable the American manufacturer to meet the keen competition of foreign cloth-makers having access to free wool and operating under lower labor and works expense.

While this diligent inquiry was being conducted, with fairness towards all, the Democrats in Congress in their feverish haste to beat the President to a downward revision of an unpopular schedule, as a vote-getting proposition, and disregarding entirely the careful investigation being made, threw together a "wool-bill", based, not upon knowledge of the underlying facts, not upon any known principle of tariff making, but solely upon a desire to "smash the tariff." This was sent to the President while the agents of the Tariff Board were still busy in America, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Great Britain, France and Germany. Of course it was vetoed, as it richly deserved to be.

Then came the Tariff Board's remarkable report; conceded by leading authorities, not only at home but in Europe—where they do these things scientifically—to be the most illuminating document of the kind ever submitted to any government. Ignoring this completely, and hiring a "muck-raker" to do his best at "shooting it up," the Democrats reported their original "hurry-up" wool bill unchanged. The Republicans framed and offered as a substitute, a sweeping revision-downward bill based on the Board's report, correcting all the most vital faults of the old Schedule K in the light of thorough, nonpartisan investigation. The nondescript Underwood bill was nevertheless re-enacted, again put up to the President, who, of course, withheld his approval, set forth his reasons in a message which every lover of fair play should read, and appealed to the people for an honest judgment as to his action.

Who is therefore to blame for any failure to intelligently revise Schedule K? President Taft or his political pursuers?

About Canadian Reciprocity

This subject is the big bugaboo which both of the other parties are parading—with more than usual inconsistency.

It is now a dead issue.

We are all entitled to honest differences of opinion.

Many still believe that President Taft's attitude was wrong.

But let's think it over a bit, and see.

In the first place, Canadian Reciprocity was not originated by Taft.

It was handed down from the time of President McKinley. Roosevelt succeeded McKinley; he was strongly in favor of reciprocity.

He practically forced Congress into the act of Reciprocity with Cuba, and officially declared in favor of a Reciprocal Agreement with Canada.

President Taft went into the matter. He made his recommendation based upon a careful investigation of comparative conditions in the two countries.

And the fact that Canada quickly and decisively *refused Reciprocity* is a pretty sure sign that country believed that the United States would get a bigger share of the benefits.

And on this Reciprocity Point, how about the *other* candidates?

Mr. Roosevelt endorsed Canadian Reciprocity, not only during his administration in his messages, but in his published correspondence with Mr. Taft, in his speech at Grand Rapids, Mich., February 11, 1911, and in his speech delivered at the Lincoln Day dinner, at the Waldorf Astoria, New York, February 13, 1911.

And Wilson's election would simply mean abolishing all Tariff relations with Canada—giving the Canadians *every* advantage, and getting *nothing* in return. Think that over, please.

Now About the Republican Convention

More wild and weird stories were told about the seating of delegates—more absolutely false reports were circulated by the opposition press and orators—than ever before were thrust upon the public in reference to a political contest.

It was a cry of "fraud" to hide fraud.

The Third Termer's attitude was to claim everything in sight and out of sight.

In a nut-shell, here are the facts:

The total number of delegates summoned to the Republican National Convention of 1912, under its call, was 1,078, with 540 necessary to a choice. Mr. Taft had 561 votes on the first and only ballot, and was declared a nominee.

The contests brought by Roosevelt were unquestionably for the purpose of stampeding the Convention.

If he failed in this, he hoped at least to create an impression on the public that he had been robbed of his rights, and that these contested Taft delegates had no real right to their seats.

As a matter of fact it was Roosevelt and not Taft who attempted to usurp rights in this convention that did not belong to him.

The National Committee which passed on these contests was the same committee chosen in 1908 when Roosevelt was leader of the party.

The fact that the Roosevelt men abandoned 164 of their contests—without bringing them on the floor for Convention hearing,—was pretty sure proof that they had no grounds for winning their contention.

Besides as the matter stands, it makes a better Third Term Campaign story!

That these contests were made for effect only is best brought out by the following from the June 9, 1912 issue of the *Washington Times*, which is owned and published by Mr. Frank A. Munsey—an ardent Roosevelt supporter:

> "For psychological effect as a move in practical politics it was necessary for the Roosevelt people to start contests on those early Taft selections in order that a tabulation of delegate strength could be put out that would show Roosevelt holding a good hand. It was never expected that they would be taken very seriously. They served a useful purpose, and now the National Committee is deciding them in favor of Taft in most cases without real division."

It would be a strange rule of evidence which would require us to accept the testimony of a buccaneering psychologist who confesses to an attempt to purloin the larger portion of an honest man's property as conclusive evidence of the psychologist's title to the remainder of the honest man's possessions.

"The Truth About Those Delegates"—a little book which gives all facts and figures as to the seating of delegates, will be mailed on request by Republican National Committee, Times Building, New York.

About the Trusts

The Wilsonites will tell you Taft is a friend of the Trusts—a side-partner of monopolies.

No President has ever done so much to abolish monopolies as President Taft.

Others have talked about it—have threatened a complete destruction of illegal corporations.

But when you come to sum up what they have really done, it's a different matter.

Mr. Taft accomplished in the first three years of his administration more than his four predecessors had done to wipe out the Trust evil.

In that time he secured 45 indictments under the Sherman Law, whereas his predecessor, who vowed vengeance on all offenders, secured only 25 indictments in the entire seven years of his administration.

That's worth thinking over.

President Taft is not an enemy to business. He is the friend of legitimate industry.

What he did in the cases of the Tobacco Trust, the Steel Trust, the Sugar Trust, the Standard Oil Trust and other offending corporations, has already had its favorable effect upon independent companies.

Is Taft Boss-Ridden?

To anyone who has lived close to the administration in Washington, during the past three and a half years, the suggestion is ridiculous.

If there ever was a President who took his own counsel, who made his own decisions and carried them out in his own way, it has been William Howard Taft.

Time after time he has turned his back on political advisers, who told him that what he was doing was bad politics, and has gone the free independent way, and done the thing he felt was right.

If Mr. Taft had been willing to be ridden—if he had been weak enough to do what others told him to—if he had been willing to let Roosevelt be the power behind the throne—*there would not have been any third party in the field.*

Mr. Taft is *not* a politician. He is a statesman—a judge. Simple, quiet, sincere—

—*The kind of a man* to be our President.

* * *

These are the answers to the campaign questions. The truthful answers.

And *here* are some of the things the speakers and writers on the other sides do *not* touch on.

The country is more prosperous today than it has been for twenty years.

Factories and mines are running full force. Merchants have thrived, and there are no financial troubles.

The railroads report the heaviest freight and passenger traffic in their history.

The farmer has come into his own.

He neither wants nor needs to ship his produce to foreign ports.

Right at his door is the best market in all the world. The home market, able to consume and pay for all he can produce.

That means good times. The Taft administration—the Tariff policy—the *confidence* felt in Taft's wise, judicial methods have played a great big share in bringing this prosperity.

The outlook is for still better things.

A change at Washington right now would be the most disastrous blow that could strike the American Nation.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
Charles D. Hilles, Chairman,
James B. Reynolds, Secretary.

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Your Telephone Horizon

The horizon of vision, the circle which bounds our sight, has not changed.

It is best observed at sea. Though the ships of today are larger than the ships of fifty years ago, you cannot see them until they come up over the edge of the world, fifteen or twenty miles away.

A generation ago the horizon of speech was very limited. When your grandfather was a young man, his voice could be heard on a still day for perhaps a mile. Even though he used a speaking trumpet, he could not be heard nearly so far as he could be seen.

Today all this has been changed. The telephone has vastly extended the horizon of speech.

Talking two thousand miles is an everyday occurrence, while in order to see this distance, you would need to mount your telescope on a platform approximately 560 miles high.

As a man is followed by his shadow, so is he followed by the horizon of telephone communication. When he travels across the continent his telephone horizon travels with him, and wherever he may be he is always at the center of a great circle of telephone neighbors.

What is true of one man is true of the whole public. In order to provide a telephone horizon for each member of the nation, the Bell System has been established.

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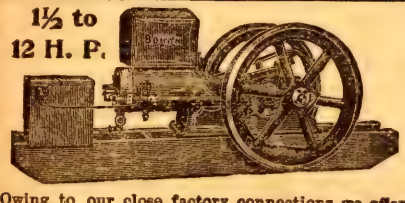
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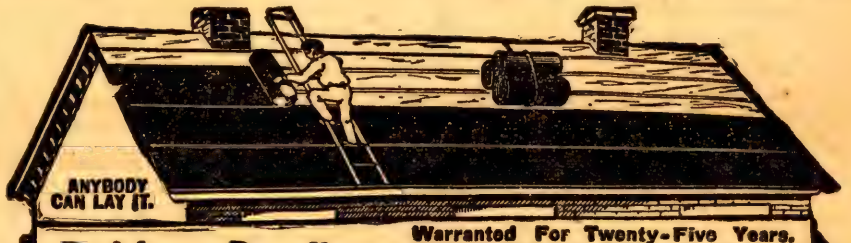
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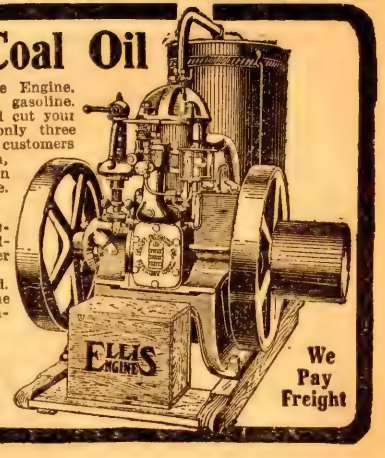
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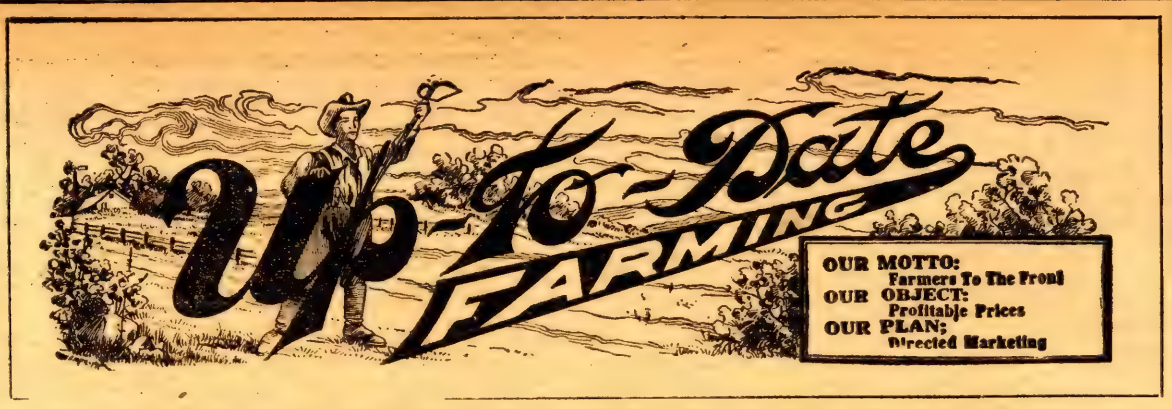
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EDITORIAL

Government by Money

ATTORNEY General McVeagh is reported to have declared recently that "the use of money in politics has grown by what it fed upon until today government by money threatens the very existence of government by the people."

There is some doubt if what Mr. McVeagh sees as a threat is not already here as a fact. The business of the United States, including the common transaction of everyday life, requires a great deal of money, and that money to be useful, must circulate freely; that is, it must pay no tribute for the mere privilege of circulation. As it is today not a dollar passes among the people without some individual or corporation being paid in some way for letting it go. The government ostensibly coins and issues the metal money, or, rather the gold money and its puny metal substitutes, but this almost all goes into circulation through the banks and is controlled by the banks—goes to the people at a per cent. to the banks.

But the "system" is worse even than that. The government-made money is not our real circulating medium. When business transactions go beyond a dollar, so-called paper money, currency (it is really not money at all, and nowhere claims to be), takes its place. This so-called money is not issued by the government, but by the banks that get the full benefit of it as it goes to help the people transact their business. A bit of paper that is not worth the fraction of a penny is signed by a bank president and cashier, and then it goes out carrying the value of a dollar, five dollars, ten dollars, or twenty, or fifty, or a hundred dollars, according to the figures that may have been put on it! Of course, the banks that issue this money get the benefit of it. And they control it. In controlling the money do they not control both people and government?

Mr. McVeagh deprecates the use of money in politics. But money is controlled, and money controls. To succeed in politics, offices, opportunities, and even men must be bought. In presidential elections, candidates before conventions must have vast sums of money, convention cities must raise still greater sums, and when candidates are finally chosen, other and still larger sums must be raised. Party papers take up dollar subscriptions to pour into the funds, wealthy men contribute hundreds and thousands, and corporations and trusts pile up sums well into the millions. What is it all for? "To pay expenses," the party people tell us. What expenses? The voting is done in the home townships, precincts and wards, and the cost of holding the elections, counting the votes and making the returns is paid from the public moneys taxed from the people. But the voters must be told of the candidates, they say. The party papers are doing that all the time, and the people subscribe and pay for the papers. The great speakers, of course, do not have to be paid. They are patriotically working for the good of the country, to save it from the evils that are so surely coming from the other side. What, then, of the vast sums of money required in the campaigns?

This is but a glimpse of modern politics. Money rules. The United States is already governed by money. Mr. McVeagh is too late in his discovery of the unfastened door. Government by the people as Lincoln and Douglas and the fathers of the Republic understood it, is already gone.

Much or Little

EVERY farmer likes to grow big crops. When he plants he hopes to reap a hundred fold. To that end he prepares his ground well before planting, and if he is a really progressive farmer and his land is not so fertile as he knows it ought to be, he makes it richer by the application of manure or fertilizers. Then he is careful to select only the best seed and puts it in the ground the best way he knows to bring the best results. When the crop begins to grow he cultivates it with industrious care to see that nothing interferes with the most perfect development.

All this is done to increase the production and guarantee a large crop. It is well. We are in favor of that. And so is everybody else. The schools teach it. The press urges it. The institutes and lecturers plead for it; and the whole world rejoices when there is an assurance of a "bumper" crop. Why? Because farmers naturally want it, everybody has learned to talk of it, and there is a natural longing in the human breast for an abundance.

But is the farmer really any better off for big crops? We call attention to these facts not in the interest of small yields, but to teach a lesson. The value to the farmer of his surplus is not measured in bushels, pounds, dozens or tons, but in dollars. His surplus products are worthless to him only as they bring him money. The amount of money they bring depends upon the price rather than the quantity he has. One bushel of wheat at a dollar a bushel is worth as much to the farmer as two bushels at fifty cents a bushel, and there is more profit in the one bushel than in the two, because it costs more to harvest, handle and market the two bushels. It is an acknowledged market fact that as the yields increase the price diminishes, and there have been many instances in the United States, officially attested by the Department of Agriculture, where bumper crops have brought less money to the growers, less not only in price but in the total sum, than smaller crops of other years. Then did the universally urged and eagerly sought bumper crops pay? When an occasional farmer has a big crop and the other farmers have small ones, then the big crop pays, but when all have big crops, the surplus oversupplies the demand, gluts the markets, reduces the price, destroys the value and wipes out the profits. Then, under present marketing conditions, what is so universally urged, if it could be accomplished, nation-wide big crops, would be a financial loss and injury to the farmers, and a calamity to the country.

And are those big crops a benefit to the users? Not under present marketing systems.

Speculation controls not only the price, but the quantity taken. When speculation is satisfied with the quatity received at the time of gathering, the remainder is refused at any price and rots in the fields. This is particularly applicable to fruits, underground crops, etc. Later comes the time of selling to supply demand. The excessive surplus has gone to waste. That which has been purchased, though at prices which took no profits to the producers, is now in storage, and is held as though the crop had been small. Hence the demand becomes imperative, the price moves upward and the users must pay practically as much as they do when the crops are small. Who, then is benefited by this universal and persistent teaching of increased production?

Let's change the system and the practice. Work for and welcome bumper crops, but handle them in such a way that they may all be saved and used to supply the needs at reasonable prices. Get them to the users by the most direct route with unnecessary handling and unjust profits cut out. This will bring them to the users at prices lower than they have been accustomed to pay, and will thus increase demand and consumption. Prepare to hold the stuff on the farms and take care of it there until it is needed to supply demand. Then let it go at prices that will pay the farmers, and encourage and enable them to produce still more next year to go through the same channel and benefit both producer and consumer. Readers, this is progressive agriculture. This is good farming. This will develop the waste places, and make them blossom as the rose. This will supply a hungry world at prices all can afford to pay, and it will give the farmer and his family wages for their toil. What is the matter with America's great civilization? What of the learning so generally disseminated by our schools? What is the matter with the able agricultural departments in state and national governments? Why are not these things sought and practiced? Let us unite in depriving the leaches of their power, and to establish a marketing system that will handle the crops, whether much or little, in such a way as to remunerate the farmers and supply the needs of the people, so that they, ALL OF THEM, may eat and be filled. Then we shall no longer fear the bumper crops, and the users will cease to fear shortages, because the farmers will then be able to overcome all their impediments and hinderances, and make large and profitable crops every year, fully supplying thousands that now do without whether much or little is produced—do without because the stuff is not brought within their reach, or is held beyond them by speculative high prices.

Foreign Plant Diseases and Insects

THE Department of Agriculture at Washington, gives notice that there is iminent danger of the introduction into the United States of at least two dangerous plant diseases, and one insect known to cause great damage in other countries. One fungus disease, the white pine blister rust, injures four important species of pine in practically all European countries. It is a fungus disease, and would be a most undesirable importation into the United States should it be brought here, as it is liable to be on imported nursery stock.

Another fungus disease, the Department says, which is a menace to American agriculture, is a potato disease, variously known as potato wart, potato canker, black scab, etc. It is caused by a fungus which, in advanced stages of the disease, utiliz every particle of food in the tuber and reduces it to a brownish black soft mass of very unpleasant putrificative odor. The disease is common in many parts of Europe and in many islands not far from the Atlantic coast of this country.

The insect pest referred to by the Department is the Mediterranean fruit fly. It is now known to be established in the Hawaiian Islands. It is also found in Queensland, New South Wales and West Australia. Its introduction here would be a calamity to fruit growers. To guard against the introduction of these pests into the United States the Secretary of Agriculture proposes to forbid the importation from Hawaii any plants that could bring the Mediterranean fruit fly, and of anything from Great Britian, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Italy that could introduce the white pine blister rust. The importation of potatoes that may bring the potato wart disease from Newfoundland and the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and also from Great Britian, including England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, and Germany and Austria-Hungary is also prohibited.

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers

Minimum Prices

We believe the following are fair and equitable minimum prices for the crops mentioned. We believe conditions of supply and demand are such that these prices will be paid before the next crops are produced. Certain it is that if producers will hold their crops and ask these prices they will be paid, because the world of consumers can not get along without them. The farm price will be the minimum price less freight and a fair commission.



The minimum prices are decided by the board of directors of the Farmers Society of Equity as soon as a crop is harvested and the supply known. Later these minimum prices will be passed on by the National Convention of the Society and will be confirmed or may be changed. After that they will stand until the next crop comes. No attempt is made to name mixmum prices and there will be times when the crops will command higher prices than those named below.

All prices below are based on Chicago unless stated to the contrary. The farm price will be the minimum price less freight and a fair commission to handlers.

WHEAT—No. 2 red	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 northern spring at Minneapolis	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white	.75
OATS—No. 2 white	.50
BARLEY—Good malting	.75
BUCKWHEAT	
RYE	1.00
HAY—Choice timothy	$20@22
POTATOES—Choice	
BEANS—Pea	
COTTON—At New York	.15
CATTLE—Good to choice steers, Indianapolis.	7.50@8.50
HOGS—Best heavies, 210 lbs. and upward at Indianapolis	7.50@8.00
Common to good lights, 125 to 150 lbs.	7.00@7.50

Advice

Hold all crops that are not selling at the minimum prices or above. Market only while the prices will be paid. Watch the market and this department and stop as soon as the price declines below the minimums. Old readers know that it pays to act on our advice. We have been giving advice about prices and marketing for ten years and the mistakes have been the rare exceptions. No matter what you think now, you will make more money if you respect them. Help to get this paper in the hands of all your neighbors.

CROP AND MARKET CONDITIONS

THE same trade paper that we quoted from, the preceding issue, is not quite so optomistic about general conditions. It says: "Trade currents show that more of an ebb and flow has developed. In other words, activities in some lines, heretofore exceptionally brisk, has tapered off somewhat and irregularity is also manifested in sections." This may be the result of a more sober second view of the big crops and reducing them to a money value. The farmers have done themselves proud this year in production. It now remains with the farmers whether their crop of money will be proportionately large, or in inverse ratio with the crops.

Following are some 1912 crops compared with former biggest yields: (Government estimates reduced to census basis.)

	Wheat, Bu.	Corn, Bu.	Oats, Bu.
1912	690,000,000	2,995,000,000	1,290,000,000
Former biggest crops	693,000,000	2,886,000,000	1,180,000,000



WHERE PRICES HAVE BEEN MADE. COMPARE THIS WILD SCENE WITH THE PEACEFUL SCENES ON FARMS WHERE THE CROPS ARE PRODUCED.

Notwithstanding these indicated record-crops we urge farmers to conserve them and market gradually. Only in this way can fair prices be compelled. It is very certain that the departure from normal in this year's crops will be compensated by a diametrical departure from normal next year. So, farmers should hold the surplus, if any, against the time of a short crop. Somebody must and will hold the surplus. If the producers delegate another set of people to hold it they will also delegate them to make the prices not only on this crop, but probably on the crops of 1913.

Most of these crops should be considered on a world's basis because they pass freely from this country to others, if there is a foreign demand. When wheat is considered on a world's basis, there is really no surplus, but it is a good average crop. The following shows:

WORLD'S WHEAT CROP

1912	3,535,000,000	1909	3,584,000,000
1911	3,513,000,000	1908	3,181,000,000
1910	3,572,000,000	1907	3,133,000,000

(Figures are from the United States Department of Agricultural Circular, No. 29, except for 1912, which is a late estimate.)

Recent reports are that crops in Europe will show deterioration in the future, rather than improvements. The potato crop, in particular, will be a short one and we see no reason why we should not supply the shortage from our abundance as we bought from Europe last year.

..The movement of wheat in the northwest is very heavy, breaking all records, as the spring wheat crop is the largest ever produced. Following are comparisons of spring wheat yields:

1912	300,000,000	1910	201,000,000
1911	191,000,000	1909	275,000,000

..To show how the price follows the yield and marketing we submit the following:

1911 the spring wheat crop was small and the winter wheat crop was a good one. This order is exactly reversed this year. Now look at the prices:

September 23, 1911, cash No. 2 red winter wheat, at Chicago, 95¾@96¾c. September 23, 1912, cash No. 1 hard spring wheat at Minneapolis, $1.12½.

September. 23, 1912, cash No. 2 red wheat at Chicago, $1.04@1.06. September 23, 1912, cash No. 1 hard spring wheat at Minneapolis, 91⅝c.

The 1911 spread was about 17 cents against winter wheat, while in 1912 it is as much against spring wheat. For flouring spring wheat is worth a little more than winter wheat, but considering that Chicago is nearer the consuming center, the price of winter wheat and spring wheat should be equal in Chicago and Minneapolis. All we can make out of this is that in 1911 winter wheat was plentiful and the farmers were willing to sell it at a big discount and the play is reversed on the spring wheat growers this year.

Another anomaly is presented in the figures on future wheat and cash wheat. The speculative price for September is 90½c, but the cash price for No. 2 red winter wheat is $1.04@1.06. Of course, the difference is not so great considering spring wheat, but there is the difference of freight from Minneapolis to Chicago.

A light frost occurred in South Dakota. Outside of this nothing has occurred to jeopardize the prospects for a record-breaking corn crop. October 1st will see practically all of the crop safe. Reports are that some farmers are contracting at 40 to 45c. Present prices for old corn, 74½@74¾c. A year ago, 68½@68¾c. The grower can afford to take about 8 cents a bushel less from the field under next spring price. Any more discount than this is a penalty imposed for growing a big crop. Any person can figure whether a bumper crop or small crop brings more money, price and yield being given. Following are some recent yields of corn: (1912 government estimates.)

1912	3,000,000,000	1908	2,468,000,000
1910	2,886,000,000	1907	2,690,000,000
1909	2,552,000,000	1906	2,727,000,000

Oats stubbornly resisting the visible supply increase, gained only 3,183,000 bushels, and is over 17,000,000 under a year before and over 19 million under two years before. Farmers don't want to sell at present prices. We advise holding, 50 cents at Chicago is our minimum.

Cotton has suffered further deterioration and is late in some sections. But a cotton crop can not be measured until frost kills the plant. The price is well over same time last year.

Cattle reached new high levels of price. Hogs are some lower, in anticipation of the big corn crop.

Potatoes are lower. Hay is much lower. Fruit and vegetables plentiful and cheap in all markets.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

VISIBLE SUPPLY

The visible supplies of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on September 14, 1912, with comparisons are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X indicates increase.)

	Sept. 14, 1912. Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels
WHEAT	32,511,000	X 7,252,000
CORN	2,673,000	— 85,000
OATS	9,111,000	X 3,183,000
BARLEY	1,989,050	X 629,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 6,867,000 bushels. This is 678,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 1,146,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 1,618,000 bushels on the same date, which is 940,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 3,291,000 bushels less than a year before.

Rye, Bu.	Barley, Bu.	Hay, Tons	Potatoes, Bu.
75,000,000	209,000,000	75,000,000	398,000,000
71,000,000	174,000,000	71,000,000	389,000,000

CLOSING PRICES OF CASH GRAIN

	Sept. 23	2 Wks. before	A Yr before
WHEAT, No. 2 RED			
Chicago	1.04 @1.06	1.04 @1.05	96
St. Louis	1.03 @1.05	1.00 @1.04	98
Kansas City	.98 @1.02	.97 @1.01	96
Cincinnati	1.03 @1.07	1.04 @1.07	97
New York	1.03 @1.04	1.04	1.00
Minneapolis.—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, 91⅞c; No. 1 northern, 89⅛@91⅛c.			
CORN, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	74½@74¾	80½@81	68
St. Louis	76 @76½	80 @80½	69½
Kansas City	70	75	67
Cincinnati	79 @80	84½@85	71
New York	59½	61	75
OATS, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	36¾@37¼	36½@34½	47½
St. Louis	35½@36½	35	47½
Kansas City	35 @35½	34½	47
Cincinnati	37 @37½	36 @36½	47½
New York	38 @40	39	52½

FUTURE GRAIN PRICES

WHEAT—September, 90½c; December, 91¼c; May, 95⅞c. Two weeks before, 90½c, 90⅛c and 94⅜c, respectively.

CORN—September, 72c; December, 53½c; May, 52¾c. Two weeks before, 73⅝c, 54⅜c and 53c, respectively.

OATS—September, 34½c; December, 62¼c; May, 34½c. Two weeks before, 31⅝c, 32¼c and 34⅜c, respectively.

COTTON

New York, September 23.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling uplands, 11.85, middling gulf, 12.10. The price is the same as two weeks before. It is now $1 a cwt. higher than a year before.

LIVE STOCK

Indianapolis Market, September 23, 1912

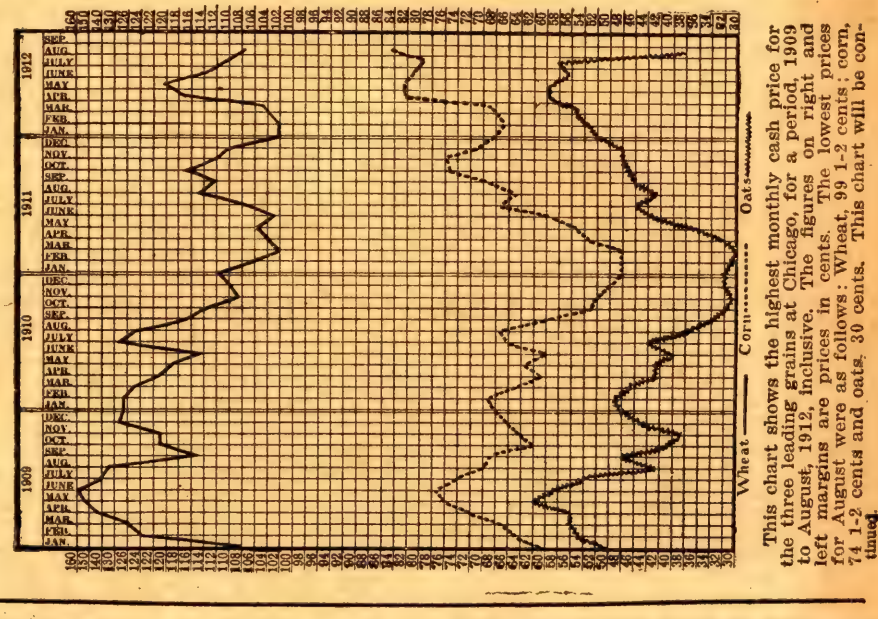
CATTLE—Range of day's paying prices for steers	$4.00@ 6.75
Range of day's quotations for steers	4.00@10.25
Good to choice steers, 1300 lbs, and up	9.25@10.25
Good to medium steers, 900 to 1250 lbs.	6.75@ 8.25
HOGS—Range of day's paying prices	2.00@ 8.80
Range of day's quotations	6.50@ 6.80
Best heavies, 310 lbs. and up, quoted	8.60@ 8.70
Common to choice lights, 130 to 230 lbs.	8.25@ 8.80

The prices of steers are about unchanged from two weeks before. Hogs are about 50 cents a cwt. lower.

Chicago Produce Market

September 23, 1912

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets. We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparison.



This chart shows the highest monthly cash price for the three leading grains at Chicago, for a period, 1909 to August, 1912, inclusive. The figures on right and left margins are prices in cents. The lowest prices for August were as follows: Wheat, 99 1-2 cents; corn, 74 1-2 cents and oats, 30 cents. This chart will be continued.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	100	90	189

An easier feeling pervaded the market today and prices were 1@2c lower. Receipts of 100 cars led buyers to expect a lower market and they fought for it. Many of the receivers held out for a steady trading basis, but others made concessions, meeting buyers half way. A good volume of business was transacted and little difficulty was experienced in clearing

Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels	Change same period last year. Bu.
—25,080,000	—8,095,000	X 3,989,000
— 5,952,000	—4,586,000	X 316,000
—17,661,000	—19,621,000	X 1,544,000
— 1,326,000	X 217,000	X 1,835,000

nice, sound stock. Some poor, heated potatoes were received from Minnesota. They had no regular market and were not sold up to a late hour.

Sales reported were: Minnesota Ohios, bulk and good stock—2 cars at 50c. Wisconsin Round White, in bulk—3 at 55c, 4 cars at 56c, 9 cars at 58c 2 cars at 60c. Wisconsin sacked—5 cars at 55c, 6 cars at 58c. Michigan, bulk—3 cars at 55c.

Per bushel, Minnesota, Early Ohios, in bulk or sacked	$ .45@ .50
Wisconsin, Early Ohios and Round Whites, outside for fancy	.50@ .60
Michigan	.55@ .60
Home-grown, sacks, 70@80 lb. white	.75@ .90

Prices are about the same as two weeks before. A year before Minnesota Ohios were 15@25c higher, white stock ruled about the same as this year.

SWEET POTATOES—Demand was fair today. Trade usually picks up on Monday, as dealers of all kinds aim to have small stocks toward the end of the week.

Barrels, Virginia, stave barrels	$2.25@....
Jerseys	3.50@3.65
Hampers, Jersey	1.15@1.25

Jerseys are 15@25c a barrel lower than two weeks before, Virginias unchanged.

Alabama sweets quoted, Cincinnati, hampers, 50@65c.

BEANS—Are about steady at late prices. Demand is quiet. Buyers are taking only what they must have. They are waiting for the new crop.

Pea Beans—	
..Hand-picked, choice, dry	$2.97@3.00
Prime	2.85@....
Mediums nominall about same as pea beans.	
Red Kidneys, dry, choice	2.25@2.35
White Kidney	2.85@3.00
Brown Swedish, long	2.25@2.35
Round	2.40@....
Limas, per 100 lbs.	6.25@....

Lima beans are 60c a cwt. lower, others unchanged from two weeks before. Pea beans are 75c higher than a year before.

HAY—Receipts, 1,054 tons; shipments, 65 tons. Supply liberal and demand fair for choice grades, Low grades dull.

Choice Timothy Hay	$18.00@19.00
No. 1 Timothy	15.00@17.00
No. 2 Timothy	13.00@14.00
No. 3 Timothy	10.00@12.00
Kansas and Oklahoma Prairie, choice	14.00@14.50

Timothy hay is $4 to $5 a ton lower than two weeks before. Prairie hay practically unchanged. Choice timothy is $4 a ton lower than a year before.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $8.50@9.00. Oat straw at $7@7.50. Wheat Straw, $7.50@8.

Rye straw is 50c a ton higher and wheat straw is $1 a ton higher than two weeks before.

BROOM CORN—Is ruling steady and going along in a quiet way.

Per ton, Illinois corn	$60.00@110.00
Oklahoma	60.00@100.00

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	Cases	Cases	Cases
Monday	4,506	5,932	6,890

A decidedly firm feeling exists, but no change made in the quotations.

Eggs selling well. A good demand exists and all fine eggs are taken readily both on local and outside account. The daily receipts are being absorbed, and some lots are being taken out of storage to meet demands of local requirements. The poor, heated and stale lots are moving very slowly, but at a price will sell, according to the quality and condition of the

The grading changes September 16 and Firsts now can only have average loss of two dozen to the case, but if the loss exceeds this amount by not over 50 per cent the eggs shall be good delivery upon allowance of the excess.

The following quotations were posted by the Butter and Egg Board:

Miscellaneous lots, cases returned—eggs which will not grade—17½@18½c, depending on quality.

Ordinary Firsts quotable at 20c.

"Firsts" quotably 22c per dozen.

Checks quotably 14½c per dozen.

Dirties quotably 16½c per dozen.

The price is 2c a dozen higher than two weeks before and 3c a dozen higher than a year before.

APPLES—There is a steady market for choice to fine apples of all kinds. Demand is fair. Supply fair, not large.

Common apples as usual have to be discounted. The cheaper class of trade has to be looked to for the sale of these. The trade in small packages is slow. The time for this is over, except for Western boxes. They are just starting.

WHEN TO SELL WHERE TO SELL HOW TO SELL

Tell us below what you have to sell now, or will have in the future, and we will help you to get it to the best market. This applies to grain, live stock, cotton, vegetables, fruit, hay, eggs, poultry, in fact any farm crop. Fill out the following blank very plainly. No attention will be given to blanks illegibly written.

FARMERS SOCEITY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

KIND OF CROP	Quantity	Variety, Class or Grade	When Ready	Local Price Now is

This report is from ..... P. O. .....

Rural Route ..... County ..... State .....

The Evolution of Marketing

Everything is Tending to a National Clearing House and Nation-wide Direction of Marketing

(Second Article.)

WE COULD not help but be impressed with the impotency of present local and district farmers' organizations, in marketing, as we were mailing invitations to them for the Indianapolis Conference. For example, we found the following associations in Davidson county, Tenn., and there may be others:

Davidson Co. Strawberry Association, Antioch.
Farmers Strawberry Union, Nashville
Klondyke Strawberry Growers Association, Nashville.
Gandy Strawberry Growers Association, Nashville.
Goodletsville Strawberry Association, Goodletsville.
Nashville Strawberry Association, Nashville.
Dickson Cantaloupe Growers and Truckers Association, Dickson.
Home Canning Association, Tennessee City.
Van Ker Cantaloupe Association, Van Ker.

Each of these associations markets independently. We assume that no two of them know where the other one is going to send its members' produce, although they are all in the same county. Naturally, the logical markets for one are the logical markets for all of the others. Therefore, in their ignorance of what the others are going to do, we can readily understand why markets are glutted.

In San Bernardino County, Cal., are the following independent associations:

Highland Orange Growers Association, Highland.
Highland Fruit Growers Association, Highland.
Highland Exchange Association, Highland.
West Ontario Citrus Association, Ontario.
West Ontario Fruit Growers Association, Ontario.
Redlands Golden Orange Association, Redlands.
Edwanda Grape Growers Association, Etwanda.
Rialto Orange Lemon Association, Rialto.
Crafton Orange Growers Association, Redlands.
Upland Citrus Association, Upland.
Upland Heights Orange Association, Upland.
Upland Mutual Orange Growers Association, Upland.

This is a citrus fruit section. We find an even dozen associations competing for the markets and there are, no doubt, more, that we do not know of. Down in Florida they produce citrus fruit, also. We have not obtained as complete a list of associations in Florida as in California, but in De Soto county we have these:

Arcadia Citrus Exchange, Arcadia.
Citrus Growers Exchange, Nanchula.
De Soto Truckers Association, Arcadia.

In Polk county these:

Aurburndale Citrus Growers Association, Aurburndale.
Florence Villa Citrus Echange, Florence Villa.

All of these districts seek to supply the same markets and the associations in the two states do not know where the others have markets until their fruit reaches the markets.

Two counties in Michigan present this condition:

BERRIEN COUNTY—
Scottdale Fruit Association, St. Joseph.
Bridgeman Fruit Association, Bridgeman.
Baroda Fruit and Produce Association, Baroda.
Coloma Creamery Association, Coloma.
Berrien County Grape Association, St. Joseph.
Lake Shore Fruit Growers Association, St. Joseph.
Stevensville Grape Association, Stevensville.
VAN BUREN COUNTY—
Southern Michigan Fruit Growers Association, Paw Paw.
Paw Paw Fruit Growers Association, Paw Pa.
Celery Growers Association, Decatur.
Bangor Apple Growers Association, Bangor.

There are other associations in these counties and many others to market like crops in the state. Also grapes, apples and other fruit grown in Michigan are grown in many other states and come on the market at the same time with Michigan fruit. All of these associations compete for the same markets at the same time. Under the present system of marketing the shipping is done blindly and the condition of the market, when the stuff will have arrived, can not be told a day in advance.

Texas growers have probably more associations than any other state. The number is almost legion. An example is the following list in Hidalgo county:

Onion Growers Association, Mission.
Rio Grande and Coast Association, Donna.
McAllen Planters Association, Hidalga.
Mercedes Truck Growers Association, Mercedes.
McAllen Planters Association, McAllen.
Mission Truckers and Farmers Association, Mission.
Rio Grande and Coast Association, Mission.
Lower Rio Grande Valley Truck Growers Association, Run.
Rio Grande Coast Association, San Juan.

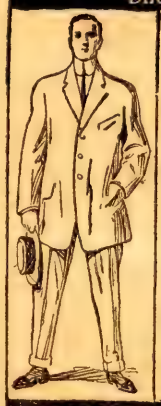
Texas was one of the first states to try co-operation and there are now several district federations and a few crop associations, besides the many local ones. An example of the second class is the Southern Texas Onion Growers Association. Texas farmers are progressive. They are earnestly seeking for the best system to market their crops and we are sure they will be quick to embrace it when they find it. That the Texans are making progress toward the correct marketing system is shown by the fact that a conference of representatives of farmers' associations and producers has been called to meet at Dallas, October 19th. From the "Call" we quote as follows:

* * * A general meeting of the growers of fruit and truck in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana to provide plans for mutual co-operation to stop the ruinous losses now experienced in marketing the perishable farm, orchard and garden products of these states. After many years of repeated losses, those of this year perhaps exceed all previous years * * * It is not proposed that the organization growing out of this meeting shall in any way conflict with present organizations that have effective distribution and selling arrangements, but rather to co-operate with them in furnishing a medium for the distribution and sale of that enormous quantity of perishable products that now comes on the market from sections where there are no associations or means for proper distribution and sale of perishable products.

It is a well known fact among members of associations already in existence, which expend considerable sums in an endeavor to profitably distribute and sell their products, that the *sole* reason for their failure is the competition of growers in sections where there are no associations with adequate selling machinery. Every year there are changes in areas that bring perishable products on the markets, and owing to the caprice of the seasons, there are sections that one year will have a large product to market, and nothing the next. The uncertainty of acreage and production; the new growing sections coming into the markets and others going out of the business, make the distribution and sale of perishable products that must be immediately disposed of when matured in the fields and orchards, an extremely precarious business.

We earnestly urge that all fruit and truck growers' associations discuss the question of this mass meeting and send as

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Let me send my book to you by mail postpaid. Read it and learn more of this great shoe with the sole of steel—the shoe with the light, springy, airy "step"—the shoe that rests your foot naturally and comfortably, always holding its perfect shape—never a "rundown" heel, broken arch, warped sole, worn toe, twisted uppers or cracks and leaks. Before you think of buying a pair of work shoes, get this great book of shoe facts and learn about this wonderful footsaving sole of seamless steel. Do not delay. Do not put it off. Send for this free book today.

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N. M. Ruthstein
The Steel Shoe Man

I GLADLY send my wonderful "steels" to you upon this great satisfaction-guaranteed basis. I want you to try them on in your own home without the risk of a penny. I want to let you be the sole judge. I want to prove, right on your own feet, the marvelous comfort, elasticity, airy tread and permanent, perfect shape of this light, springy, sensible sole of seamless steel. I take all the risk—absolutely—and leave it wholly and entirely up to you to say from your own trial and examination that this shoe will preserve your feet, protect your health and save you money that you now waste in continuously buying the old, heavy, leaky, warping, unsanitary and painful leather-soled workshoes that look bad, smell bad, feel bad and wear out every few months at the very best. **I have Saved Over a Million Feet**, and I have done it by simply applying common sense to the greatest health problem that confronts the working man today—I have created a shoe that is comfortable, dry, sanitary and economical.

Every Pair Saves You From $10 to $20

Because, each pair will outlast three to six or even eight pairs of best quality all-leather workshoes. There are no repairs—and no loss of time, or trouble of any kind. The soles and sides (as shown in illustration) are stamped in one seamless piece from light, thin, springy steel, secured firmly to uppers of the very best quality soft, pliable leather—absolutely waterproof, and almost indestructible.

No Corns, Blisters, Bunions nor Callouses

This shoe has absolute foot form—and the sole being steel, it can not warp, twist, nor draw out of shape. Consequently, it is easy to be seen that corns, bunions, callouses, etc., can not be irritated and no portion of the foot be rubbed so as to start new miseries of this kind. A perfect-fitting shoe never made a corn in the world—and no all-leather shoe can fit after it has a twisted, broken sole that allows the uppers to crease up into galling wrinkles. Erase these pains and disturbances—be foot free and foot healthy.

No Broken Down Arches

You know from your own experience that as soon as the leather sole becomes wet and slightly worn, the arch gives way and flattens out—your instep is immediately endangered and the very life and service of your foot is imperiled. The steel arch can not break or get out of shape—it is a continuous, elastic, restful support, always remaining exactly the same during the entire life of the shoe.

No Wet Feet—No Colds—No Rheumatism

This steel-soled, waterproof shoe is an absolute protection to your health, aside from being a comfort to your feet; for you may work all day in mud and water with your feet powder-dry. Thus you escape colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, the dreaded pneumonia and the long list of ills that result from damp or wet, cold feet. These shoes pay for themselves again and again by preventing sickness, saving doctors' bills and allowing you to work in weather in which you would not otherwise dare to leave the house.

These Shoes Are Lighter Than Leather Workshoes,

and the firm, yet springy, elastic tread gives you an ease and lightness of step and comfort that delights your feet and gives your whole body a resiliency that lifts the pain and burden from the work of the day. You can walk more, stand more, do more, earn more—and live longer in perfect muscular health and strength.

The Leather Trust Thunderstruck

Farmers, miners, smelters, railroad men, hunters and all workmen raise to the skies their praise of this shoe with its wonderful, yet simple, sensible, perfect sole of steel. The success has been amazing—and in four years I have found it necessary to establish great factories in Racine, Wisconsin; Toronto, Canada; and Northampton, England, to meet the demand that has arisen in such tremendous volume from all over the world. This astounding growth is the result of good words spoken by delighted wearers to their friends and neighbors. The same comfort, luxury and economy are offered you.

New 1913 Models in All Sizes—For Men and Boys

For men in sizes 5 to 12—6 in., 9 in., 12 in. and 16 in. high. For boys, sizes 1 to 4—6 in and 9 in. high. They cost no more than ordinary all-leather workshoes.

Send This Free Try-On Coupon Today

Do not delay. Do not put it off. Do not think of buying a pair of workshoes without learning all about this wonderful shoe with the sole of steel. Read my free book and my fair, open, satisfaction guaranteed Free Try-On Proposition. Simply put your name and address on this coupon and mail it to me, or send me a postal card, and I will immediately send you free, postpaid, this book of facts, figures and illustrations, together with complete literature and my Free Ten Days' Try-On Offer. Send this coupon, or address your postal to me personally, today.

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Dear Sir:—Please send me postpaid your free book, "The Sole of Steel," together with full particulars of your Ten Day's Free Try-On Proposition, which will enable me to examine and test a pair of your shoes in my own home without placing myself under any obligations or taking any risk.

Name .....

Town .....State.....

County .....R. F. D.....

large a number of delegates as possible. All independent growers or growers who do not belong to any association are urged to come. It is desired that all participants in the meeting should arrive in Dallas on the evening before the meeting, or on early morning trains. We should have two sessions, one at 10 a. m. and another at 2 p. m., and not adjourn until a foundation is laid for a co-operative association that all local associations and all individual growers may depend on for aid in marketing their products next year so they may sow with a reasonable expectation of reaping some reward for their labor.

Active work must be commenced within the next few months in the organization of local associations in sections where there are none, and of compiling information of acreage and sections where perishable products will be produced next year.

This call, coming only a few weeks after the Farmers Society of Equity "Call" for a National Conference, is a strong endorsement of our idea. But a four-states associations, even if it was sufficiently comprehensive and included all the crops of the four states, can not do much good. In the first place the promoters of this call have made an utterly wrong diagnosis of the trouble. They said: "The sole reason for failure is the competition of growers, in sections where there are no associations with adequate selling machinery."

These people will make no permanent progress until they admit that the competition of many growers organizations is just as fatal as individual competition ever was. They must realize that there are other states that have the same kinds of crops to market at the same time and which compete for the same markets. How, then, will it be possible for the four-states association to control the situation to the end that there will not be any glutted markets? It will be quite impossible.

Another weak place in this program is that they have not considered the producers of other crops. These states produce large quantities of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, hay, poultry, eggs, rice, live stock, etc. Just as sure as the producers of fruit and vegetables organize in a way that they can market profitably, and the other crops are not equally profitable, it will require only one season for enough people to engage in raising the organized crops to overproduce them and break up the association. The promoters are not unaware of this tendency because they speak of "the new growing sections coming into the market and others going out of the business." The system this paper is establishing comprises all crops. All crops will be equally profitable. Then there will be no inducement to change from one to another, or change the growing sections.

We recommend our readers to go to the Texas conference and try to put it in harmony with the national plan to be launched at Indianapolis, October 3d.

One Head Should Direct All Crops

We see further evidences of progress toward the right system of marketing in the following resolution passed at a meeting of the South Texas Gardners Association. We quote from its report as follows:

Whereas, This association recognizes the absolute necessity of co-operation in packing and marketing of truck and fruit products, to secure a quality of product worthy to bear the name of this fair valley, and to so distribute as to prevent overloading some markets, while others are bare of supplies, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge every possible effort to secure efficient co-operative action in grading and packing our valley products, and also that no pains be spared to secure such co-operative action from all competing shippers and shipping organizations as will enable a single distributer to determine the place of sale of every competing car.

This resolution appears to limit the co-operation to "Our Valley Products." These people are headed in the right direction, but their views and plans must be broadened wonderfully before they realize their hope to prevent overloaded and under supplied markets.

As Well off if no Attempt to Market

Another report from Texas said:

While the sun is beating down with great heat, the growers of truck have time to sit in the shade and contemplate this season's business. There seems to be little silver lining to the cloud of poor returns and some of the growers would have been as well off and had more money if they had not attempted to ship any truck this season. This is particularly true of onion growers.

Take it all in all the general belief here is that Texas onion growers have not made a dollar. All the profits made early will be balanced by late losses. As a rule truck growers are feeling very blue, especially over the returns on onions and cantaloupes. A few of them did well on lettuce and two or three onion growers who sold as a crop have some money in the bank. A large number of onion growers are now willing to contract for next year's crop at $1 a crate f. o. b. Quite a number will quit growing onions or reduce their acreage fully one-half.

And similar dissatisfaction exists nearly all over the country. Of course the producers of grain and other crops that can be held a while have an advantage and may fare better. But those who sold soon after harvest were caught in the maelstrom of dumping and over-supplied markets, which condition made the buyers the absolute arbiters of prices. Wheat at the shipping station, under $1, can not pay decent wages to the average farmer. Ditto oats at 30 cents down to 22 cents. Ditto potatoes at 40 cents or less. Ditto apples at 50 cents a bushel or less.

Some Funny Logic

We are constantly being surprised at the statements of some editors on the matter of farmers' business and their ability, or rights to price their stuff and market it along lines like every other class of people has been doing for years. For instance, a southern farm paper, after declaring that "Southern farmers must co-operate in marketing their products," knocks the starch out of the whole proposition by these statements!

To many the question appears to mean merely a plan by which they may be enabled to put their own price on their products. If such control over the prices of our products were possible it would not be legally or morally right. * * *

The sooner he abandons the idea of arbitrarily or definitely fixing the values of his products, the sooner he will start on the right lines of work, where something tangible may be obtained. * * * No class will be allowed to fix the price of the necessaries of life even if it developed the power to do so.

Above are some of the things farmers shall not do according to the comments of this editor, but he says they may do these things:

It is legitimate and right that the farmers should collectively strive to keep production from exceeding the demand and also to maintain prices as high as the consuming world can or will pay.

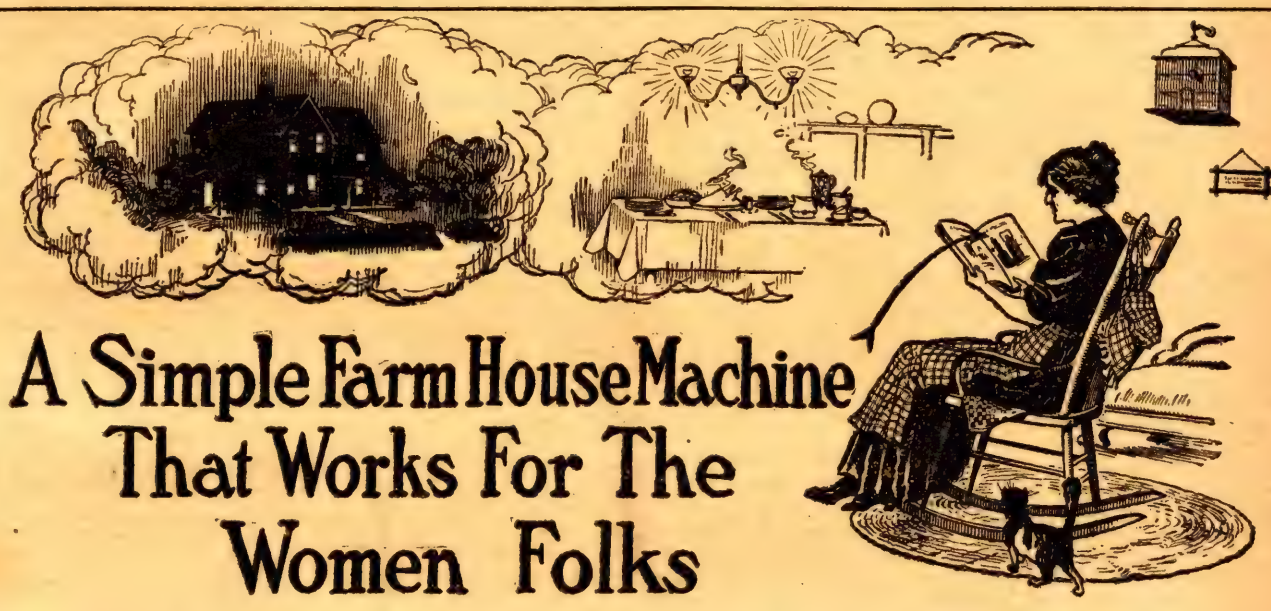
In other words, according to this teaching, it is illegitimate for the farmers to combine to put fair, equitable, profitable prices on large crops, but it is perfectly legitimate to combine to force production down so prices may be maintained "as high as the consuming world can or will pay."

This is what we call "funny logic." The Sherman anti-trust law forbids combinations in restraint of trade. The plan of co-operation we have taught farmers includes price making on a fair and equitable basis. A fair price, not a high one, and this price maintained all through the crop year. Such equity of price, steadily maintained, will be the greatest promoter of trade, consequently can not be contrary to the law. But the editor quoted, would limit production to maintain prices as high as the consuming world can pay. Naturally that would reduce consumption and be in restraint of trade. We ask the reader to judge which is morally or legally right.

Is not coal a necessity of life? Is not clothing a necessity of life? Are not the machines that the farmer buys necessary to produce his crops, and as necessary to life, in this age, as the crops produced? True, we might do without coal to warm our homes by wrapping ourselves in blankets. And we could just as conveniently do without the products of the farm by eating roots and birds and fish, etc. Yet this editor makes no protest against any of these people, who have some of the necessaries of life, putting the prices on them, but he says it would be "morally and legally wrong" for the farmers to price their products.

Such teaching is the greatest obstacle we encounter in our efforts to secure for farmers their industrial freedom, as practically every other

(Continued on Page 23)



A Simple Farm House Machine That Works For The Women Folks

Why Not Put This One Small Machine In the Farm Home—To Make Mother's Work Easy? = When Father Has a Dozen Or More Bigger Ones to Lighten His Labors.

Why not present Mother with a "Pilot Country Home Carbide Machine?" A machine that will cut the good woman's work in half and make the old farm house a better place to live in.

Father has his riding plows, cultivators, binders, mowers, corn cutters and manure spreaders—he needs them all to make the farm pay—incidentally they make farm work twice as easy as it was a generation ago.

In the meantime the woman's end of it—the house work—is every bit as hard as it ever was. It is certainly mother's turn. She is clearly entitled to anything in the way of machine help to lighten her labors as much as one of these little gas plants will.

With less than fifteen minutes' attention once a month one of these Pilot machines will provide all the gas necessary for light and fuel in a big house. And in every such home the housewife will be forever relieved from the trouble and labor of handling coal, fire-wood, ashes, kerosene and greasy, smelly oil lamps.

Already over two hundred thousand farmers' wives are enjoying this wonderful convenience. For fully that many Carbide machines have been sold and installed in farm homes to date.

We ship with these Pilot light and fuel plants, the light chandeliers and the gas cooking range, all ready to set up. And this outfit can be installed in three days without injuring walls or floors.

The Pilot machine will set in your basement or an out-building. The iron pipes will run inside your walls just as in all city houses. The chandeliers, in brass or bronze, you can select from a catalogue of a hundred beautiful designs.

The lights you can have fixed to light up without matches—by simply pulling a chain that hangs from the burners in every room, barn, shed and out-building.

Every light will be as white and brilliant as sunlight itself. So clear and soft that it is often referred to by scientific writers as "Artificial Sunlight." No other light will add half so much to the beauty of a room. And no other light can equal it for reading purposes.

The cooking range will be just like the "Gas Ranges" used in millions of city kitchens. The ever-ready fire can be turned on or off with a thumb screw. Like the city gas range this Carbide Gas Range insures a cool kitchen in hot weather and cuts the work of cooking meals in half at all seasons of the year.

If you will write and ask us for it, we will be glad to send you our free wonder book.

It tells about the magical gas producing stone, "Union Carbide"—how the Pilot machine releases the gas from this stone automatically—just the amount you use, no more, no less. It tells why the Union Carbide can't burn or explode. It tells why it can be kept for years. It tells how the light can be used in barns and other farm buildings. It tells why it is better than electricity and cheaper than kerosene. It tells why it is not poisonous to breathe. It tells why insurance authorities pronounce it the safest of all available illuminants for country homes. It tells what sized and priced machines different sized farms use.

All these facts are explained in the book in a manner that will make it perfectly clear why this HOME MADE GAS is now used by over two hundred thousand farm families.

Send us your address NOW, before you forget it, and we will mail you the book and full particulars promptly.

Just write to THE OXWELD ACETYLENE CO.—
PEOPLES GAS BLDG.,
Dept. A Chicago, Ill.

Must Eat to Grow

SINCE creation was completed, it has been impossible to make something out of nothing. Anything that grows, whether a child, a young animal, or a plant, is a machine that is manufacturing substance of which it is composed, and it gets larger only as it adds to itself more of this material than it had before. It can not thus increase in size unless it has proper material of which to build itself. This material is in the food, and from the food the machinery within manufactures the substance of which the thing itself is composed.

This is just as true of plants as it is of animals. Everybody realized that so-called living things, humans and beasts, must be fed, but they are not so impressed with the fact that it is just as necessary to feed plants, the plants that constitute the crops. There is this difference: Plants are fixed in certain positions from which they can not move or be moved naturally. Therefore the feed must be in their reach, and it is best to put it there before the plant has been given its place. In other words, the grower of crops should know the feed is there before the seed is planted. Plant only in rich soil. If the soil is not rich make it rich before planting. Just as well try to raise a colt in a lot without feed as to expect a crop yield from ground lacking in fertility. The colt unfed will soon become poor and lean. So will the crop—weak, yellow, and there will be but little production.

Study the crops. Study the soil. Study manures. Don't let the feed that would make fat crops waste in the barnyard. Take it where the plants can suck its fertility. With the aid of needed moisture, the crops will manufacture from it abundant yields.

Weeds in Hay

THERE is abundant evidence that the hay crop of 1912 is large, but conditions have impaired the quality so that good, clean hay will be scarce. The abundant moisture that has given the hay making grasses a luxuriant growth has had a bad as well as a good effect. Though the hay may have been made in sunshiny weather, there has been so much water in the ground and so much moisture in the atmosphere that the cut grass has cured slowly, and in the stack or mow it has failed to cure nicely. What buyers call "mow burn" is found to be much more common in the hay of this year than usual.

Again. The same conditions that brought a luxuriant growth to the grass induced an unusual growth of weeds also, and weedy hay can not take first place in the market. The hay may be as good as any hay, but weeds have both bulk and weight, and those who buy hay to feed will not buy weeds if they can help it, and they ought not to be asked to do so.

In fact, weeds are the curse of meadows in most of the hay producing sections, and farmers should employ every possible means to keep their meadows, especially their timothy meadows, clean. The first thing to be careful of is the seed. Sow nothing but clean seed, and, no matter what the cost, know that it is clean, before you sow it.

The next worst trouble, perhaps, is in barnyard manure. The up-to-date farmer knows that land given a dressing of barnyard manure practically insures a catch of timothy, or of any other grass or clover for that matter, but it is almost sure to take with it many of the very worst meadow weeds. In spite of the value to new meadows of the manure dressing, it is perhaps best to put the barnyard manure on land that is to have a cultivated crop at least one year before being seeded to grass, and that year it should have specially clean cultivation. No weeds should be allowed to go to seed even though it may be necessary to use the hoe after cultivation has ceased.

Next, we urge to look after the meadows in the spring and early summer. Many of the worst weeds come earlier than the grass, and grow taller. These weeds should be pulled or chopped out. Work? Certainly. But not so big a job as it is generally thought to be, and the result may be the difference between clean hay and the highest price and weedy hay and a low price or even doubtful marketing. We have known timothy meadows so weedy that they could be cut over with a blade just above the growing grass and thus made to produce fairly good hay that otherwise could not have produced saleable hay at all. It is impracticable to use a machine for that purpose, as it will certainly cut so low as to injure the grass.

A weedy meadow should be cut early. It is after the grass has stopped growing that the weeds gain most rapidly upon it. We have known timothy that at the time of beginning to bloom seemed comparatively free from weeds, but by the time the seed had ripened the grass was almost hidden by weeds.

Finally, do not let weeds grow and make seed in the meadows after the hay has been taken off. This is a main reason why timothy meadows so soon "run out."

Fall Plowing

WHETHER land for spring cultivation should be broken in the fall has long been a fruitful farm topic, and perhaps will continue to be for many years yet. Results are so different at different times in the same localities and on the same farms that it seems difficult to decide its value.

It all depends upon certain conditions or principles. Soil needs aeration. To be productive it must have air to make it mellow and prepare its plant food for the use of the plants. Deep fall plowing gives it the best opportunity for this aeration. But another element enters into this proposition. The most productive soil is at or near the surface, and the surface makes the seed bed, and must furnish the plants their first food. If the ground is broken deeply in the fall this most fertile soil is turned several inches below the surface, and if worked down and planted without turning over again in the spring the seed bed is made in the weaker sub-soil, and the growth is not satisfactory. And this same condition results from extra deep plowing in the spring—turning the ground deeper than it had been turned before.

Hence, if the ground is plowed deep in the fall, we would plow again in the spring before planting so as to bring the rich seed bed to the surface. This plan makes fall plowing always profitable.

Death of Horses in Kansas

AS USUAL, experts differ. There has been a fearful death rate of horses in Kansas. A dozen counties in the west part of the state, it is rather indefinitely stated, have, within a few weeks, lost an average of not less than a hundred horses to the county.

The authorities of the Department of Agriculture at Washington say the trouble is a form of forage poisoning due to drought and to short feed in pastures. Many horses recover, say the authorities, when removed from dried pastures to feed lots with abundant supplies of green feed.

But Drs. E. A. Robinson and O. O. Wolf, of the Kansas State Veterinary Board, and J. H. Mercer, of the State Live Stock Commission, agree that the deaths are caused by a small worm, commonly known as the "palisade worm." The worms, they say, are most frequently taken into the stomachs of the horses when drinking water from pools that have stood in low places. Preventive rather than curative methods are suggested—clean water and fresh green feed.

But expert veterinarians at the Kansas Agricultural College announce that Cerebro-spinal meningitis is what is killing the horses, and the disease, at the time we are writing, is spreading rapidly, and is now in twenty Kansas counties. The State Live Stock Commissioner fears it will spread all over the state, and later dispatches report it in Nebraska, the death rate increasing.

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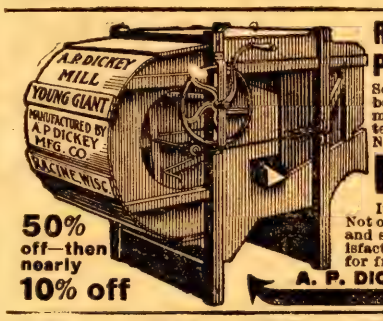
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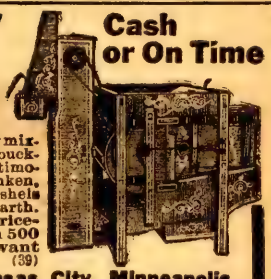
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Shall I Build a Silo?

MANY farmers are at this time confronted with the following questions: "Will it pay me to build a silo, and what are the essentials of a good silo?

The farmer who is seriously considering the question of building a silo should first take into account his system of farming the amount of stock kept on the farm, the possibility of increasing the productiveness of his farm by means of live stock, and the possibility of reducing the cost of producing his stock and thereby increasing the profits from the stock and farm as a whole.

Silage has many distinct advantages over other farm needs. Frequently farmers hesitate to build a silo because of the apparently large first expense. Considering the advantages one may readily lose sight of the cost. Silage provides palatable, succulent feed, which promotes health and thrift in cattle and sheep. It protects against drought, short crops and dry pastures, greatly increases the carrying capacity of the farm, and cheapens production; it makes possible the complete utilization of the corn crop, much of which is frequently wasted, and leaves the fields clean for other crops and the manure in a condition which is more easily and readily handled. The silo provides the most practical, economical means of harvesting and storing feed. Like the corn crib, the silo should never be empty, as silage can be fed at all times.

The Purdue Experiment station, of Indiana, has thoroughly demonstrated that silage is profitable for beef and dairy cattle, and sheep. Experiments have repeatedly shown that more rapid and cheaper gains and greater profit can be made where silage is fed to fattening cattle and sheep then where it is not. Silage may also be fed to horses.

Many prominent breeders and feeders in various parts of the state have found the silo a profitable investment. Do not be afraid to put money into a silo, as it will make you more money.

Corn is the most satisfactory crop for the silo. Progressive farmers should endeavor to use the entire corn crop, as about 37 per cent. of the value of this crop is found in the stalk. The farmer with a silo has no worry in regard to scarcity of feed.

There are several essentials in any good silo. It should have a good, strong foundation and floor; strong, rigid, smooth, air-tight walls; a convenient satisfactory door, which can be made air-tight when the silo is filled. The silo should be substantially built of good material. Wood, brick, concrete and glazed tile are all being used successfully in the construction of silos. The chief important differences in these materials are the cost and the durability.

It will not pay to build anything but a circular or round silo. The roof while desirable is not absolutely essential. The greater the height of the silo, within safe limits, the better will be the quality of the silage.

There are many different manufacturers, and the farmer who contemplates erecting a silo will do well to investigate these matters.

Careful attention should be given to the condition of the crop at the time of filling, and the methods of distributing and packing.

Grow More Sheep

"INDIANA needs more sheep." This is the statement of Mr. C. F. Gobble, Department of Animal Industry, of Purdue University. What is true for Indiana is also true for many other states.

And it need not be from a patriotic point of view that we should have more sheep. Money can be made from sheep, and farms need sheep.

The particularly strong feature of sheep rearing is the fact that sheep will gain more of their livelihood from rough feed than either hogs or cattle, and are the most perfect weed destroyers—eating 576 out of 600 known varieties of weeds—and can be reared and sold in one season. The entire cost is low, returns come quickly, the wool will pay two-thirds of the maintenance cost of the ewes, and if the stock is well handled the sheep will not only free a farm from most of the weeds, but will also utilize much of the feed grown on the farm that would otherwise be wasted. These factors are strong ones in favor of sheep raising, and there is no question but that a well-handled flock will return a good profit on all farms where the land is sufficiently rolling or well drained to insure dry pastures. It is true that sheep require more care in feeding and management than either hogs or cattle, and for this reason a person who dislikes sheep should probably not go too heavily in the sheep business, but there are plenty of men who could profitably handle at least a small flock.

One of the cheapest and best ways of starting a small grade flock is to buy on the market a car load of western ewes. These will probably be less infested with internal parasites than natives and can be bought at market price.

If crossed with a pure-bred ram of one of the mutton breeds, good mutton lambs will result and the flock can be gradually improved by selecting the best ewe lambs and discarding the old ewes that are not satisfactory producers, until you have a high-grade mutton flock.

Care must be used in buying. Deal only with a reliable commission firm. Let them know exactly what you want and see to it that the ewes are not more than four or five years of age, have good teeth and undamaged teats and udders. It is true that large numbers of western ewes are shipped to market because their period of usefulness is over, but plenty of good young ewes can be bought.

As the ewes increase in weight, select the culls to be fattened at once for market. The next spring again cull out the unsatisfactory breeders. The young ewes from the best mothers will be retained and thus by always using a pure bred ram, and a definite system of selection, you will soon own a flock of sheep of which you may justly be proud and at the same time one that has made you a satisfactory profit.

Feed and Milk

THE cow that is giving milk should have an abundance of feed, and it should be flesh-forming feed, feed with some fat producing elements, but that is richest in protein. Many think the richer the feed a cow has the richer will be the milk she gives, but that seems to be a mistake. If she has plenty of good feed she will give more milk, but it is agreed that it will be no richer in butter fat or cream. If on the abundant good feed, however, she gives more milk she will make more butter, but it will be no richer pint for pint.

There is every argument, though, in favor of good feed and plenty of it. A cow can't make milk unless she has something to make it of, any more than a mill can make flour without grain. In summer the cow should have plenty of good water, abundant shade, and rich pasture, and even that should be supplemented with a little grain, bran, or other concentrated feed. In winter she should also have a regular supply of water and an abundance of good alfalfa, clover or pea hay, or other rich protein feeds, with some grain. The only way to make a cow pay is to have her do her best, and to do that she must have an abundance of good feed.

FREE UPON REQUEST
A book that every Cow Owner should have

AT an expense of thousands of dollars we have gathered together in this book a great fund of valuable information covering very fully those questions which are of vital interest to every owner of cows.

The very best and highest authorities in the land have written a number of chapters especially prepared for this handbook upon a wide range of dairy subjects.

Dr. Coburn, Secretary of the Kansas Department of Agriculture, the great alfalfa expert, has written a chapter on ALFALFA.

Dr. Alexander, Professor of Veterinary Science, University of Wisconsin, discusses DAIRY COW DISEASES AND THEIR PROPER TREATMENT.

Prof. Hugh G. Van Pelt, the Iowa State Dairy Expert, and one of the Editors of Kimball's Dairy Farmer, has contributed a most interesting discussion on PROPER DAIRY FEEDING AND BALANCED RATIONS.

Dr. Burkett, Editor of the American Agriculturist, tells about the MOST SUITABLE DAIRY CROPS, and other widely known authorities discuss SOIL FERTILITY, DAIRYING FOR PROFIT, FARM BUTTER MAKING, SILOS AND SILAGE, etc., etc.

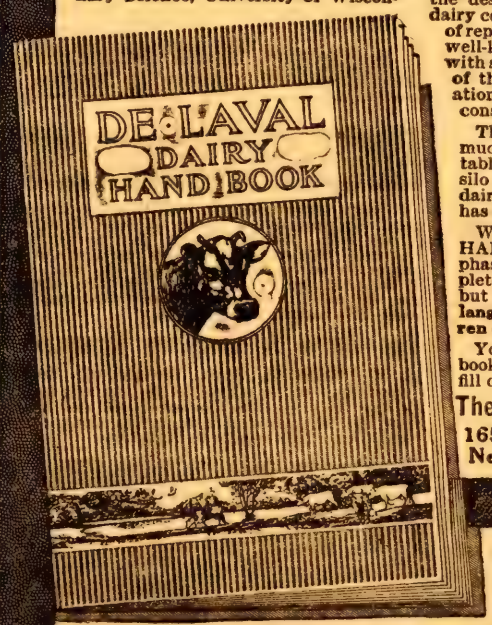
A series of photographs illustrating the desirable points in selecting a dairy cow are shown, and also photos of representative cows of the various well-known dairy breeds, together with statements from the secretaries of the various dairy cattle associations setting forth the claims for consideration of each breed.

The HANDBOOK also contains much general information such as tables of weights and measures, silo capacities, etc., that every dairyman at some time or other has occasion to refer to.

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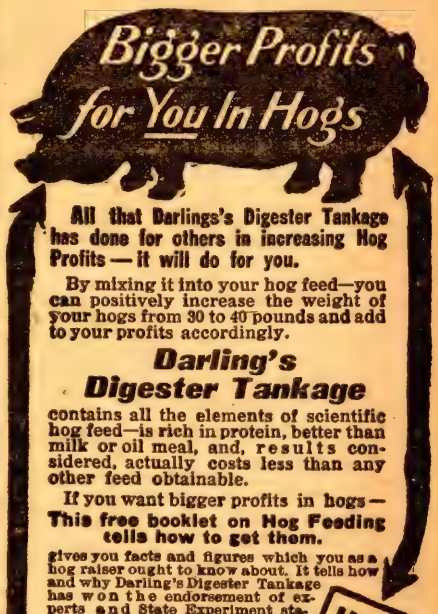
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gives you facts and figures which you as a hog raiser ought to know about. It tells how and why Darling's Digester Tankage has won the endorsement of experts and State Experiment stations. Write today. Get the facts and you'll make more money on hogs this year than you ever made. Tell us to mail you a copy of this helpful booklet today.

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HOG PASTURE CROPS

THERE is money in hogs at seven cents," said a Hoosier farmer the other day while feeding a corn ration to his broodsows in a two-acre paddock of plantain and red sorrel with a little foxtail and blue grass mixed in to complete the stand. Yes, there is money in hogs at seven cents, but the most important thing is to grow hogs so cheaply that they may be sold at a profit on any market, not to the high market only. But it can't be done on a pasture of plantain and red sorrel.

In order to produce cheap hogs they must be provided with succulent and nutritious forage from early spring until late fall. The legumes, clover, alfalfa, soy beans and cowpeas, should be used for this purpose wherever possible, for by growing these crops we may "catch 'em comin' and a goin'," that is, we get a profit from feeding the crop and at the same time improve the productivity of the soil.

Rye seeded in fall will make an early growth next spring that will furnish pasturage for hogs from soon after the opening of spring until clover is large enough to turn on. Clover will make the best summer pasture and should be provided in sufficient quantity to give the hogs all the clover they will eat from the time it is six to eight inches high until its growth is hindered by dry weather in July or August. Alfalfa will make a better pasture for hogs than clover and should be provided wherever it succeeds well. In order to keep the hogs continuously supplied with green forage, a field of rape should be seeded in May to furnish pasturage during the dry weather. Amber sorghum seeded broadcast on fertile soil the first of June is also used to good advantage. An acre of good sorghum will furnish pasturage for fifteen or more hogs for one or two months. The hogs may be turned on the sorghum when it gets twelve or fifteen inches high.

For fall forage and for grain, soy beans and cowpeas are most excellent. Of these the soy bean is the better. Soy beans planted the last of May should be ready for the hogs by the middle of September and is the best crop grown in Indiana for supplementing corn for fattening hogs. Don't fail to supply your hogs with a succession of forage crops for next year and a crop of soy beans to start the main fattening period, for herein lies one of the principal means of reducing the cost of producing pork.

If You Don't Know Beans

about Dairying, you can get complete knowledge from the Dairy Handbook, just issued, and *free to the readers of this paper.* It is written by the most eminent national authorities, contains photos of the best type of various breeds, and other invaluable information. Any reader may get it *absolutely free* by simply writing the De Laval Separator Co., 165 Broadway, New York City. Say "please send me the Dairy Handbook, as advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

READ What J. Crouch & Son Say About SalTone

Received SalTone and fed most of it. Will want more soon. It gave satisfaction and can heartily recommend it. We fed it to our Hampshire hogs and our horses and think it a great worm destroyer. Expect our horses from Europe next month and will order more then.—J. CROUCH & SON, Lafayette, Ind.

Nearly every stockman knows or has heard of J. Crouch & Son. They are known as America's most successful stock breeders. We consider their letter at the left the best kind of proof that SalTone does all we claim. We have many such letters from prominent stockmen.

SALTONE

I tell you, brother, SalTone drives out deadly worms quick—stops feed losses—and animal losses. It makes animals get the good out of their feed—put on money-making flesh—gain fast—look fine. Try it now—at my risk.

Stop Your Worm Losses Try SalTone 60 Days Before You Pay Me

John E. Robbins, Pres.
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U. F. 10112 Greensburg, Ind.

Ship me your SPECIAL 100 LB. SIXTY DAY TRIAL ORDER OF SAL-TONE. I will report results in 60 days, and pay for it, if it does all you claim. If it does not the charge against me is to be canceled.

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P. O. .....
County ..... R. F. D. .....
Shipping Station .....
State .....
Sheep..... Hogs..... Horses..... Cattle.....
(Give number of animals.)

Send Coupon—No Money

I want every farmer and stockman to send the coupon and feed SalTone 60 days at my risk. You don't send any money in advance. You simply pay the small freight charge when it arrives, and at the end of 60 days tell me the result. If SalTone does not do all I claim—you won't owe me a cent—I'll cancel the charge.

The John E. Robbins Company
J. E. ROBBINS, Pres., Greensburg, Ind.

PRICES: 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $5; 200 lbs., $9; 300 lbs., $13. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. Never sold in bulk; always in "trade marked" SalTone packages.

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Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain; Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain. Does not Blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. $2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 E free. ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, Swollen, Painful Varicose Veins. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. $1 and $2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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Dr. E. H. Baldwin writes: "I took the course for my own benefit on the farm, but the success I had started me in practice and now I am going night and day. Your course has been worth thousands to me, and will be to any man."

$1500 A YEAR and upwards can be made by taking our Veterinary course at home during spare time. Taught in simplest English. Diploma granted. Graduates assisted in getting locations or positions. Cost within reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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London, Ontario, Canada

48 PIECE DOLL OUTFIT ABSOLUTELY FREE

10 MORE PIECES THAN LAST YEAR

This is the one big, irresistible offer that beats them all! Never in the entire 31 years that this business has been in existence have I been able to make so marvelous an offer as this one. My little girl friends all over the country wait eagerly for my doll outfit offers every year. Every year I make thousands and thousands of homes happy with these beautiful toys—but this year's offer is the greatest I have ever made. By special arrangement with some large importers and manufacturers, I am able to give away this year **10 more pieces than I did last year.** Never has the equal of this offer been seen by anybody, anywhere, or at any time. If you have a little daughter in your home, you owe it to her to read every word here carefully, thoughtfully. I have a plan by which you can obtain this entire outfit—48 pieces—ABSOLUTELY FREE. When I say free, I mean it.

DOLL CHATELAINE WATCH

Imported—life size; bigger than a real baby, two feet high; beautifully dressed, large hat and plume, fancy dress, underwear, stockings, slippers. Bisque body, jointed arms and legs.

GO-CART

Not a small, flimsy toy, but a big, substantial article measuring two feet. Big enough for dolly and baby dolly, too. Steel and leatherette. Can be folded like a jackknife. It is guaranteed to run smoothly. Very durable.

STOVE

This dainty little Stove is just like a real one, with chimney and fire-place, doors, etc. Highly enameled in many colors. Made of good hard metal, and comes all set up complete and ready to use.

KITCHEN UTENSILS

Lots of fun with this toy set. Fourteen pieces, consisting of pots, pans, skillets, etc.—made of a good grade of tin, to fit the stove. A really practical little set that will last a long time.

Nothing to Sell—No Hard Work to Do

To those many thousands of little girls who earn my doll outfits every year, it is needless for me to say how very, very easy it is. But to those little girls or their mothers who read this advertisement for the first time I want to say that to get these outfits is the easiest thing you ever tried. It is just lots of fun! You don't have to sell things. Thousands and thousands of children have earned my magnificent doll outfits in an hour's time—in many instances less than that.

Reason I Make These Offers Yearly

My object in making these big offers every year is to advertise my business—to have my literature read in every home in the United States. MY PLAN IS VERY SIMPLE. All you need to do is to cut off the coupon and send it to me with your name and address—a postal will do—and I will send you 12 beautiful art pictures prepaid—no two alike—which you are to distribute free with a whole year's pleasant and instructive reading. **That's all you have to do,** and the entire 48-piece set is yours. No catch—no strings to this offer. It's so easy, so very easy.

You Will Have a Happy Little Girl!

You can make your little daughter happier than ever before in her life. I wish you could read what thousands of mothers and fathers have written; and even the little girls themselves—some only 6 and 8 years old—write and tell me of their fun dressing and undressing dolly. She closes her eyes when she lies down, just like a human being. In the extra large go-cart there is room for sister dolly, too. Think of the fun furnishing the house, setting the dainty dishes on the dining-room table, with the chairs all around. The stove and kitchen utensils and chatelaine and watch all add to the fun and amusement.

DINING ROOM SET

Cutest little toy Dining-Room Set you ever saw. Regular dining-room table, substantially made and already set up, and four upright chairs designed on latest lines—beauties.

BISQUE BABY DOLL

This little Bisque Baby just makes the little family complete. A sister to big dolly. Full size, with long, natural hair that reaches below shoe-tops.

22 PIECE TEA SET

A real imported set designed to imitate silver—22 pieces, as shown in illustration. Beautifully embossed and made on same regular lines as the dishes at home.

Thousands Write Me Like This

The Handsomest Doll She Ever Saw

"I received my presents last Wednesday, Dec. 13. They were packed nicely and not a thing was broken. All of them were nicer than I expected—and oh! that large doll! It is the handsomest thing I ever saw—simply a beauty. Thanking you for your promptness and kindness, I remain—Merry Xmas"—Urania Thomas, Rogers, Tex., Dec. 15, 1911.

Only 10 Years Old

"I received the doll set Jan'y 1st and I am proud of them all. I think I have done well for a little girl only 10 years of age. Everything is so nice, especially the big go-cart, I am proud of it. Yours very truly"—Mattie Mae Fisher. Widener, Ark., Jan. 6, 1912.

Mother Writes

"I drop you a line or two to let you know I got the doll set and am very much pleased with it. My little girl is about 5 years old and she is so proud of her doll and cart, and I thank you very much for the set, for it pleases my little girl so much. I remain, as ever, your friend"—Mrs. Melvin Tolliver. Orbiston, O.

Bank Testimonial

"To Whom It May Concern: H. A. Sloan of Spencer, Ind., is a man well known to us, whose reputation for honesty and integrity has never been questioned. We are positive that any offer he may make will be carried out to the letter." EXCHANGE BANK OF SPENCER, IND. (Signed) John H. Smith, Cashier.

Read What the Bank Says

My offer is so wonderful and so easy it makes some people doubt that it is genuine. So I want you to read what a big bank says about me. Remember, you take absolutely no risk—you place yourself under no obligation. After you get the pictures, if you don't want to do what little service I ask, the pictures can be returned at my expense. Thousands of these sets will be given away—so take advantage of my offer and my liberal extra premium today. Just send coupon—that's all. **But do it now,** while you think of it.

Remember, I Don't Want a Cent of Your Money

You enter into no obligation whatever. I take all the risk—I send the pictures to you promptly, I pay all the charges—simply send your name and address, and if you are prompt and send the coupon TODAY I will send you **one premium at once—immediately—just for your promptness. Don't delay—send coupon now.**

H. A. SLOAN Dept. U Spencer, Indiana

2 Lace Handkerchiefs for Mother

We have remembered mother, too, in this big offer. These two beautiful lace-edge Handkerchiefs have made thousands feel grateful. It makes no difference how many you have, two more are always acceptable—and, remember, if you are prompt and send the coupon today you will get **one premium at once,** all charges prepaid—just for being prompt.



H. A. SLOAN
Dept. U
Spencer, Indiana

Dear Sir: Without any obligation on my part—please send me, postpaid, your 12 large-size Art Pictures, as per your advertisement, to distribute free with your year's reading plan. Also send me extra premium for promptness.

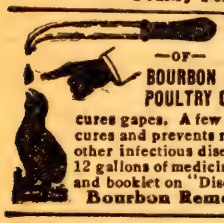
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It's as Easy as Writing Your Name

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Address .....
City ..... State .....



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1,000 THOROUGHBRED FOWLS
Are offered to our agents who are willing to spend a few hours time for us. Write for our most liberal proposition. Poultry Post, Dept. 5 Goshen, Indiana



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POULTRY CURE down a chick's throat cures gapes. A few drops in the drinking-water cures and prevents roup, cholera, diarrhoea and other infectious diseases. One 50c bottle makes 12 gallons of medicine. At all druggists. Sample and booklet on "Diseases of Fowls" sent FREE.
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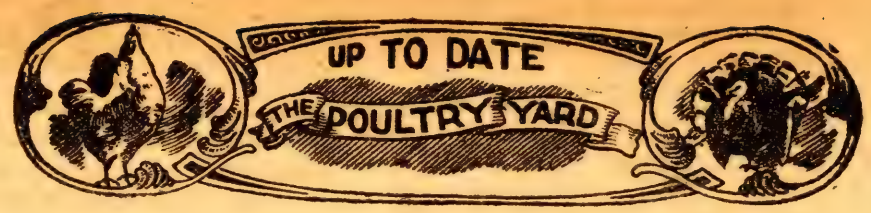
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Book tells all the facts—shows many photos and letters from owners—tells all about the many Hercules features. We'll also quote you a special money-saving price proposition that *will interest you.* Address
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Just Little Things

It seems a little thing to do,
To lay a dozen eggs or two,
But when the eggs are gathered in,
Correctly counted—swapped for "tin,"
It's clearly seen the little hen
'S done better work than lots of men.
J. P. S.

RESULTS BY HOPPER FEEDING

THERE are different methods of feeding poultry that have given good results under varying conditions. Much has been said concerning the warm mash and the good results obtained therefrom. The hopper system is the least trouble and with a variety of feed placed before the birds they can perhaps balance their own ration better than the poultryman. The



White Wyandotte Cock.

writer, R. G. Weatherstone, uses a Cornell hopper, with six divisions in which are placed wheat, wheat bran, meat meal, sunflower, oyster shells and grit. Corn is fed on the ear. In addition to the above the flock receives the table scraps and fresh water is supplied twice daily.

With the above system of feeding ten White Wyandotte pullets produced 1,594 eggs from March 1, 1911, to February 29, 1912. The house (6x10) door is left open during the day and one of the window openings is covered with burlap. The cockerel's wattles were slightly frozen on the night that the thermometer registered 30 degrees below zero. It will be noted from the above that the birds averaged nearly 160 eggs each a year with a minimum amount of labor in their care.

CHICKENS OF SUPERB BREED
(By M. C. Robinson)

For chickens that will grow fast and mature early we know of no breed superior to the single comb white leghorns. You will find it much easier to breed birds of solid color and keep



Single Comb White Leghorns.

them true to types and markings than to breed the colored breeds. Stick to one breed and pure bred at that and you will get chicks all of a color and have much greater success in every way than you will to breed mongrels.

DRY GROUND FOR POULTRY

THE poultry house should be on dry ground, and the runs, especially for the small chicks, should be rolling ground so that water will not stand on any part of it, and it will not long remain muddy. Of course, on the farms the fowls are expected to have free range and that is well, for in that they not only get exercise, but they get many necessary articles of food that makes for them a balanced ration which not many farmers feel the need of furnishing. But the young chicks should have a run peculiarly their own, and that should not only be on dry land, but it should be kept free from a tall growth of weeds. A run kept smooth like a lawn, but which yet has an abundance of shade, is an ideal one for young chicks, with coops in which they may be fed without being interfered with by older fowls. Plenty of fresh water in vessels that are kept clean is another essential feature. If there is any fear of gapes, sprinkle this run, especially about the feeding places, freely with air-slacked lime.

At this point it may not be out of place once more to urge the necessity of keeping the poultry house clean, and in fact, every place where fowls, young or old, roost. Health in the flock is essential to success with poultry, and that is why we insist upon attention to these important features.

There is always a good price for early chicks, and those which will find the first market are already hatched, many we are led to believe, having come from incubators and are now being cared for in brooders. Those who have adopted that method we believe have done wisely, but success depends upon the care given the chicks.



Keep the brooder houses in a clean sanitary condition, and never over-crowd.

Burnt corn has been used to good advantage. This is one way of supplying charcoal.

When you are through hatching, market all the cocks that you do not intend to use next year.

Wheat is one of the best grain fields for poultry all the year around, and especially during the laying season. It contains more protein than corn, and is, therefore, a greater aid in flesh and egg production. It is the protein in the bran mash that makes it so valuable, and if wheat can not be had reasonable, the bran mash should be a part of the daily feed for laying hens.

Health is the thing essential in the flock, and to insure health keep the poultry house clean, and use lime freely both in the house and all about the yard and runs. It will pay to be liberal in the use of lime. It is also important to have plenty of sunshine in the house.

Remember that the dust bath is essential to the healthfulness of fowls, especially of the chicken kind; hence facilities for a dust bath should always be provided. A liberal supply of ashes in the bath makes it better, and if lice or mites are feared, pulverized sulphur may be mixed in it to great advantage.

Duplicate moveable perches are of great value now. Mites can not stand the weather, either rain or sunshine, and if the perches be moveable and there be two sets of them so that while one set is in use the other may be taking the weather, and changing them about once a week, practically ends the mite war.

There is money in poultry. Eggs may be cornered in the storage houses, but prices can not be forced down very low, and people will have them because they constitute the best article of food known to the human family. And broilers and all other fowls will continue to command a good price.

Tell them you saw the "ad." in Up-to-Date Farming

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Fetzer Drills EASILY CHANGED FOR DRY OR WET SEASONS.
When ground is wet or trashy take off listers and put on ordinary scraper share. Change easily made by only one bolt—a feature found Exclusively on Fetzer Drills.
FETZER DISC GRAIN DRILLS PULL LIGHTER, last longer, do better work and raise increased crops. IN DRY WEATHER THEY DO 50% BETTER.
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The Canadian Pacific Railway offers you the finest irrigated land for intensive farming and non-irrigated land with ample rainfall for mixed and grain farming near established towns along its lines. Land adapted to grain growing, to poultry raising, dairying, mixed farming, and cattle, hog, sheep and horse raising. Select your own land. Decide what kind of farming you want to follow, and let the Canadian Pacific Railway put you on the road to fortune.
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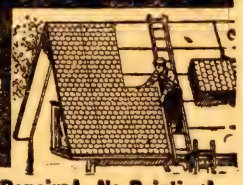
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EXCELL Metal Roofing and siding is highest quality made. Brand **new**—not used.

Look out for shop-worn and second hand stuff. Get our prices, big book of bargains from 20 great factories and $1 certificate—all free. Ask for **Free** sample.

The United Factories Co., Dept. R45, Cleveland, Ohio

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A genuine "REO" Steel Shingle roof at the bare cost of factory making, plus one small profit!

Send roof dimensions and get low price on completed job. You will be amazed at how cheaply, easily and quickly you can have a No. 1 roof.

Outwear Four Ordinary Roofs

Edwards "REO" Steel Shingles far outwear best cedar shingles, corrugated iron or composition paper roofing. The Edwards "Tightcote" process of galvanizing and the Edwards Interlocking Device do the trick. They multiply the life of a roof by four. And remember, no freight to pay, no extra materials to buy, no workmen to hire, no tools to borrow. Just nail "REO" Shingles on yourself with a hammer—right over sheathing or old roof.

Our $10,000 Guarantee Against Lightning

Edwards "REO" Steel Shingles are not only **rust-proof, rot-proof** and **weather-proof,** but are also **fire-proof.** You get a signed guarantee against loss by lightning backed by $10,000 bond. We also guarantee **safe, prompt** deliveries any place in the U. S.

Postal Brings Catalog and Factory Prices

Don't buy roofing material of ANY kind till you've had our Factory Prices and Catalog, which explains our famous "Tightcote" Process. A postal brings all. Give roof dimensions if you can. But if you can't, send postal anyway for Prices and Catalog 1091 (84)

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.
1041-1091 Lock Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO

A Call for Volunteers

By Fannie E. Pool

Come now and join our union
You farmers one and all,
Come bring your wives and daughters,
There's room for great and small.
Don't be afraid to venture,
The welcome hand we'll give
To those who will unite with us,
And in our order live.

Chorus.

Then come brothers, come,
Don't tarry till too late,
We'll offer you the welcome hand,
And meet you at the gate.

You'll not regret your money,
Your time you'll never miss,
For time thus spent is joyful,
In such work as this.
Our aim in life is high,
Our motives pure and true;
Farmers, this invitation
We offer now to you.

Chorus.

Then come, be up and moving,
For time flies swiftly by,
Much good can you be doing
If you but only try.
Unfurl the farmers' banner,
Shake out its fleecy folds,
That in its stainless beauty
All nations may behold.

Chorus

Upheld by hands made brown by toil,
And hearts both true and tried,
Oh patient tillers of the soil,
(The nation's hope and pride)
Send o'er high hills and valleys wide,
The gladsome words of right,
That farmers in their humble homes
Have majesty and right.

Chorus.

Then Monarchs proud shall honor,
And blessings on you shed,
For to the humble farmer
They look for daily bread.
Yet need ye not to covet
The princes' power and wealth,
For crowns contain no jewels,
Compared to peace and health.

Chorus.

Your wealth consists of meadows green
And fields of moving grain,
Your homes made neat by labor sweet,
Prove you've not lived in vain.
Then hail to the farmers' banner,
From war and bloodstain free,
May peace, good will and Equity,
It's motto ever be.

Chorus for Last Verse.

Then come, brothers, come,
And join our noble band,
We'll meet you at the gate
And extend the welcome hand.

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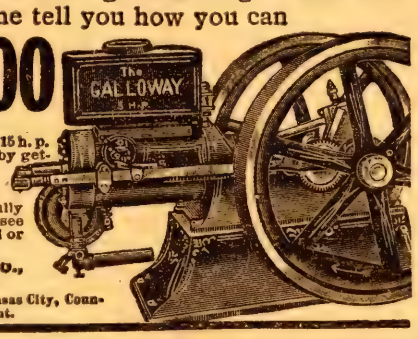
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Department

Devoted to organization, marketing Southern crops and other topics of particular interest to producers of the South

By H. J. BLANCHARD, Summerdale, Ala.

APPLICATION OF SYSTEM TO THE FARMER'S BUSINESS

Efficiency and Direction of the Working Force of the Local Union

IN THE management of any business or enterprise one of the most important items to be considered is the direction of the working force along the lines of greatest efficiency; the use of the easiest, quickest and shortest methods to produce the desired result; economizing time, labor and material to produce at least effort and cost an idea, patent or commodity. In other words, BUSINESS SYSTEM.

The majority of farmers aim to use in production such implements, methods and appliances as will produce the most and best of which their soil and capital are capable. They aim to select those seeds and fertilizers that will, with average weather conditions, bring forth the most abundant crop. This is system applied to production on the farm.

The farmer is a business man, tradesman and professional man all in one. Then how much more does he need "system" in his business relations with the remainder of the race than men in some other callings. But very few farmers seem to appreciate this.

In organizing a community of farmers a broad, liberal policy should be followed. The many different personalities and characters should be taken into consideration, room in the laws and general makeup of the local should be allowed for growth and expansion; the future as well as the present should have the thought of the charter members. The officers should be men chosen for their business capacity and caliber—**not necessarily the most popular man in the local.** Failure in this has caused, perhaps, more failures among farmers' associations than any other one thing and it is almost always too late for remedy when the mistake is discovered. All men have not the faculty of executive ability, although they may have been successful in their own calling above the average.

After the union has been organized and business begun every drawback or outside influence not to the best interests of the community should be utterly disregarded or eliminated. Petty squabbles, inane arguments, useless wrangle and personal likes and dislikes should all be forgotten in the effort to make the working force of the union as efficient as possible. The machine should be in working order and well lubricated at all times and in all seasons for all emergencies.

As is the case with other business concerns the local may have at first competition in other organizations. Personal or individual arguments with such an organization should be avoided by the members of the union, but combined action by the body to bring it into the Farmers Society of Equity should be taken. Failing in this the union should strive to establish a more profitable and substantial business system than the competitor has. There is no more dangerous enemy to the local union than the insinuating whisperings of persons or concerns whose interests run counter to those of the members of the community local. The officers and leaders of the union should be on the lookout for any possible point where the less thoughtful ones may be approached by outside influences to the detriment of the local. By always keeping in view the purpose and aim of the association to the exclusion of all other or rival viewpoints confusion and dissatisfaction can be avoided.

A very important thing is the order of business in the meeting. The presiding officer should be conversant with parliamentary proceedings. And not alone this, but there must be an order of business, so our business meetings may be conducted orderly and with dispatch.

Sufficient time should be given to each point to insure its being perfectly understood by each member and to give each one a chance to express his opinion. But often times this is very much overdone. The point at issue is lost in a maze of small talk while the discussion veers into a different channel. Therefore, the chairman should be firm enough and wise enough to keep the discussion in the proper groove. Too much talk tends to take from the subject under discussion the interest and sometimes the members become weary and vote more to get rid of the matter than to decide it wisely. Old arguments should not be revived, but unfinished business of a former meeting should be well debated for the reason that it is generally very important having been left over for further discussion.

The local is organized with the prime purposes of selling farm produce, buying necessities and a saving in buying and a profit in selling are the aims of the union. The business system of the local should be so devised that it covers every crop produced to sell by the members and open every avenue to the farmer for the sale of his produce. The saving made in buying largely depends upon from whom purchased. Experience has taught farmers that the independent local is very little improvement over the individual when it comes to marketing a crop. Therefore the great strength of our organization lies in the central national head, which is gradually bringing all producing districts into mutual and co-operative marketing.

We may search the country over and fail to find any farmers' organization that has a national business system except the Farmers Society of Equity.

Its system will eventually change the order of marketing when, instead of the supply racing over the country to find the demand, the supply will rest quietly with the producers and the demand will go to it. This, or people must find something else to live on.

All unequal distribution will be eliminated by the Equity System and the returns on produce sold through the system will be remunerative and regular. The F. S. E. is a business organization and it directs all its force to the profitable marketing of farm produce. This should be the chief function of a farmers' organization.

The members of the F. S. E., no matter where, all have the same aim and purpose, detrimental influences are less likely to be found in such a Society than in an independent association. A local of the F. S. E. at once becomes part of a national Society and system. This is much more attractive to the farmer than the independent association. Each member feels that he has not only the community with him, but the country and the whole country eventually.

Failure to market profitably has been the "scarecrow" of farmers for a great many years; the F. S. E. is removing the "scarecrow." At the same time farmers must not expect their Society to do miracles. Before a machine will do perfect work it must be completed.

for the South

Devoted to crops for the South—Preparing the soil, sowing the seed, fertilization, cultivation, harvesting, grading, packing, etc. By W. L. CARR, Summerdale, Ala.

MARKETING

THE great necessity of better methods of marketing produce is a problem that is being discussed by many of the leading papers of the country. The following article from the Chicago Daily News emphasizes the need of better methods of packing and marketing. Better methods of marketing produce will, no doubt, be interesting to all of the readers of this paper.

Because of imperfect methods of sending to market perishable products such as fruit and vegetables, an enormous economic waste is entailed in this country. Lack of knowledge on the part of the producer as to the state of the market is one serious drawback. He may ship to a distant market which is already oversupplied, whereas a market much nearer at hand would gladly welcome his products. Another cause of waste is small shipments. When fruits or vegetables are sent by freight in less than car lots they are subject to higher transportation charges, to greater delay in transit and to a more limited range of markets.

How these limitations are being overcome in some measure is explained in a bulletin of the department of agriculture, which is seeking to convince producers and railroad officials that it is to their interest to use more system and improved methods in marketing farm products. Stress is laid on the advantages of car lot shipments. These not only reach their markets more quickly than do smaller shipments, but their destination may be readily changed while they are in transit.

One of the most effective ways of accomplishing these ends is through the organization of co-operative associations of farmers who commonly ship in less than car lots. Far better distribution of California fruits is accomplished, for instance, by such an organization, the members of which turn over their produce to their manager, who controls the distribution among the markets by a simple system of indexes and by following the course of the car lots through to their destination.

While the primary benefit of such careful management belongs to the producer, it indirectly helps the consumer by preventing losses through wasted foods and by keeping the supply fairly stable in any given market. Co-operative societies to secure better methods of distributing perishable foodstuffs ought to be formed in the various communities where they could exercise a beneficial influence.

And, need we supplement the advice given above by again saying that the community societies must federate and make all of each crop a national unit for marketing?

THE FERTILITY OF SOILS

THERE is vast difference in the fertility of the soils of this country. Some produce good crops at the start, while others need immediate fertilization. Soils are found that remain productive for years, needing no special attention to their fertility. Others that gradually lose their fertility unless farmed intelligently. But all soils will wear out in time unless intelligent, systematic farming methods are used along with the proper rotation of crops. Let us imagine a cubic inch of soil magnified into a cubic mile. It would then present the appearance of a mass of rocks varying from the size of a pea or bean to masses a foot or two in diameter. We could see between these formations many pieces of decaying vegetable matter which contain volumes of water, while every mass of rock would be covered with a layer of this compound which is so essential to the growth of plants. It has been demonstrated that for every pound of dry matter that a plant produces it requires to promote this growth from 200 to 800 pounds of water. If a plant were growing in this soil its roots would be found threading their way among these masses of rock and decayed vegetable matter absorbing through its root system a water solution of minerals which the rocks contain and which are necessary to the proper development of the plant. The mineral elements essential to the proper development of plants are potassium, phosphorous, calcium, magnesium, iron, sodium, chlorin, silicon and sulphur; while from the decayed vegetable matter are derived many of the compounds of nitrogen. This plant food becomes gradually available to the plants by the action of water, acids formed through the decaying of vegetable matter and the oxidation and aeration produced by plowing and cultivation.

The soils of the south are usually too porous and need humus to help them retain moisture. To increase the fertility of these soils we must improve the texture, but tillage alone is not sufficient. The addition of humus is imperative. By increasing the humus in the soil we not only add plant food, but make the soil more permeable to water and air. Practice the planting of green manure crops. The advantages you will derive from such a practice must be apparent—more and better feed for your stock, increased fertility of your soil, consequently greater production in proportion to expense. So numerous are the varieties of these soil improving crops that the farmer will have little trouble in choosing

HOME MIXING OF FERTILIZERS.

THERE are some sections of land in this country where the addition of plant food to the soil is an absolute necessity. Sections where certain crops cannot be produced because of a lack of available fertility. Naturally some means must be provided to supply this deficiency. The applications of green manures, animal manures and commercial fertilizers meet this need. When it comes to buying commercial fertilizers the greatest care should be exercised, as injudicious purchasing may prove a loss instead of a profit. In buying the ingredients that go to make up a complete fertilizer you can mix a formula applicable to your crop, the basis of which would be based on the market price of the raw materials.

A saving can be effected by mixing your fertilizers at home. Home mixing necessitates knowledge on your part as to the reliabiblity and correctness of the formulae you intend to mix. Many farmers make the mistake of trying to proportion the fertilizing ingredients to apply to a crop without having sufficient information on the subject. The results they get are often discouraging. This knowledge can be obtained through the columns of this paper or through your state experimenting stations. In writing to obtain this information, describe your type of soil and the condition of the crop previously planted. When the subject of mixing fertilizers is mentioned, some say: "Oh, that's too much work, I can't do it properly." That statement is absurd. The operation is simple and can be performed with very little labor. In the section where the writer lives the farmers combine their orders for the raw materials and have them shipped in car lots, thereby taking advantage of the car lot rate, which is much lower than the local freight rate.

The equipment required is as follows: Scales, shovel, sand screen, a half-bushel measure and a wood tamper to crush the lumps. The mixing can be done on a hard dirt floor, a smooth barn floor or in a wagon box.

Weigh out the required amount of acid phosphate and empty it on the floor, smoothing off the top of the pile and crushing all lumps before emptying the next ingredient over the phosphate. Now cover the phosphate with the exact amount of the material from which your nitrogen is derived, such as blood, tankage, cotton seed meal, ammonium sulphate or nitrate of soda. In the same manner pour your next ingredient on the pile and so on until the pile is built up of layers of the various ingredients that your formula calls for. Now thoroughly mix by reshoveling, crushing all lumps that fall to the edge of the pile. It will be necessary to shovel the pile over three or four times—it is then ready to pass through the sieve. After sifting, it can be sacked and stored away until needed or applied at once.

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

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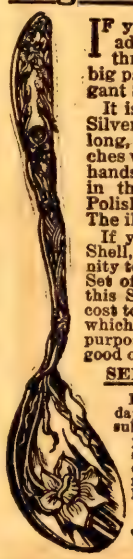
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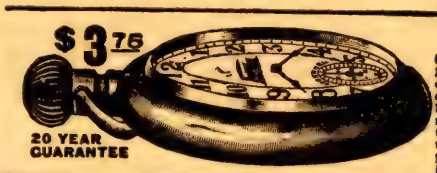
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Fighting the Flies

Ten little flies all in a line;
One got a swat, then there were nine.

Nine little flies buck against fate,
Another big swat, and then there were eight.

Eight little flies pass in at the door,
Swat, swat, swat, swat; left only four.
Four little flies dodged all the killing,
And early next morning there were nearly a million.

A MACHINE IN US ALL

THE world seems to be going almost wild over machinery. It is because man's inventive genius has made machinery that performes such wonderful things. But there is within us all a manufacturing machine that excels anything man has invented. Not a baby can become an ounce heavier nor an inch larger only as a machine within it takes some substance not at all like it, and from that substance manufactures flesh, blood and bone to add to itself. The same is true of every growing boy or girl. There can be no growth except by the manufacture of body substance by an unseen machine from material that contains the elements but that is not at all like what is to be made of it. Also, after growth has ceased, the body wears away and could not maintain the size it has attained but for the substance consfantly manufactured by the machine and put in the places made vacant by the perishing particles that filled them before. If the machine fails to do its work, or if it lacks material to work upon, or if it is interfered with by improper material, growth in the young is retarded and fullness, robustness and strength are lost in those of mature years.

The food is the material the machine works upon. The mouth is the place of entrance and first preparation. The stomach is the hopper and the place for analyzing and separating the material. Then follows the manufacture and the process of building up.

May a machine be overworked and prematurely worn out? Or can it be injured and its usefulness impaired by making it work on improper material? Do men feed brush and cordwood into a threshing machine? Or do they try to make a mill grind flour from stones or gravel? We do just as foolish things with our digestive apparatus. We pour into the stomach things that we know are not food, and often quantities that we know are excessive. In doing so we are trifling with our health, inviting disease, and wickedly daring suffering and even death. The purpose of eating is to furnish material for growth, to supply the bodily wastes, and maintain the health and strength. To eat and drink merely to gratify taste is clearly indulging in harmful excesses, and is cultivating habits that will grow, and lead to bad results. What is the superior intelligence of the human for anyway?

ADVICE FOR THE HOME FOLKS

IN THE following we may be trampling upon the very ground we are advising against, but we suppose a "teacher" may claim some latitude in this matter.

Don't hurry and don't worry. "Be instant in season and out of season," but be deliberate, calm and cool.

Don't acquire a habit of walking too fast. Avoid the "snail's pace," but the quick or figity step is never graceful. Besides, no woman cares to create the impression that she is running a race.

Avoid meddling in other people's business. Sometimes we may think we are doing it "for their own good," but unless the reason is very strong, better keep both hands and tongue away.

Don't acquire the complaining habit. People don't like to listen to "tales of woe." Even our most sympathizing friends would rather see us cheerful. But there are really two sides to this question. It lightens a grief or a sorrow to divide it with a friend, and it sometimes has a soothing effect on a pain. The idea is to avoid extremes.

Don't talk too much. It seldom devolves upon you to entertain the entire company, and it is possible that others present like to talk as well as you do. On the other hand, it is not advisable to be a dummy. Do your part and be sociable, but a good listener is always appreciated.

Don't be too demonstrative. An agreeable companion need not be an actress. And don't argue. Express opinions freely when necessary, but, quietly change the subject rather than enter into an argument or dispute.

TO FRESHEN THE CARPET

LAY the carpet in the yard on the grass, or where it may be spread out without being soiled. Prepare according to directions enough of any good brand of dyes to answer the purpose. After the carpet has been thoroughly dusted and swept, go all over it carefully and evenly with the prepared dye, using the broom to make it take the dye evenly and effectively. Let it dry thoroughly where it lies, and the result will be a carpet almost as bright and fresh as new.





SINCE nothing whatever happens to us outside our own brain, since nothing hurts us, or gives us pleasure except within the brain, the supreme importance of being able to control what goes on in that mysterious brain is patent. —Arnold Bennet.

Maple Sugar Dainties

This is the time when we are ready to enjoy the fresh product of the maple tree. There are many delicious desserts, candies and other dishes which may be prepared with maple sirup and sugar.

Delicious rolls are made of ordinary baking powder biscuit mixture, rolled and spread with butter, grated maple sugar and chopped nuts, then rolled and cut in pinwheel biscuit. The sugar makes a delicious sauce for them. They may be served hot with cream as a dessert, if so desired.

Sandwiches spread with maple sugar and chopped nuts are greatly liked as a variety.

Maple Parfait—This is a delicious frozen dish. Use a cup of maple sirup and the yolks of four eggs, cooked until smooth; a pinch of salt and a pint of good rich cream, freeze. Serve in sherbet cups with maple sirup sauce and chopped nuts if one likes, yet the plain sherbet is plenty rich enough.

Popcorn Pudding and Maple Sirup.—Scald three cups of milk and pour it over two cups of popped corn, which has been pounded. Let it stand an hour, then add three eggs slightly beaten, one-half cup of maple sirup, one tablespoon of butter and three-fourths of a teaspoon of salt.

Stir together until well mixed and bake in a slow oven thirty-five minutes, or until firm. Serve hot with maple sirup.

Bonnie Clabber.—Scald and set away a a quart of new milk in a pretty serving dish until it thickens. Before serving set on ice to chill, and use care to keep it from breaking when taken to the table. Serve with grated maple sugar. This is a delicious summer dessert.



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The Road to Providence

By MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS

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The Road to Providence began in April 15th number. Back numbers will be mailed for two cents each.

"Oh, yes, she just wanted to be persuaded some. It's a mighty dried-up mind that can't leaf out in a change onct in a while, and it's mostly men folks that take a notion, then petrify to stone in it. Please Tom Mayberry, go down to the store and buy a nickel's worth of starch, and it's none of your business how I want to use it. I'm going to look a surprise for you myself, before sundown."

"Well, how did you get along with him, honey-bird?" she asked eagerly, as they ascended the front steps together, while the Doctor strode down the Road on his errand.

"Beautifully!" exclaimed the singer lady with enthusiasm and the very faintest of blushes.

"I thought so from his looks," answered the beguiled young Doctor's wily mother. "A man always do have that satisfied martyr-smile when he thinks he are doing something just to please a woman. Now, honey-child, you ain't got nothing to do but frill out your own sweet self; and make a job of it while you are about it." With which command Mother Mayberry dismissed Miss Wingate up the stairs to her dormer-window room.

And it is safe to say that no two such teeming hours ever fleeted their seconds away on Providence Road as did those ensuing. The whole village buzzed and bumbled and swarmed in and out from house to house like a colony of clover-drunken bees on an August afternoon. Laughter floated on the air and mingled with banter and song, while the aroma of flesh pots and fine spices drifted from huge waiters being hurriedly carried from down and up the Road and into the Pratt gate. The wedding supper was being laid on improvised tables in Bettie's side yard, with Judy Pike in command, seconded by Mrs. Peavey with her skirts tucked up out of possible harm and her mind on the outlook for any possible disaster, from the wilting of the jelly mold to a sad streak in the bride's cake, baked by the bride herself with perfectly happy confidence.

Then on the heels of the excitement came a quiet half-hour devoted to the completing of all toilets behind closed family doors. A shrill squeal issuing now and then from an open window told its tale of tortures being undergone, and a smothered masculine ejaculation added a like testimony.

And among all the weddings over the land, that fill to a joyous overflowing almost every hour of the month of June, none could have been every hour of the month of June, none could have been more lovely or happier than that of pretty Bettie Pratt, and the embarrassed but adoring Mr. Hoover on Providence Road. The train of solemn, wide-eyed little flower bearers was received by the wedding guists, who were assembled around the Meeting-house door, with a positive wave of rapture and no hint of the previous hurricane of rebellion showed in their rosy, cherubic countenances. They separated at the designated point and according to instructions took their stand along the side of the walk from the gate to the steps. Billy stepped high, roly-poly little Bettie steered Martin Luther into place and Eliza had the joy of catching a glimpse of the pale face across the store-yard, peering out of the window with the greatest interest.

Then from the Pratt home, directly across the Road, came the Deacon and Bettie, and the enthusiasm at this point boiled up and ran over in a perfect foam of joy. And, indeed, the pair made a picture deserving of every thrill, Bettie in her dove gray muslin and the Deacon bedight according to Eliza's expert opinion of good form. He beamed like a gentle old cherub himself, while she giggled and blushed and nodded to the children as she stepped over the rain of roses, on up to the very door itself. Immediately following the children, the congregation filed in and settled itself for the long prayer, that the Deacon always used to open such solemn occasions.

The singer lady found herself seated between Mother Mayberry and the Doctor on the end of the pew, and out of the corner of her eye she essayed a view of his magnificence, but caught him in the act of making the same pass in her direction. They both blushed, and her smile was wickedly tantalizing, though she kept her eyes fixed on the Deacon's face as he began to read the words of the service in his sweet old voice, with its note of tender affection for the pair of friends for whom he read them. And she never knew why she didn't realize it or why she thought of permitting it, but as the impressive words enfolded the pair at the altar, one of her own small hands was gently possessed in a warm, strong one, and tightly clasped. For moments the pair of hands rested on the bench between them, hid by a filmy fold of the rose gown. There was just nothing to be done about it that the singer lady could see so she let matters rest as they were and gave her attention to trying to keep the riot in her own heart in reasonable bounds. However, it might have been a comfort to her to know that across the church, Buck had captured five of Pattie' sunburned fingers, and Mr. Petway was sitting so close to Miss Prissy that Mr. Pike came very near being irreverent enough to nudge the devout Judy.

Then what a glorious time followed the solemn minutes in the church! The very twilight fell upon the entire wedding party still feasting and rejoicing, and it was under the light of the early stars that the guests had to wend their way home. Mother Mayberry was surrounded by a court of small boys, each one eager for her words of commendation on their more than exemplary conduct and she smiled and joked them as they escorted her to her door-step. Cindy had gone on ahead and a light shone from the kitchen window, which was answered by flashes all along and across the Road as the various households settled down to the business of recovering sufficient equilibrium to begin the conduct of the ordinary affairs of daily life at the morrow sunup.

"Sit down here on the steps just a minute," pleaded the Doctor with trepidation in his voice, for the rose lady had found the strength of mind to reprove him for their conduct in church by ignoring him utterly at the wedding feast, even going to the point of partaking her supper in the overwhelmed company of Sam Mosbey, who not for the life of him could have told from whence came the courage to ask for such a compliment, and the result of which had been to send him back later to the table in a half-famished condition; he not having been able to feast the eyes and the inner man at the same time.

"Can I trust you?" she demanded of the Doctor in a very small and reproving voice.

"If that is a condition—yes," he reluctantly consented, as he looked up at her in the starlight.

"Thank you—you were very grand," she said after she had settled herself in what she decided to be an uncompromising distance from him. "You really graced the occasion."

"Miss Wingate," he said slowly, and he turned his head so that only his profile showed against the dusk of the wistaria vine, "you wouldn't really be cruel to a country boy with his heart on his sleeve and only his pride to protect it, would you?"

"I suppose it was unkind, for he was so hungry and couldn't seem to eat at all; but I saw Mrs. Pike giving him a glorious supper later, so please don't worry over him." Which answer was delivered in a meek tone of voice that it was difficult to hold to its ingenuous note.

The Doctor ignored this feint and went on with the most exquisite gentleness in his lovely voice that somehow brought her heart into her throat, and without knowing it she edged an inch or two closer to him and her hand made an involuntary movement toward his that rested on the step near her, but which she managed to stop in time. "You realize, do you not, dear lady, that your friendliness to—to us all, commands my intensest loyalty? You'll just promise to remember always that I do understand and go on being happy with us, won't you—us country folks of Providence Road?" The note of pride in his voice was struck with no uncertain sound.

"Oh, but it's you that don't—don't—" the singer lady was about to commit herself most dreadfully by her exclamation in the low dove notes that alone had no trace of the disastrous burr, when Mother Mayberry stepped out of the hall door and came and seated herself beside them.

"Well, of course, I know the Bible do say that they won't be no marriage or giving in marriage in the hereafter, but I do declare we all might miss such affairs as these, even in Heaven," she observed jovially. "Didn't everybody look nice and act nice? Course it was just country doings to you, honey-bird, but I know you enjoyed it some even if it were." Like all sympathetic natures Mother Mayberry fell with ease into the current of any thought, and the young Doctor reached out and took her hand into his with quick appreciation of the fact.

"It was so very lovely that it made me—made me want—" the daring with which the singer lady had begun her defiant remark gave out in the middle and she had to let it trail weakly.

"Well, I hope it made Mr. Petway want Prissy bad enough to ask along about moon-up," said Mother Mayberry in a practical tone of voice. "Seems like I hear they voices; and if he is over there I don't see how he can get out of co'ting some. It's just in the air tonight—and *we'd* better all be a-going to bed so as to get up early to start off. Tom Mayberry, seems to me as I remember it, you looked much less plain favored today than common. Did you have on some new clothes? And ain't you a-going to pass a compliment on Elinory and me, both with new frocks wored to please you?"

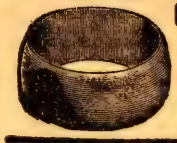
The Doctor laughed and as they all rose together he still held his mother's hand in his and instead of an answer he bent and kissed it with a most distinctly foreign-acquired grace.

"That's honey-fuzzle again, Tom Mayberry, if not in words, in acts," she exclaimed with a delighted laugh. "But pass it along to Elinory if only to keep her from feeling lonesome. Let him kiss your hand, child, he ain't nothing but a country bumpkin that can't talk complimentary to save his life. Now, go get your bucket of water, sonny, and don't let in the cat!"

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CHAPTER VIII

THE NEST ON PROVIDENCE NOB

"WHY, honey-bird; troubles ain't nothing but tight, ugly little buds the Lord are a-going to flower out for us all, in His good time; maybe not until in His kingdom. I hold that fact in my heart always," said Mother Mayberry as she looked down over her glasses at the singer lady sitting on the top step at her feet.

"I know you do," answered Miss Wingate with a new huskiness rather than the burr in her voice, which made Mother look at her quickly before she drew another thread through her needle. "But I was just thinking about Mrs. Bostick and wishing—oh! I wish we could in some way bring her son back to her before it is too late. Yesterday afternoon when I started home she drew me down and asked me if when—when I went out into the world again I would look for him and help him. Is there nothing that can be done about it?"

"I reckon not, child," answered Mother Mayberry gently. "If Will was to come back now it would be just to tear up her heart some more. Last night, when I was a-settling of her for bed, I began to talk about the other five children she buried under God's green grass, each in a different county, as they moved from place to place. I just collected them little graves together and tried to fill her heart with 'em, and when I left she was asleep with a smile on her face I ain't seen for a year. It's as I say—a buried baby are a trouble bud that's a-going to flower out in eternity for a woman. I'll find a lone blossom and she a little bunch. I'm praying in my heart that Will's a stunted plant that'll bloom late, but in time to be sheathed with the rest. But bless your sweet feeling-heart, child, and let's keep a smile on our faces for her comfort! Woman must bend and not break under a sorrow load. Take some of them calcanthuses to her when you go down for one of them foreign junkets and ask her to tell you about them little folks of her'n. Start her on the little girl that favored the Deacon and cut off all his forelock with the scissors while he were asleep, so he 'most made the congregation over at Twin Creeks disgrace theyselves with laughing at his shorn plight the next Sunday. I've got to turn around 'fore sundown for I've got 'most a day's work to straighten out the hen house and settle the ruckus about nests. The whole sisterhood of 'em have tooken a notion to lay in the same barrel and have to be persuaded some. Now run on so as to be back as early as you can before Tom comes." And as Mother Mayberry spoke, she began to gather together her sewing, preparatory to a sally into the world of her feathered folk.

The Doctor had just come from over the Ridge, put up his horse and made his way through the kitchen and hall into his office where he found his Mother sitting in his chair by the table. He smiled in a dejected way and seated himself opposite her, leaned his elbows on the table and dropped his chin into his hands.

"Now, what's your trouble, Tom Mayberry?" demanded his Mother, as she gazed across at him with anxiety and tenderness striving in glance and tone. "You've been a-going around like a dropped-wing young rooster with a touch of malaria for a week. If it's just moon-gaps you can keep 'em and welcome, but if it's trouble, I claim my share, son."

"I meant to tell you today, Mother," he answered slowly. After a moment's silence he looked up and said steadily, "I've failed with Miss Wingate—and I'm too much of a coward to tell her. I feel sure now that she'll never be able to use her voice any more than she can in speaking tones and she—she will never sing again." As he spoke he buried his face in his hands and his arms shook the table they rested upon.

For a moment Mother Mayberry sat perfectly still and from the whispered words on her lips her son knew she was praying. "The Lord's will be done," she said at last in her deep, quiet voice, and she laid one of her strong hands on her son's arm. "Tell me about it, Tom. You ain't done no operation yet."

"Yes, Mother, I have," he answered quietly. "All the different laryngeal treatments she had tried under the greatest specialists. Her one hope was to be built up to the point of standing a bloodless operation with the galvanic shock. I have tried three times in the last week to release the muscles and start life in the nerves that control the vocal chords. In the two other cases with which I have succeeded the response was immediate after the first operation. Now I dare not risk another tear of the muscles. One reason I didn't tell her is that I had to count on her losing the fear that she wouldn't gain the control. You know she thinks they have been only preliminary treatments and you have heard her laugh as I held her white throat in my hands. She believes completely in the outcome. God, to think I have failed her—*her!*"

"Yes, Tom, He knows—and Mother understands," his Mother answered gently.

"And she must be told right away," said the Doctor as he rose and walked to the window. "It is only fair. Shall I or you tell her? Choose, Mother, what will be best for her! But can she stand it?"

"Son," said his Mother, as she also rose and stood facing him with the late afternoon sun falling into her face which, lit by the light without and a fire within, shone with a wonderful radiance. "Son, don't you know these old Harpeth Hills have looked down in they day on many a woman open her arms, take a burden to her heart and start on a long journey up to the Master's everlasting hills? Sometimes it have been disgrace, or a lifelong loneliness, or her man hunted out into the night by the law. I have laid still-born children into my sisters' arms, and I've washed the blood from the wounds in women's murdered sons, but I ain't never seen no woman deny her Lord yet and I don't look to see this little sister of my heart refuse her cup. I'll tell her, for it's my part—but Tom Mayberry, see that you stand to her when your time comes, as it surely will."

"Don't you know, Mother, that I would lay down my life to do the least thing for her?" he asked with the suffering drawing his young face into stern, hard lines. "But to do the one thing for her I might have done has been denied me," he added bitterly.

"No, Tom, there's one thing left to you to give her. Sympathy is God's box of precious ointment and see that you break yours over her heart this day. Now, I'm a-going down Providence Road to meet her and I know the Lord will help me to the right words when the time comes. I leave His blessing with you, boy!" And she turned and left him with his softened eyes looking up into her calm face.

Then for a long hour Mother Mayberry worked quietly among her dependent feather folk and as she worked, her gentle face had its brooding mother-look and her lips moved as she comforted and fortified herself with snatches of prayer for the journey through the deep waters, on which she was to lead this child of her affection. After the last tangle had been straightened out, each brood settled in comfortable quarters and the cause of all quarrels arbitrated, she walked to the front gate and stood looking down the Road.

And up from the Deacon's house came a little procession that made her smile with a sob clutching at her heart. The singer lady had taken Teether from the arms of his mother, who stood happily exchanging the topics of the times with the Hoover bride, who had not had thus far sufficient opportunity to expatiate on quiet all the adventures of the wedding journey and kept on hand still a small store of happenings to recount to her sympathetic neighbors as they found time and opportunity. The rosy rollicking youngster she had perched on her shoulder and held him steadily thus axalted by his pair of sturdy, milk-fed legs. Martin Luther, as usual, clung to her skirts, Susie Pike danced on before her and the Deacon was walking slowly along at her side, carefully carrying the rose-garden of a hat in both his hands. He was looking up at her with his gentle face abeam with pleasure and Mother Mayberry could hear, as they came near, that she was humming to him as he lined out some quaint, early-church words to her. It was a never failing source of delight to the old patriarch to have her thus fit motives from the world's great music to the old pioneer hymns.

"Sister Mayberry," he exclaimed with exultation in his old face, "I never thought to hear in this world these words of my brother, Charles Wesley, sung to such heavenly strains as my young sister has put them this day. Never before, I feel, have they had fit rendition. While I line the verse, sing them again to Sister Mayberry, child, that her ears may be rejoiced with mine." And Mother Mayberry caught at the top of the gate as the girl slipped the nodding baby down into her arms and in her wonderful muted voice hummed the Grail motif while the Deacon raised his thin old hands and lined out the

"Hail, holy, holy, holy Lord,
Whom one in three we know—"

on through its verses to its final invocation of the

"Supreme, essential One, adored
In co-eternal Three."

"The Lord bless you, child, and make His sun to shine upon you," he said as the last note died away, while Teether chuckled and nozzled at Mother Mayberry's shoulder. "I must go back to sit with Mrs. Bostick and will deposit this treasure with Sister Mayberry," he added with a smile as he handed the bouquet-hat over the gate.

"Susie, can't you take Teether over to your Aunt Prissy and tell her that Mother says please give him his milk right away, for it's past time, and she will come in a few minutes?" asked the singer lady, as she handed the reluctant baby to the small girl at her side.

"Milk, thank ma'am, please," demanded Martin Luther quickly, having no intention of being left out of any lactic deal.

"Run ask Cindy," answered Mother Mayberry, as she started him up the front walk, and came on more slowly with Miss Wingate at her side. In her soul she was realizing fully the influence the lovely woman had thrown over the hearts of the simple Providence folk and the greatness of her own nature was making her understand something of the loss to those of the outer world whom the great singer would be no longer able to call within the spell of her wonderful voice.

"Honey-bird," she said gently, as she drew the girl to the end of the porch where the wistaria vine, a whispering maple and the crimson rambler shut them in from the eyes of all the world save the spirit of Providence Nob, which brooded down over them in a wisp of cloud across its sun-reddened top, "here's the place and time and heart strength to tell you that your Lord have laid the hand of affliction on you heavy and have tooken back from you the beautiful voice He gave you to use for a time. I'm a-praying for you to be able to say His will be done."

For one instant the singer woman went white to the eyes and swayed back against the vine, then she asked huskily, "Did *he* say so?"

(To be Continued.)

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EASY METHOD
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Cleans Family Wash in 30 to 50 Minutes—Woman's Hardest Work Made Easy—No Motors! No Chemicals!

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DOES THE WORK IN ONE OPERATION

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Cleans woolens, flannels, blankets, or colored clothes, as well as white goods, finest laces, curtains, bed clothes. **Saves time, fuel, labor.**
EASY WAY in 30 to 50 minutes cleans washing which before took entire day. All metal, strong, durable, sanitary, light in weight. Easily used, cleaned, handled—always ready. Child or weakly woman can use it. Saves washday drudgery.

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Clothes cleaned without rubbing." J. H. Barrett, Ark., after ordering 38 Easy Ways, says:—"You have the grandest invention I ever heard of." J. W. Myers, Ga. says:—Find check for 12 Easy Ways. Greatest invention to womanhood, forever abolishing miserable wash day. Sells itself."

AGENTS GETTING RICH

R. O. Cowan, N. Y., placed 13 in 6 hours—(profit $39.00) Mrs. J. Brown, sold 10 in 3 days—(profit $30.00.) K. J. Blevins, O., writes: **"Made 7 calls, sold 5 one day"**—Profit $15.00.) R. H. Latimore, Pa., writes: "Sold 4 this morning. Never yet turned down." A. G. Witt, Pa., "Received Easy Way yesterday; sold 4 today—not out for orders." Mrs. Gerrish, Mont., ordered sample, then 1 dozen, then 100—(profit over $300.00.) **Just made one shipment 1000 Easy Ways** to Russian agent. N. Boucher, Mass., orders 75 more, says: "Everybody wants one, best business I ever had." A. S. Verrett, La., sold 8 in one day—(profit $24.00.)

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CADETS of EQUITY

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of Our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is printed in the paper becomes a CADET of Equity, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—35 cents—will be made a PIONEER of Equity and sent a collection of twenty (20) beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address, CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

EACH issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING shows more and more the progressive spirit of the young people of the United States, and it demonstrates how nearly the people of this country are alike. The letters coming from every state in the Union breathe the same spirit of kindness, of goodness, and of hope, and the same wish to know and help others. One of the best ways to do that is to induce more people to read UP-TO-DATE FARMING, for our purpose is to elevate the human race, especially to secure for farmers their true position in the business as well as in the industrial world.

DEAR CADETS: I have been a silent reader for a long time, and now may I come in and have a little chat with you? I am a girl of fifteen summers, and live with my parents and two grown brothers, on a 200-acre farm, three-fourths of a mile from a small town called Shingle. We are truck farmers, and raise hay, grain, grapes and and all kinds of vegetables, and also chickens, the latter being our main occupation. Mamma and I have a beautiful flower garden. How I wish all the Cadets were here so I could give each of them a big bouquet and a watermelon feast. Our little town is an awfully dull place. It has a store, a granary, five saloons, a school and about twenty cottages. I would like to correspond with all the Cadet boys or girls, big or little.—Beurnardiena Heusner, Shingle Cal.

Oh, those saloons!

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, 15 years old, and live on a farm five miles from Bentley. I am in the 11th grade at school. We have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for a short time and like it very much. I will be glad to answer all cards and letters from Cadets of my age.—Anne M. Rust, Bentley, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: We have taken this paper for nearly a year, and I enjoy reading the letters. I am a farmer girl 13 years old, and I came from the motherland or England. We came from the middle of Somerset, and crossed over on the Lusitana, which is a fine ship. I was 11 the day we reached our journey's end. We were on the ocean four days, seventeen hours and forty minutes.—Annie Meade, Garden, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: My brother has taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for several years, and we think it a splendid paper. I am a country girl, and have lived in the country all my life, and on the same farm. Our home is only a quarter of a mile from town. Our principal industries are farming and mining. About eight years ago Gillespie was visited by a big fire that came very near wiping out the town. It was then a village of about 800 people. Shortly after the fire, the Superior Coal Company sunk three large coal mines, which resulted in a great boom. They also built a large coal washer, said to be the largest in the state. It is located but a short distance from our home. Now Gillispie is a city of more than 3,000 inhabitants, and is still building up very rapidly. It is 15 miles from Carlinville, the county seat. I would be pleased to exchange either view or scenecy cards with the Cadets or readers.—Mary Cockings, Gillespie, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE, and must say it is a grand paper. Every farmer should have it. I enjoy reading the Cadet page very much. I am a Pennsylvania farmer's daughter, 18 years old, and live on a farm of 106 acres. I have lived in town 4 years, but I like it in the country best. Our principal crops are corn, wheat, oats, rye and tobacco. Some farmers raise as much as 20 acres of tobacco. I live near Elizabethtown and the Masonic Home. I will be pleased to answer all letters and cards received from the boys and girls.—Florence May Heisey, Elizabethtown, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: My 18th birthday is September 21, and I will be glad to hear from some of you Cadets. I think UP-TO-DATE is a very good paper, and I find great pleasure in reading the letters of the Cadets. I am a girl of the "City of Roses," Portland, Oregon, and I hope to hear from some of you Cadets.—Xaxier Rigney, 1423 E. Hassolo St., Portland, Ore.

DEAR CADETS: I am an Arkansas girl, 15 years old. We have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING only a short time. When it first commenced coming I did not pay any attention to it, but one day I happened to see the Cadet letters, and since then I have taken great interest in them, and have written to several of the Cadets. We have a 16-acre farm, and have some of it rented out. Papa does not farm much. He sells lumber and shingles. We have three acres of strawberries, and we raise some corn, peas, potatoes, popcorn, peanuts and fruit. We have a pony, and I go riding very often. My home is just at the edge of town. I would be glad to exchange post cards with the Cadets near my age.—Leona Throckmorton, Bradford, Ark.

DEAR CADETS: After reading your letters, I decided to join the Cadets of Equity. I think Up-to-Date is a fine farm paper. I live in East Tennessee, and have lived here all my life, which is nearly 20 years. Of course, I think this a very fine state. I am a farmer's daughter and like country life splendid. Our principal crops are wheat, oats, corn, potatoes and several kinds of fruit. I live in sight of a school building, and also of a Baptist church. I am going to school, and I frequently attend church, which I think we all should do. I live one and a half miles from Whitesburg, which is our nearest railroad station. It is a small town with two churches, one school house, five stores and several dwellings. I would be very much pleased to exchange cards or letters with the Cadets. I will answer all.—Carnie Nenney, Whitesburg, Tenn.

DEAR CADETS: I am a country bumpkin, 16 years old and live on a farm of 20 0acres. We raise all kinds of grain, corn, wheat, barley and oats. I live near the famous Weyers Cave, near Grotoes. My father has taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for several years, and likes it very much. I like the paper myself, especially the Cadet page. We had a good crop of wheat. Corn is looking very well, though it it dry with us now, August 21. Will some one please send me the words of the song, "I Am Looking for a Sweetheart, and I think You'll Do?" I would like to hear from the Cadets, and will try to answer all I receive.—Floyd Scanfly, Grottoes, Va.

DEAR CADETS: I am a jolly maiden of 17 summers, and I live with a bachelor and his mother. I think this is a fine state. There is lots of fruit and fine crops this year. I love to work out in the fields, and can plow with a three-horse walking plow as good as papa can. Mr. Hope, the man where I stay, takes UP-TO-DATE, and I enjoy reading the Cadet letters very much. I will gladly exchange letters or cards with any of the boys and girls near my age. Don't be afraid, boys, I won't take advantage of leap year.—Maggie L. Byrn, Downing, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a 50-acre ranch 2 miles northeast of Terre Bella. We have 32 acres planted to oranges, and expect to plant the rest in the near future. I lived in Illinois until 1907, when I came to California. I like it here very much. I have an auto and a motorcycle, am 30 years old, and would like to receive cards from the girls and boys. Will answer all cards and letters I receive.—G. W. Burger, Terra Bella, Cal.

DEAR CADETS: As I am a farmer's daughter, and live one and a half miles from town, I get very lonesome at times, as I have no sister and only one brother. Our nearest town is Summum, which is only a village of about 300. I would be glad to get cards or letters from some of the boys or girls near my age, which is 18 years.—Flora Bricker, Summum, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: Iam a farmer boy 21 years old, and live on a farm of 170 acres in the good old State of Illinois. I have been taking UP-TO-DATE only a short time, but I think it is a wonder. I enjoy reading the Cadet page, and wonld be glad to exchange cards or letters with the Cadets. Will answer all I receive.—Benj. A. Allen, Gays, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy, age 20, and live with my parents on a farm of 50 acres, two and a half miles from town. Our principal crops are corn, cotton and hay. This is a fine strawberry country, though not many people raise them. There is an association here. Land sells from $7.50 to $25 per acre. I will try to answer all letters and cards I receive.— C. F. Sexton, Bradford, Ark.

Letters Crowded Out

Helen F. Wagner, Elberon, Iowa 12
Lorene Dickson, Onton, Ky. 11
Floyd Dickerson, Onton, Ky. 13
Melvin Ness, Litchfield, Minn. 22
Lon Scribner, Little Beaver, Mo. 15
Richard Vosser, Millport, Ala .....
Hazel M. Lovell, Bentley, Mich. 15
Mary A. Rhoades, Comins, Mich 14
Lillie A. Schmidthous, Shellsburg, Ia. ... 17
Dunlap Bailey, Knights, Fla. .....
Nannie Grubb, Wytheville, Va. 16
Eva Savage, Taft, Fla. 17
Angeline E. Pinkerton, Tyre, Mich. 18
Lois B. Miller, Mt. Carmel, Ill. 16
Nora R. Casner, Scheer, W. Va. 16

He Now Wants Equity

My dad he ain't no hand to go
  So very far from home.
It sure would take a good strong team
  To drag his far as Rome.
He stays right here an' putters 'round,
  An' watches all th' crops.
He works right on th' season round.
  It seems he never stops.
I reckon you have heard about
  The Farmers' Equity.
It's organized to give us folks
  Our own society.
Its object is to give us folks
  A chance to sell our grains,
Our food stuffs an' our products,
  Just as if we had some brains.
Pa has been readin' 'bout this plan
  An' studyin' a lot.
An' now the big convention's, called
  He's Johnny on th' spot.
  He's figgered out it's payin' him
  To take a day or two
To go to Indianapolis
  An' learn th' way to do.
He sez he's ben a-lookin' at
  His own producin' end.
He's found he must with producers
  In other states contend.
He's goin' down to take his part
  In this society,
Th' farmer's been th' goat too long—
  He now wants Equity.

Contributed

ENCOURAGE THE CHILDREN

IT IS a strange child that manifests no specialty. If a girl, it may be making dolls, piecing quilts, decorating playhouses, caring for pets, or an eagerness for some particular line indoors or out. If a boy it may show itself in handling tools, making things, caring for young stock, or things in those lines. As age advances, this specialty may take a different turn, but it is almost sure to emphasize the original natural tendency of preference.

We believe parents should observe their children so as to learn these natural inclinations. They almost always afford an index to what the child will be best adapted to in adult life, and should, therefore, be encouraged. True, a child may take to something that is silly and that can not grow into anything desirable or useful. In such case parental tact is very important. The child's mind must be directed from the silly to the most apparent useful preference. We believe growth and development along lines of natural predilections are the surest roads to success, and the parents who can wisely direct and encourage these tendencies will most certainly have cause to be proud of their children. But success involves winning from evil tendencies as well as encouraging good ones.

PROGRESSION

WE LIKE progressive ideas whether applied to politics, housekeeping, or farming, and just now we note them as a prominent feature of the thought of the nation's home-makers, the woman of the country. The home on the farm or elsewhere depends more upon the woman that presides in it than upon the man who boasts that it is his. We are glad the work and influence of the women are becoming more and more appreciated. If there is refinement about the home it first shows itself within, where the woman rules, and it spreads outward as she and the children mingle with the world. Vice in all its forms fears and hates the mothers, and every additional power and influence given to the mathers puts the country on a higher plane.

Helping to Decide

"I can't decide whether to become a painter or a poet."

"My advice is that you become a painter."

"You have seen some of my pictures then."

"No, but I have read some of your poems."

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We want to send to every little girl a **Talking and Sleeping Doll** She is the prettiest, daintiest and sweetest dolly you ever saw. She closes her pretty eyes and goes to sleep. She will say "Papa" and "Mama" as plain as a real little girl, whenever you want her to. Stylishly dressed with lace trimmed hat and gown, shoes and stockings; a foot and a half tall.

Send No Money Just your name and address and say you want a "Mama" and "Papa" Talking Doll and I will tell you how to get her.

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THE HOUSEHOLD, Doll Dept. 58, Topeka, Kan

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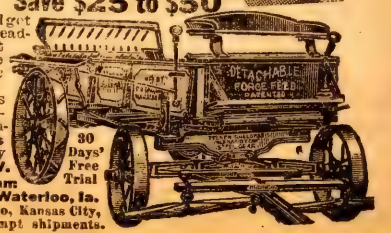
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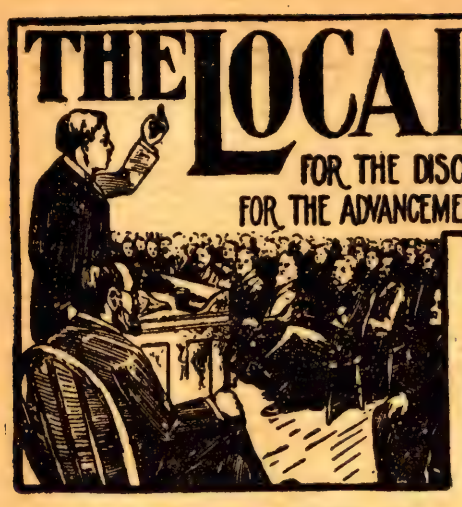
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A Personal Message from the President

President Charles Van Hise, of the University of Wisconsin, recently said:

We know enough so that if the knowledge were applied the agricultural products of the nation could easily be doubled.

—o—

Why then is the knowledge not applied? Why is it that notwithstanding the enormous expense and effort to teach how to produce better, the average yields of our farm crops are no greater than they were forty years ago, but for some crops they are actually less?

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Teachers have appealed to the people from every platform to farm by the most approved methods. To produce more is the sole topic of nearly every farm paper, and the interests that handle and transport the products of the farm have been and are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly to take the knowledge of how to produce more and better to the farms. But stubbornly the farms refuse to rise above the average yields that have prevailed for forty years.

—o—

New machines have been made to plow deeper to bring up heretofore untouched plant food, and machines with which one man can do as much farm work as several did before. Thus free fertility is made available and the expense of labor is reduced, but the same average yield is maintained and the same average small profit, or loss obtains.

—o—

Farmers buy the improved machines; they listen to the lectures; they view the samples on the demonstration trains and at the experiment stations and they read the bulletins and papers. More than this, they put the new ideas in practice. But the average yields do not increase, to say nothing about doubling.

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Something is lacking. "We know enough so that if the knowledge were applied the agricultural products of the nation could easily be doubled." said the professor. So the problem is to apply the knowledge if we would double the products, or even increase them. Referring to the problem, Professor Van Hise said this:

The great loss that we as a nation suffer is the loss of talent. If we could develop to the highest extent all of our talent (ability, capacity, genius, endowment), so that it would give us the greatest efficiency, our progress would be amazing.

—o—

Without further argument we will say that the thing needed to develop to the highest extent the talents the farmers are capable of in producing crops, is enough money to increase the fertility of the soil.

—o—

Crops have been produced lo, these many years, and sold at prices that made a bare living for the average farmer. Every crop that is produced removes plant food from the soil, and every pound of produce sold off of the farm carries with it the stored plant food. If an equal amount is not returned in some way the farm is as sure of being exhausted as the bank account that is always checked against and never receives new deposits, or the proverbial flour bin that was always drawn on, but not replenished.

—o—

Unless crops can be sold for enough to first enable the farmer to have all the necessaries of life and some of the luxuries, and then have enough left to buy plant food to balance what was sold off, he must mine deeper to partially offset the surface loss. But that will be a short shift and he will soon be worse off than before.

—o—

Some kinds of farming will maintain the fertility of a farm longer than other kinds, but there is no kind, where any crops, including animals, are sold off but must have plant food brought on to maintain the fertility. And, since most of the farms have been robbed for many years, it means that right now more fertility must be brought on than is being sold off, to get an increase in the average yields.

—o—

As commercial fertilizers cost money it is a matter of selling the crops at prices that will supply the money. The professors can not get around this proposition. Universities may instruct in scientific farming; agricultural extension clubs and general welfare societies may be organized; experts may make their experiments; boards of trade and produce exchanges may extend their educational propogandas over the entire country and railroads may run their demonstration trains to every agricultural community center in the country. All these things may be continued at a cost of millions of dollars yearly for a hundred years more and without better facilities for marketing the crops, to get enough money, THE AVERAGE YIELDS OF FARM CROPS WILL NOT INCREASE, BUT THEY WILL DECREASE.

—o—

Failure in any good thing is to be deplored. How will these people, who are wasting millions and millions of good money every year on a forlorn hope, feel when they realize that they were on the wrong track all the time. Won't they feel very much like the simpleton who ran himself to death to get the mythical pot of gold at the end of the rainbow?

—o—

Do you ask, what is the definite one thing to be done so crops can be sold right to get enough money to increase the average yields?

—o—

We answer: Organize the farmers in every community where no organization is now and then federate these and all the present associations in a national crop reporting and marketing system.

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And do you ask how this can be done, the quickest and best way?

—o—

We have said that the many different efforts that are constantly under way to increase the production of crops are costing many millions of dollars each year, and will not get anywhere, even to increasing the yield of any staple crop a pound per acre, until we have a correct system of selling. Therefore, if this effort would be directed toward organizing the farmers and federating the organizations—a unification of all present marketing associations and the new ones—we could have a complete national crop reporting and marketing system in a short time.

—o—

So it all comes down to organizing and federating. This means organizers.

—o—

But the agricultural institutions' money is hedged around so it can not be used for this purpose. (Read in another column the letter from President Worst, of the North Dakota Agricultural College). The boards of trade and exchanges will not want to put organizers out, because they don't want the present condition changed. Their display of interest in the farmers is similar to the nations that went to war so that the people would forget their troubles at home. But there is one class of people and interests that can afford to help organize and federate the producers—that can stand on a common platform with the farmers in the benefits that will flow from such organization and federation.

—o—

The farmer needs the money to improve his farm to increase the yield. The only way he can sell right is to be organized and have the correct selling system. So, when the farmer has has national crop reporting and marketing system he will get enough money to buy fertilizers and improve his farm and then he will increase his yield. As soon as that time comes the railroads will have more tonnage to haul. This makes it clear how the railroads and the farmers can afford to join hands.

—o—

To get down to brass tacks let each railroad appropriate one or two thousand dollars to hire organizers and start them out along its own lines. After a good start is made the campaign will pay its own way from the small membership or federation fee charged. A concerted movement on the part of the railroads co-operating with the Farmers Society of Equity or the federation that may be brought about at the Conference on October 3d, ought to revolutionize the marketing system in six months.

—o—

But, the question may be asked, will this be legitimate railroad business? Yes. The railroads are spending perhaps five hundred dollars each year for every dollar this campaign will cost, to increase the crops. Yet they have failed and will continue to fail—get no returns for their money. A few thousand dollars expended ONCE by this plan will give them what they seek in six months and they will continue to enjoy the benefits in all future time without the ependiture of another dollar. Once the system is started they can save and make hundreds of thousands of dollars each year.

—o—

Nearly every thing the railroads do looks toward more business. Every department and every agent is ordered to get business. At one stroke, and at a nominal cost they can now do what they have paid millions toward and it is not done, and which they will pay millions more for and then it will not be done.

—o—

The sum of a couple thousand dollars invested by each railroad system will organize the farmers and solve the problem of greater production, because farmers will then sell right and have enough money to buy fertilizers. It will solve the problems of more producers because farming will be as certain for profits as any business. It will solve the problem of the boys leaving the farm and the other one of going back to the farm, because farmers will stay on farms and others will go to farms. It will solve the problem of more freight to haul, because markets will be found for thousands of carloads that now spoil. It will solve the problem of more passengers, because there will not be any more unprofitable years in the producing sections. Then people will go out from the cities and off of crowded farms, to new sections and stay there because they will always get profitable prices.

—o—

Guarantee to farmers steady prices and profitable prices and they will buy fertilizers and more machinery, etc., all of which the railroads will haul; they will produce more and find more markets, thus increasing the railroads tonnage again. Let the railroads help us to establish the new system of marketing and they will never see farm products rotting along their railroads while millions are living in the cities on plain, coarse food and not enough of that to satisfy the appetite.

—o—

If it is legitimate railroad business to send trains out to teach more production, which fails to increase production, it certainly will be legitimate railroad business to co-operate with a farmers' organization to send organizers out to teach better marketing, which will solve the problem of greater production for all time.

—o—

Are the railroads interested enough in farmers' marketing problems, on which everything else hinges, to help us, or does their interest in farmers end when they tell him to "work harder, farm more and try to raise more," which he can't do because each succeeding year sees the average farm poorer and less able to respond to better tillage?

—o—

And this matter is forcing itself to the notice of some of the railroad officials as is evidenced by the following from the broad-minded chairmen of the executive committee of the 'Frisco system—Mr. B. F. Yoakum. He said:

It is necessary that we aid the farmer in the adoption of better agricultural methods in order to increase production, and that he be helped to a better business system, so as to increase his profits and at the same time assist in reducing the cost of living to the consumers. The promises of politicians in their agitation for radical legislation will not assist in working out this important American problem.

It is not the amount of potatoes, cabbage, onions, grain, dairy products or other foodstuffs a community of farmers produces that fattens their bank accounts. It is the price for which they can sell them and the waste they can cut out between the farm and the

table. It is not the prices that the farmers are getting that makes living so expensive. It is the expense of getting them to the railroads and the profits of dealers, wholesalers and retailers.

The farmers of the country will eventually work under a strictly business organization for their own protection and to the advantage of the consumers of food. At the growing end the farmers will have, through co-operation with the railroads, shipping agencies. At the consuming end they will have marketing agencies. Under this method the men who produce, the men who transport and who consume will come into close contact. To the industry of farming will be added the business of marketing.

—o—

Brother farmers, let's try to get the railroads to help us, but don't forget that we are the chief factors in this movement. We can do it without any help even though the railroads will get enormous benefits too, and we will do it alone, if necessary. It means that some of you must discontinue your work on the farm and take up work in the organizing field. We want men right now to organize and bring about federation of present organizations.

This is the age of mind and brains, brawn is for the thoughtless toiler who works for those who think and plan.

—o—

The average farm produced only $863 worth of crops in 1909 (census report). This means that the crop income of the average family on farms is only $2.36 a day. Out of this the domestic animals must be fed, taxes paid, machines bought and repaired, help hired, the family clothed and educated and things bought that the farm does not produce, etc. After all this is done, how much can be left to replace the plant food that the crops extracted? Need we try to answer the question? Is it any wonder that farming has been a constant drain on stored fertility and that machines are being made to mine deeper for what has not already been tapped? Think of an educational system that spends millions for greater production while the exhaustion of the soil is proceeding faster than the skill of inventors and scientists to discover ways to produce with less to produce with. Verily, if this plan is followed out to its logical conclusion, the scientists must eventually find ways to produce something from nothing.

—o—

But farmers can change this whenever they want to. The present system is the result of the easy going disposition of the producers. When the time comes that they won't bear it any longer they will overthrow it and establish a better system.

—o—

That time has certainly arrived.

LOCAL UNION OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

Men and Brethren:

We have joined ourselves together in this Society for our financial good. Each of us have a right to expect results beneficial to us. Not only some benefit, but all the benefits our Society, in its completed state, can give us. But, we have no right to expect any benefit whatever if we do not assume our rightful share of the duties and responsibilities that our membership entails. No benefit can come without certain duties are performed. Every man who would share in the benefits should do his share of the work.

We are all agreed on that, are we not?

No man is asked to do what is impossible or difficult. There is nothing in our plans that are impossible or difficult, if each member will do the part, an easy part, that falls to his lot. The only difficult feature we have ever had, or ever will have to contend with, is getting each member to do his easy part. And when members once understand fully just what is required of them, it will no longer be difficult to induce them to do it.

This or any other Society can never be made to grow into a thorough success without the loyal support of the membership. With such support, the Farmers Society of Equity can organize the world on its plan, because its plan is practical, its objects are desirable, and its success will make our people prosperous. It will supply a great and needed reform that will be beneficial to the entire population. It is right in line and in harmony with all great business developments. It is bound to win.

There are but two things necessary to be done. One is to maintain our membership. The other is to increase the membership. Maintaining the present membership and adding new locals supplies the funds to push the work forward. The faster we grow the faster still we can grow. To grow as fast as we possibly can is what we desire to do—what every member desires. Let every member do his part, and we will grow so rapidly that the most impatient will be satisfied.

Brother Member: Your part is to stand fast in the Society. Attend every meeting you possibly can. Respond promptly to the calls of your local officers. Stand by the Society and talk Equity to non-members. Do what you can to get them into the Society. Nothing impossible in this, is there? Not even difficult. Just do it faithfully, brother, and you will be paid in profits a thousand times over. This support is all that is needed to quickly make this Society a great success.

Mr. Secretary, and Other Officers: A little more responsibility falls upon you. Yet nothing burdensome or impossible is required of you. Just see that the members are called together as often as is necessary to do the work required of you, and be there to encourage. It is well to meet frequently while building up the membership. Afterward meetings need not be held except to attend to necessary business operations. But it is a most excellent plan for the officers of a local union to meet often with each other, and confer about the work of the Society in general, and their own local union in particular.

The most important work immediately ahead is to complete the organization of your county. There should be a local union at every market town, and a county union in every county. It is the duty of each local union, including both officers and members, to do whatever they can to finish the work. Here is one way in which every local union can build up a stronger Society: Appoint or elect an organizing committee whose duty it shall be to organize a local union at some neighboring town. This committee can then arrange to hold a meeting at a central point in the community to be organized, provide a speaker if necessary, and personally visit a number of the leading farmers and enlist their interest and assistance. A little persistent, systematic effort along this line will almost always obtain the desired result. If each local union organized will now adopt this plan, the Society will spread with startling rapidity. It would simply sweep the entire country in a very few months. There is no reason why it should not be done. It would prove the most effective means of organization. Let every local do its duty in this matter and see how rapidly we shall grow.

The secretary of each local union is urged to call out the full membership at the next regular meeting, and put this matter of extension work before the local.

Your measure of benefits to be obtained through this Society can be greatly increased, brethren, if you will do the part that is plainly your duty to yourself and the Society, as a man and a member. The National Union can do nothing without the loyal and aggressive support of the membership, and that means every one of us.



Grape Vines on Every Farm

WHY NOT? READ EVERY WORD OF THIS

WE WERE surprised when we read in the report of the 1910 census that there were grape vines on only 14.5 per cent. of the farms in the country. Grape vines are inexpensive to start with. They can be planted fall or spring; they are sure to grow. They are almost proof against injurious insects and diseases. They are attractive in almost any situation and can serve a good purpose in covering unsightly places or furnishing needed shade. No permanent vine grows quicker and lasts longer. And in addition to all these things, grapes bear fruit practically every year and the fruit is valuable and desirable almost second to none that grows.

Considering the sum of these advantages for the grapes, when we received the census report we were surprised at the small number of farms that had grape vines. We thought nearly every farm had some, so we wrote to the Director of the Census and received this reply:

Your letter of May 2, requesting information regarding the number of farmers reporting grape vines in our recent report on the "Production of Grapes," received. As you probably know, the census reports on agriculture are based on a farm to farm canvass, and if a farmer grew but one grape vine, he would be reported. The intention is to get a report of every farmer who grew a grape vine in 1909.

Very respectfully,
E. D. DURAND, Per W. J. B.

The fact is that only one out of seven farms has a grape vine. Then there are hundreds of thousands of town homes that have until this time neglected this handsome vine and universally desirable fruit. There is no yard or garden that does not have room for a few grape vines, so we have set ourselves to the task to place

ONE-HALF DOZEN GRAPE VINES ON EVERY FARM

and in tens of thousands of other smaller places, and at the same time employ the vines as a means to greatly increase the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

This is Our Offer

Send 50 cents and you will get UP-TO-DATE FARMING a full year and will also receive by mail or express, all charges paid, one-half dozen (6) strong two-year-old grape vines with full directions for planting. The varieties are Niagara, Moores Early, Concord, Diamond, Worden and Catawaba. This collection covers extra early to late varieties and the three colors, black, white and red.

CLUBS **Send as many subscribers as you can and 50 cents for each one and I will send you a collection for each. Thus, a club of four will be $2, and I will send you four collections—24 vines.**

— — — — THIS IS THE COUPON — — — —

J. A. Everitt, Editor, Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind.

Enclosed is ..... for which send Up-to-Date Farming and grape vines, all charges paid, as per your offer.

My Name .....

My P. O. .....

R. F. D. .....State.....Express Office.....
(For more names add more paper.)

New or Renewal Subscribers .....

Shall We Ship This Fall or Next Spring?.....

The Traveler

Under this head appears accounts of what our "Traveler" sees, hears and otherwise discovers. He can not, unfortunately, visit every section and locality, and those whom he can not see he most earnestly desires to hear from occasionally. This applies to every reader of this paper who is interested in the plans of the Farmers Society of Equity. Write to "The Traveler." Write today and address your correspondence to

"THE TRAVELER'S DESK"
CARE THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Selingsgrove (Pa.) Local No. 6704, put three new names on the roll at its last meeting, and passed a resolution to buy a carload of coal for the membership.

Brother G. S. Pratt, of St. John's Park, Fla., writes us that we are making good our promise with his people. Why, there isn't any question but what we can make good. We can help every farmer who is willing to be helped. Just give us a loyal membership in any community willing to do their part, and the Society can deliver the goods.

Corbett (Ore.) Local No. 6386 is trying out a co-operative scheme for hulling and selling clover seed. They added two new names to their roster at the last regular meeting.

Occasionaly The Traveler runs across some local whose members are in arrears for dues. This is an unfortunate thing. Don't they realize that if our National Union had sufficient funds it could put a live man into every unorganized community, and complete this whole organization in six months' time? Absolutely, yes. And what's more, after that not one of us would ever again be compelled to see our profits stolen or wiped out because of poor management in marketing. Well, then, why don't these members help what they can? Why

"Children Teething"

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

KY. BLUE GRASS. Genuine and pure. The last you bought you probably paid about $3 a bushel for it. We will supply you at $1.50 a bushel. Send orders to O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.

1912 National Convention of the Farmers Society of Equity

The next national convention of the Farmers Society of Equity will be held at Indianapolis in December. The date will be announced later.

At the convention national officers and directors for the next year will be elected and every other thing done that may be considered for the benefit of the Society. As relates to the election of officers, we quote from the by-laws as follows:

ARTICLE VIII

Officers

Sec. 3. The officers of the National Union shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a National Organizer, and seven directors.

Election—Representation—Term

Sec. 4. The officers and directors of the National Union, with the exception of the Secretary, shall be elected by a popular vote of the members on blanks furnished by the National Union, or printed in the official paper, and forwarded to the National Secretary by mail or by delegate representing the union or unions, to be voted in the annual national meeting of the Society.

Sec. 6. The term of the officers shall be for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualify. **The names of all candidates must be published in the official paper at least three times, the first publication being at least six weeks before the time of the annual meeting.**

To comply with the terms of the by-laws it will be necessary to print the names of all candidates in the November 1st number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING the first time. To do this the nominations must be in the office by or before October 20th.

Any member-at-large or local union can make nominations. The nominations should be accompanied by a statement of the fitness of the candidate for the position, which may be published for the information of the membership.

Nominations should be made on this blank and sent to Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

For President	Address	
For Vice-President	Address	
For Treasurer	Address	
For National Organizer	Address	
For Directors	Address	
	Address	
	Address	

Add more paper for additional names

are they making things harder for the Society by holding back its progress? That is exactly what you are doing, if this applies to you, by holding back funds, for funds are all that is needed. The amount required is very small. Look at it this way: If you knew that you could buy your way into an organization that could help you to sell all your crops at profitable prices, from this day on, throughout your life, wouldn't you call a membership in that society cheap at $50? Sure: Well, then, you can have just that thing in less than five years, at a cost of less than $10, payable in easy installments. We have every reason to believe we can get this great marketing machine installed and in operation in one, or two years. But we can't do it unless the full membership takes a hand with hearty good will. If they do, we can, and that's the whole proposition in a nutshell. If you are behind, brother, pay your dues and come on up in the ranks again. Bear your part of the burden. It isn't heavy, not a hundredth part as heavy as the burden that low prices puts on you, and will keep on you until we do this thing. Need the money for other things? Why, of course you do; but let me tell you that you need a new system of marketing more than you need any other thing that costs you only $1.50 a year, and the only way to get it is to pay your dues.

Right in line with what I've been telling you is a fact that is growing more apparent. Thinking farmers are growing wise to the fact that the quantity produced of each crop is all consumed, and that consumers pay enough for all of it to give the producers a good profit, if it was not gobbled up by others in the present method of dumping, and speculation. They are also coming to the point of view that a new system is a necessity, and they realize that only through their own organization can this be done. The desire to see one great national organization in charge of the marketing and distribution of farm crops is growing rapidly in all parts of the country. "Get together!" is the war cry, and it is being heard from Maine to California, Canada to Key West. The numerous local associations are clamoring for a national federation, and it is coming, sure as fate. So get in line, keep in line, and boost. Shoulder your share like a man.

Work in the northwest territory is progressing splendidly. Organizer Carpenter is lining up some big locals in Idaho. He recently had the satisfaction of putting on the membership roll R. A. Southworth, of Idaho Falls. Brother Southworth is a public-spirited gentleman of the most progressive type, and a man of wide experience. He was one time National and State Organizer for The Farmers Alliance, later held the office of State Organizer for The Grange, in Colorado, and is now candidate for the state senate.

OCTOBER 1 A DUES-PAYING DATE

Special Notice to Members and Local Union Secretaries

The annual dues of a large number of members are payable on the above date. Every member knowing his dues are payable should communicate with the secretary of his local promptly, and pay in the small amount required of him to maintain and complete this Society and its marketing system. The attention of all members is called to Sections 6, 7 and 14, of Article IV, National Union Constitution and By-Laws.

Local Union Secretaries of all locals whose dues are now payable should take immediate action in line of their official duties in regard to collection of dues. Their attention is called to Section 11, Article IV, Constitution and By-Laws.

(NOTE.—The charter of each local union bears the date when the annual dues of the local are payable.)

The National Union expects all members and locals to whom this notice applies, to take prompt action in the matter. Members should be sure to attend the next regular meeting of their local, or send the amount to the secretary. Secretaries will call upon all delinquents for the amount due, and make full report to the National Union, using for this purpose Form E8, Report of Annual Dues, found in Book of Forms and Blanks. Any secretary not having this form should write headquarters at once for a supply.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair.
Promotes a luxuriant growth.
Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.
Prevents hair falling.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.



TRY IT!
If satisfied, buy it—the
DUPLEX SYRINGE
Send 2c stamp for our sealed book "CLEVER ADVICE TO LADIES"
DUPLEX CO., 735 Majestic, Indianapolis, Ind.

MINNESOTA 1,800,000 acres free homestead lands. 2,500,000 acres state school lands on 40 years' time. For free literature and information write H. J. Maxfield, state immigration commissioner, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

Trusses Like These Are A Crime



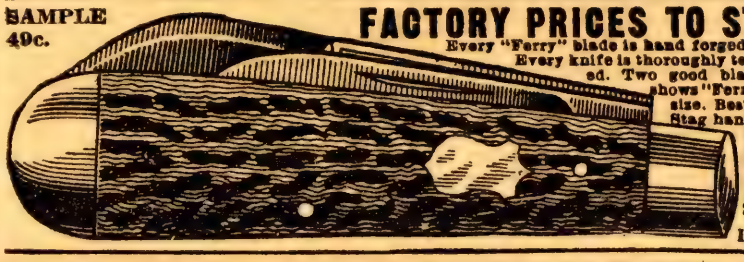
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Simply write for our free cloth-bound Book of Advice, containing facts which took us 40 years of day-after-day experience to learn. It tells how 290,000 people were benefited or cured in a simple and inexpensive way. Book explains why drugstores should not be allowed to sell their misery-making trusses. Explains the dangers of operation and why it is no longer necessary. Exposes the humbug "discoveries," "appliances," "plasters," etc., and puts you on guard against throwing money away.

Book tells how the wonderful Cluthe Self-Massaging Pad cures Rupture by strengthening the weakened muscles while holding with ease—**Sent on 60 days' trial to prove it**—how it is waterproof—no leg-straps—no body spring—how it ends constant expense on account of rupture. 5000 Public Endorsements sent with the book.

After you have read this book you'll know more about your condition than if you had gone to a dozen doctors. You'll know how to get immediate relief without risking a penny. Just address
Box 773, CLUTHE CO., 125 E. 23 St., New York City

SAMPLE 49c.



FACTORY PRICES TO START YOU
Every "Ferry" blade is hand forged from razor steel. Every knife is thoroughly tested and warranted. Two good blades. Illustration shows "Ferry's Special" exact size. Best all 'round knife. Stag handle, strong, durable. We will send one of these 75c knives at special price 49c, postpaid, 5 for $2.10.
S. E. Ferry, Dept. A Indianapolis, Ind.

$68.75 PROFIT IN ONE DAY

That is what Eison, of N. Dakota writes. Bryant, of Colorado made $16 in 6 hours. Sturgill, of Utah, writes: "I made $1200 in 4 months." Hundreds of similar letters.

"MANDLE" POST CARD MACHINE

New business. Unlimited field. With small capital and ABSOLUTELY NO EXPERIENCE you can own a business that will earn $2000 to $5000 a year profit. New discovery.

PHOTOS DIRECT ON POST CARDS—NO PLATES—NO FILMS

"Mandel" Machine takes, finishes and delivers 3 original photo post cards a minute RIGHT ON THE SPOT. Makes two sizes postcards—also photo buttons.

This is not a Tin-Type Machine 500 per cent Profit. In the country, on the streets, at picnics, carnivals, fairs, the one minute post card man makes big money. First sales return money invested. Simple instructions enable you to begin work immediately. Write today for BOOKLET FREE. Learn more about this 6 lb. portable post card gallery.

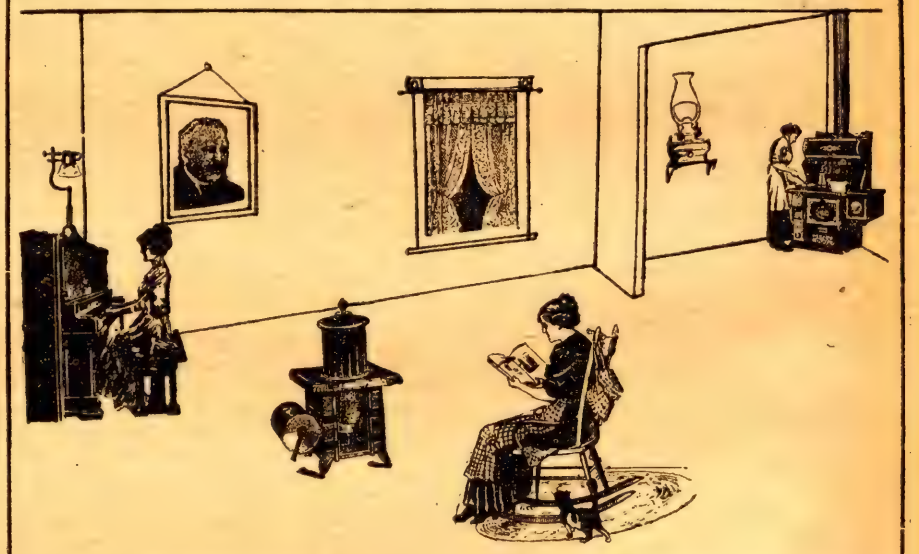


CHICAGO FERROTYPE COMPANY
Ferrotype Bldg. Chicago, Ill. or Dept 364 Public Bank Bldg. New York City, N. Y.

PUZZLE

Name the 8 advertiseres represented in the Picture

Just a little of your time may win for you the first prize in this interesting contest



EXPLANATION

We give an interior view of a house. Here are shown two stoves, lace-curtains, two lamps, woman at piano, a framed picture, and a woman in a rocker. Each illustration is a part of an advertisement in this issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Look over the advertisements and locate the eight advertisements from which these illustrations are reproduced. The framed picture is from the ad of Sharples Separator Company. The rest are just as easy.

CONDITIONS

Send your solution of the puzzle neatly written giving the names of the advertisers. It is also a condition that each contestant, in order to have his answers considered shall write us a letter telling us which, in his opinion, is the one best-written advertisement in this paper, and **why.**

In case of a tie prizes will be awarded to the ones writing the best and neatest letters.

Answers to this contest must be written entirely separate from orders or letters on other subjects, otherwise they will not be considered.

Contest open to every reader living outside of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana.

All answers to be considered must be received before October 15

We can not answer letters regarding this contest; the conditions above must be complied with.

PRIZES

First prize, to correct answer and neatest and best letter $3.00
Second Prize 2.00
Third Prize 1.00

A present will be given to each of the next 25 sending correct answers and neatest and best letters.

ANSWERS TO AUGUST 15th PUZZLE

International Harvester Company.
Split Hickory Wheel Company.
The John E. Robbins Company.
Geo. W. Aird.
Rosenthal Corn Husker Company
R. E. Chalmers & Company.
Central Roofing and Supply Company.
D. E. Brandt Manufacturing Company.

PRIZE WINNERS

First Prize, $3—J. G. Caddell, Hartsville, S. C.
Second Prize, $2—Mrs. Erin Putnam, Talfa, Tex.
Third Prize, $1—Scott Bucklin, Central City, Ia.
Honorable Mention, Set of Beautiful Pictures.—Lincoln Rappleye, N. Y.; M. M. Vosburgh, Okla.; Collie Thompson, Ala.; Elizabeth Whitehead, N. H.; Bessie Howell, Ind.; Ruth Neiswander, Ohio; Mamie Nabholz, Ia.; Albert Miller, N. Y.; Lloyd McHogan, Col.; Charles Meinema, Mich.; Jacob Keim, Ill.; John Rudolph, Mo.; Ella Pulley, Tenn.; Chas. Pettys, N. Y.; Ella Shields, Va.; Irvin Mummert, Pa.; Wayne Stahlman, Pa.; Mamie Stewart, Va.; A. Deielmann, Neb.; Clara Sandoe, Fla.; Darius Waite, Pa.; Sarah Brown, Tenn.; Oscar Stephens, Dela.; J. W. Shepherd, Ohio.

Address PUZZLE EDITOR, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Winners of October 1st Puzzle announced November 1st. Watch for another Puzzling Puzzle Oct. 15th

AN EQUITY MEETING AT HEADQUARTERS

An even dozen members of the Farmers Society of Equity, representing local unions near Indianapolis, met at national headquarters recently.

The object of the meeting was to consider ways and means to complete the organization in some counties in Indiana, where a good start has been made and extend it until central Indiana is solidly organized into local and county unions.

J. A. Everitt, National President, was selected as chairman of the meeting and L. E. Cleaver, secretary of Lebanon local union, was made secretary.

After a thorough discussion this plan was adopted:



THE NAMES OF THE DELEGATES TO THE INDIANA MEETING ARE AS FOLLOWS: WALTER SHEEVE, L. H. HOLLOWAY, WM. E. WILSON, W. A. HITCHENS, JOSEPH LINRAY, GEO. PITENGER, J. R. MILLER, C. O. DALIN, WM. WITT, JOHN F. MILLER, L. E. CLEAVER AND R. JEROME KERSEY. PRESIDENT J. A. EVERITT AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY C. HAYS TAYOR ARE ALSO SHOWN IN THE PICTURE.

Each present local union shall create one or more organizing committees from amongst its members. These committees shall organize locals at all the marketing points around them until the counties are organized. It was also agreed that a meeting should be called to organize a county union in Boone county so that the business of selling and buying may be done as a county unit, instead of local units.

Considerable attention was also given to the co-operative buying phase. Wholesale buying has been indulged in to a considerable extent already, with an encouraging saving. But all of the representatives agreed that the facilities for buying must be improved. The county organization or county union was conceded to be the step to take. Then better facilities can be afforded and larger sales and purchases at better rates can be made. Dr. F. J. Morse, a gentleman of much experience in co-operative buying, was called in conference and gave the delegates some valuable advice.

A STRONG EQUITY CENTER

Baldwin County, Ala., Organizes a County Union

Three men in southern Alabama are giving us an object lesson in what can be done when the right effort is made. W. S. Shure, H. J. Blanchard and W. L. Carr, have hitched up as a three-horse team, and pulling together to line up the farmers of the county. As a result, some of the largest and most active local unions in the Society are located in Baldwin County. The latest move was to organize a county union. Brother Blanchard sends us the following report of it:

At a meeting held at Summerdale, September 7, 1912, the Baldwin County, Ala., locals, Summerdale, Seminole, Foley and Robertsdale, organized the county union. This has been looked forward to for some time by the members of the different locals of the county and to a great extent by the other organizations in the country. The influence toward Equity is now fourfold and the union has not only the hearty support of its members, but of the entire population.

When the fact that this county is almost as large as the entire state of Rhode Island is taken into consideration, it goes to show that the amount of territory to be covered is considerable and requires some strenuous efforts on the part of the membership. The enthusiasm for the county union and for the F. S. E. is well founded and goes far to show what can be accomplished in the line of farmers' organization.

The officers elected at the Summerdale meeting are: President, John Rogers, of Foley, vice-president, C. E. Waite, of Summerdale, and secretary- and business manager, C. B. Lozier, of Robertsdale. An even selection and almost unanimous. This county union represents some three hundred or more farmers and the prospects are that two or three other associations will be in line for membership by the time for the next county meeting at Foley, Saturday, September 21, 1912.

There are several hundred acres of sweet potatoes and considerable cotton and tobacco to be marketed from the county within the next three months. Our climate allows the growing of several kinds of vegetables during the winter and these will be grown this coming winter more than ever before on the strength of the improved marketing facilities provided by the F. S. E. This Society and the sunny south are a good team.

THE EVOLUTION OF MARKETING

(Continued from Page 9)

class has secured theirs. Farmers are conservative. They are slow to make up their minds and slower to act. Then when their minds are torn by conflicting opinions, the day for action is still farther delayed, Nevertheless, progress is being made. Everyday more are being so thoroughly converted to the idea that the system of marketing farm crops can be improved, that such nonsensical observations do not affect them. So we will keep up our fight to bring the marketing of farm products under the control of the people who produce them, instead of the o rganized handlers in the cities; and to put price-making in the hands of the farmers' representatives instead of by boards of trade and exchanges in cities. We shall not only continue to preach practical co-operation in marketing and price-making by farmers, but we shall also continue to explode unsound theories and point out the pitfalls placed along the farmers' way.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

There will be just such a rush for Ozark fruit lands which are being distributed this fall, as there was to Oklahoma when it was opened for setflement. There is no better fruit district on earth. You are required to have your land planted in fruit trees within three years. An authorized improvement company will do all improving on the instalment plan, you paying $10 a month. While the trees are small vegetables will be raised between the rows, and you are guaranteed 8 per cent. profit the first year and more than that the second and third year. For particulars address the Ozark Fruit and Land Company, Block 104, Pittsburg, Pa. The company will attend to your orchard for one-third the crop. Your two-thirds should bring you an annual profit of from $100 to $150 per acre. This is surely the chance of a lifetime.—Adv.

GLUTTED MARKETS

(Concluded from Page 1)

national clearing house. In the six states illustration on the first page there are 553 counties. Five hundred fifty-three telegrams daily of about 50 words each, will report all the crops ready to market, in these five states. There are only 3,048 counties in the whole country, but not more than 2,000 of these will have crops to market on any one day. So 2,000 telegrams, or less daily will place a report of all the **supply** in the country at the clearing house, where the **demand** can find it all. As soon as the demand expresses itself the clearing house will wire out to the counties instructions where to ship.

This plan is practical for the products of the farm, as they are the necessaries of life. As soon as producers all over the country report their crops to one head for marketing, one central intelligence, instead of the thousands of local associations blindly throwing the produce on the market. The farmers marketing problems, the consumers' problems of the high cost of living and the problem of better living will soon be solved.

See the Indianapolis daily papers for the hours and place of the Conference meetings.

FIVE years ago J. E. Butler, of Lewiston, Idaho, was a contracting carpenter. **Today he owns the finest ten-acre vegetable farm** in his neighborhood, and is **clearing more than $2,000 a year.**

His own complete story how he grows, what he grows and how he markets is told in a **book we give you free.** There is one item that he tells about, that alone **will save you $10.00 in money.** He shows how to build a **greenhouse at a cost of $100.** Send us 10 cents for 6 months' trial subscription to **"The Vegetable Grower"** and this book will be sent you free.

This is the only paper published for the vegetable grower by vegetable growers. It prints scientific matter broad enough to interest and assist not only commercial vegetable growers, but the farm gardener as well. It has also a department for small fruits and flowers.

This paper is going to be the guide of every vegetable grower in America. Send **10 cents** today, stamps or silver.

The Vegetable Grower, 1212 Boyce Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Organizers

THE Farmers Society of Equity wants an organizer in each community.

A local union must be organized at each market town and city or shipping station. We have an exceptionally good proposition for the right person. The right person is any man who stands well among his neighbors and wants a better marketing system established, as well as the ability to buy everything at wholesale prices.

Hundreds of organizers who succeed locally will be given a larger field. If you want to employ part, or all of your time profitably, write for our terms.

A post card or letter will bring full particulars by return mail. Don't delay. Every field should be occupied.

Farmers Society of Equity
Indianapolis, Ind.

"Come South"

The Progressive Farmer of October 26 will be a "Come South" Special—reliable information about the cheapest farm land and the finest farming opportunities in America today. **Send us ten cents and get our paper ten weeks including this issue.**

The Progressive Farmer

Birmingham, Ala.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—$24 a week. New automatic curry comb; cleans horses in half the time; no clogging; big demand; big profits; free sample. Thomas Comb Co., 1682 Third St., Dayton, O.

AUCTIONEER SCHOOL

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, largest in world, Trenton Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma, Okla.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

OREGON and Southern Washington. Write before investing or coming west, so you can learn the facts about the Oregon country, its attractive climate and its agricultural and other opportunities. Official information gathered and vouched for by over 150 commercial organizations and by Oregon State Immigration Commissioner will be sent free on request; all particulars answered in painstaking detail. For full information write to Room 675, Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Oregon.

MISSISSIPPI ALFALFA LANDS—The best section of the south for livestock raising. More than seventy-five miles east from overflow district; cheap homes and good terms to men of moderate means. Why pay rent? Write for free booklet. W. A. Houston, Okona, Miss.

ABUNDANT RAINS—Great yields of everything. Enormous profit for our farmers. Investigate our lands near Duluth. Write Land Commissioner, D. & I. R. R. R., 130 Wolvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

THE DAIRYMAN'S PARADISE—Northern Wisconsin! Investigate. You'll like it. Our company sells it's own lands. Low prices and easy terms. Faast Land Company, Conrath, Wis., Box 4.

MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA corn, grain, fruit and stock farms; lowest prices, easy terms. Write for latest price list. Lamm & Hohmann Land Co., Mankato, Minn.

FOR SALE—120-acre mountain-farm. Two miles, Heben Springs, Ark. 2,000 fruit trees, fine spring, beautiful scenery. A. C. Jones, 814 Scott St., Little Rock, Ark.

BEAUTIFUL IMPROVED OHIO FARMS in "Western Reserve." Write for free catalog. Williams' Farm Agency, Spokane, O.

OLD VIRGINIA FARMS—700 farm bargains. Free catalog. Write Casselman & Co., Richmond, Va.

FARMS WANTED

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

FERRETS FOR SALE

10,000 FERRETS FOR SALE—Write for price list and catalog, it's free. DeKleine Bros., Jamestown, Mich., Box 80.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. R. No. 5.

HELP WANTED—MALE

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L511 Marden Bldg., Washington, D. C.

EVERYDAY FARM LIFE just teems with happenings that would make pretty, catchy, inspiring songs if properly expressed in verse. There's big money in successful songs. We pay successful writers 50 per ct. of the profits. You might be able to write a hit. No musical knowledge necessary. Write for free particulars. Dugdale Co., Desk 918, Washington, D. C.

YOUNG MAN—Would you accept and wear a fine tailor made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a Slip-on Raincoat Free? Could you use $5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job? Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Company, Dept. 859, Chicago.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-839. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, Up-to-Date Farming.

U. S. GOVERNMENT wants railway mail clerks, carriers; $80.00 month; short hours; steady work. November examinations everywhere. Coaching free. Franklin Institute, Dept. F27, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—A man or woman to earn $5 to $15 per day. All or spare time, nothing to sell. Send stamp for particulars. M. S. I. A., Indianapolis, Ind.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

IDEAS WANTED—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.



I'll Drive Out the Pests that Steal Your Profits

I'll Make Your Stock Healthier—Thriftier

You know that worms are the cause of 90% of the diseases of farm animals. They kill your sheep, lambs, little pigs and calves, and lower the vitality and value of every animal on your place. ***Now is the time*** to rid all your stock of deadly worms. I'll show you how. In fact, I'll ***stop your worm losses.*** In addition, I'll make your stock thrive faster, look better, gain more on same amount of feed; produce more profit. ***I'll prove it before you pay me a penny.***

You will be surprised, as thousands have been, at the improvement Sal-Vet will produce. It is a wonder-worker that is saving farmers thousands of dollars and solving their greatest live stock problem. Remember, I prove all my claims right in your own barnyard—60 days before you pay. Read the letters in the next column. They are actual proofs. Don't delay.

SAL-VET

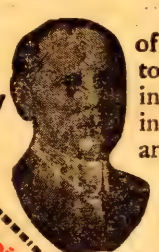
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Get Rid of the Deadly Worms Now!

Don't wait until you find a dead sheep or hog on your place before you accept my liberal offer. Stop your losses; save your profits. I'll do it at my risk. You know it don't pay you to keep stock that don't gain and then sell them for what they cost you. You need the ***extra pounds*** of weight—the ***extra dollars*** in profit. Stock must be kept healthy—they must gain; that's where you make money. Stock that are free from worms gain fast; their food does them more good; they put on flesh more rapidly; they go to the market earlier. They require less feed to keep them in tiptop condition—and every penny Sal-Vet saves you in feed bills, every pound of extra flesh it helps the animals put on, every day it cuts off the period of feeding goes into your pocket as ***extra profit.***

Here's My Offer and Personal Guarantee

Send Me This Coupon Today



S. R. FEIL
Pres.

If you will fill out the coupon below—tell me how many head of stock you have—mail it to me—I will ship you enough Sal-Vet to last them 60 days. Let your stock have free access to it, according to directions, and they will doctor themselves; no handling, feeding or drenching. You simply pay the small freight charges when it arrives and when the 60 days are up report results. If Sal-Vet does not do what I claim—if it does not rid all your stock of the deadly stomach and free intestinal worms—I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a cent.

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

Sidney R. Feil, Pres. The S. R. Feil Co., Cleveland, O.
Ship me enough SAL-VET to treat my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight and report results in 60 days and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name .....
P. O. .....
Shipping Sta. .....
State .....
Sheep ..... Hogs .....
Cattle .....
Horses .....
UPF
10-1-12

S. R. FEIL, Pres. The S. R. Feil Company

(48) ***MFG. CHEMISTS Dept. UPF CLEVELAND, OHIO***

Shipments also made from our Western and Southern Branch Warehouses, to save customers time and freight.

Read What These Authorities On Swine Breeding Say About

SAL-VET

"Please send us two barrels of Sal Vet at once. This is the best thing we have ever used. We use it for sheep, horses and over 100 hogs, and find it all you claim. We can heartily recommend same to all sheep breeders as well as swine breeders."
A. J. Lovejoy,
Sec'y. Berkshire Swine Breeders' Ass'n., Roscoe, Ill.

"I have used Sal Vet since its introduction, and find it a perfect worm exterminator. I feed it as I would salt. There is nothing within my knowledge as good, reliable, or cheap. It expels the worms and in addition puts stock in fine form.
E. C. Stone,
Sec'y. Hamp. Swine Breeders' Ass'n., and Pres. Ill. Swine Breeders' Ass'n., Peoria, Ill.

I Get Hundreds of Letters Like These Every Month from Stock Owners Who Sent the Coupon:

"Your Sal Vet sure does all you claim for it. We have been feeding it right along and never saw hogs and pigs do so well. It sure gets rid of the worms. The animals seem to grow faster and fatten better. Lots of hogs died around here from cholera, but my hogs never took it. I believe it was because of feeding them Sal Vet all the time."
M. Van Osdol, Nashville, Okla.

"I am greatly pleased with the results following the use of Sel Vet. I had four shoats weighing about fifty or sixty pounds. They were full of worms when I began feeding them Sal Vet. It straightened them right up, and they are thrifty and as glossy as silk, and will weigh more than double what they would when I began feeding it.
Also I fed it to a weanling filley that was full of pin worms, with equally good results. She is making a remarkable growth now."
D. S. Bechtel, R. No. 2, Kokomo, Ind.

"One $5.00 order of Sal Vet has been worth $50 to me. It relieved my hogs of worms by the hundreds and they have gone through the winter on less feed and look better than I have ever had hogs do before. My horses and cattle have done fine, too. I have used many preparations, but none so good as Sal Vet."
Chas. F. Hilton, Jonesboro, Tenn.

"Before feeding Sal Vet, I killed one of my hogs and found it loaded with worms. After having fed Sal Vet to the balance for a while, I killed three more hogs that have been fed Sal Vet since I killed the first one. These were entirely free from worms. They were a part of the same lot of hogs and had run in the same pasture and had exactly the same treatment as the first, excepting the addition of Sal Vet."
J. O. Bundy, Sheridan, Ind.

"Enclosed find check for the Sal Vet you sent me. It has more than paid for itself. I have not lost a single lamb this summer, while a year ago the worms killed $200 worth of my lambs."
Frank Worrell, Marling, Mo.

Sal-Vet is prepared under the personal supervision of Mr. Sidney R. Feil, Expert Chemist and Registered Pharmacist under Ohio State Laws. Every pound is guaranteed. Accept no substitute. Look at the name carefully. Insist on having nothing but the original and genuine Sal-Vet.

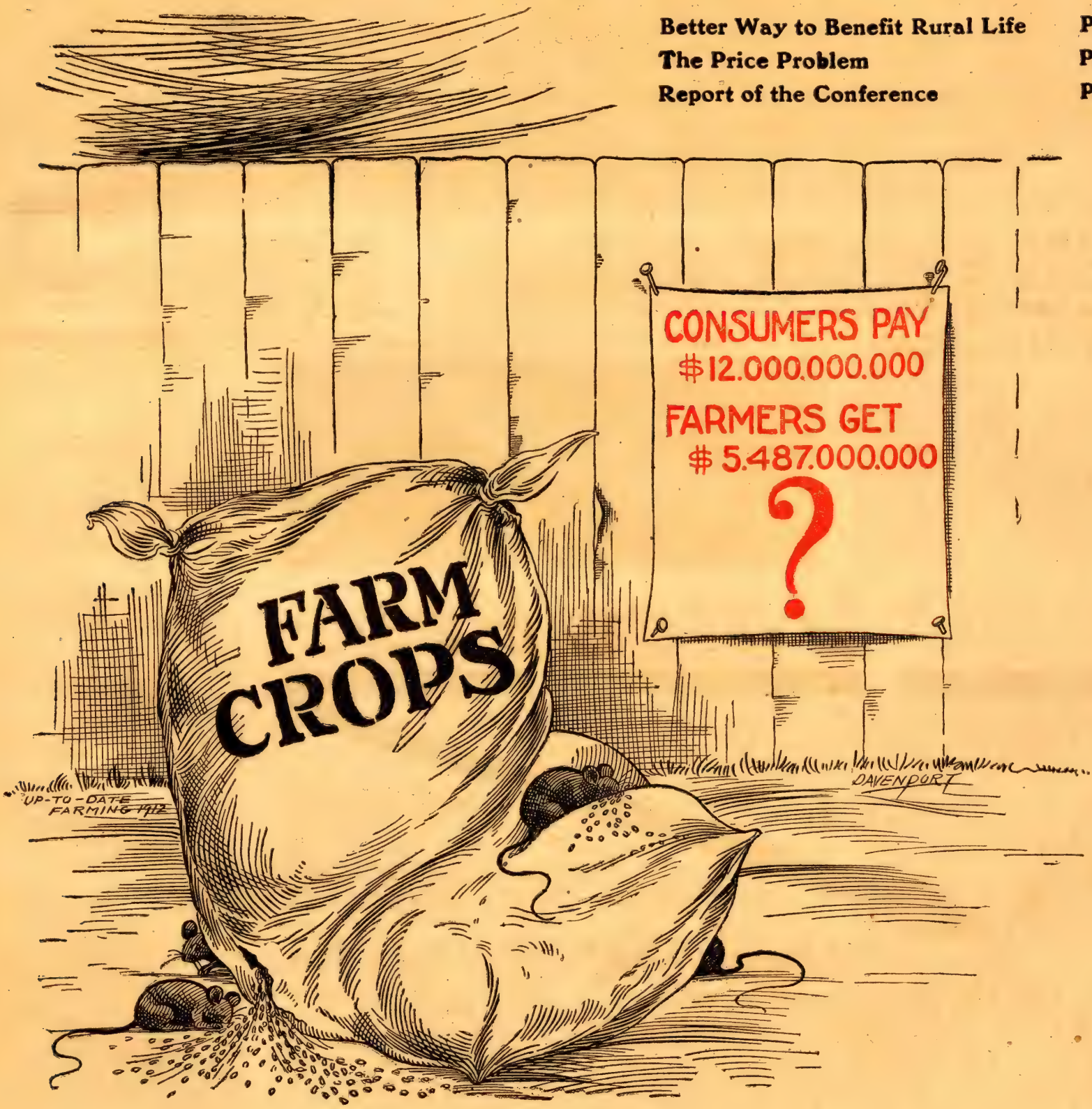
Prices 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $5.00; 200 lbs., $9.00; 300 lbs., $13.00; 500 lbs., $21.12. Special discount for large quantities.
No orders filled for less than 40 lbs.
Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked "Sal-Vet" Packages.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

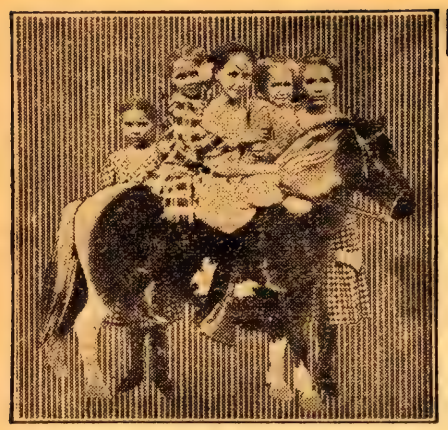
October 15, 1912 Indianapolis, Indiana

Read in This Number

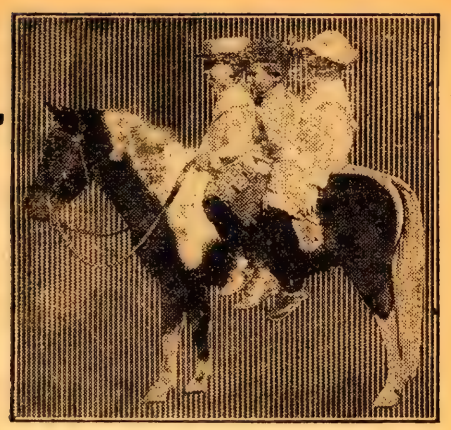
Better Way to Benefit Rural Life	Page 5
The Price Problem	Page 6
Report of the Conference	Page 8



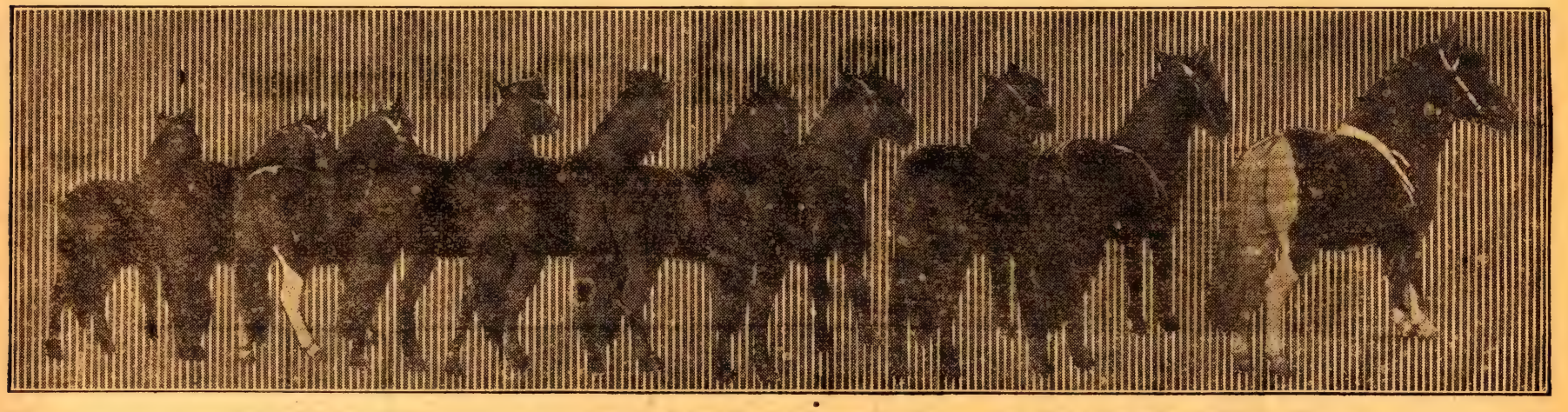
There is No Other Paper Like This in the World



This Pony Free



"CUB" is his name, and we are going to send him and his outfit all complete as it looks in the picture below free to you or some other boy or girl. Pony, Buggy, Harness, Bridle, all sent to your very door, all charges paid. *SEND US YOUR NAME TODAY IF YOU WANT "CUB."*



Here are the Names of a few of our 71 Lucky Pony Winners

"BOB," John B. Corn, Pulaski Co., Ark.
"ST. NICK," Marcella Conley, Chickasaw Co., Ia.
"DUKE," Dorothy Lee Eagle, Jackson Co., Mo.
"DIXIE," Walter McLaren, Moody Co., S. D.
"MIDGET," John McCartney, Massac Co., Ill.
"JERRY," Cleta Johnson, Douglas Co., Kans.
"CAPTAIN," Ida O'Keefe, Mountrail Co., N. D.
"ROINE," Clarence F. Busick, Adams Co., Ind.
"PATSY," Rena Smith, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.
"PEPPER," Merle Hershleb, Dodge Co., Minn.
"NED," Jules & Ruby Kobelin, Yellowstone Co., Mont.
"BROWNIE," Twylah Hart, Shelby Co., Ohio.
"POLLY," Alfred Hokenstad, Dane Co., Wis.
"JEAN," John H. Elrod, Smith Co., Tenn.
"SCOTTY," Catherine Rohrbeck, Pacific Co., Wash.
"MAC," Ruth Mead, Saline Co., Mo.
"JOE," Harold R. Palmer, Oswego Co., N. Y.
"TOM," Helen Herrmann, Cuming Co., Nebr.
"JIM," Joey Edwards, Barton Co., Kans.
"FRITZIE," Marie & Margie Parker, Knox Co., Ill.
"GUS," Frank & Vera Brown, Dacotah Co., Nebr.
"BEAUTY," Bertram Eldridge, Stark Co., Ill.
"FUZZY," Mark McMahon, Cavalier Co., N. D.
"CHEYENNE," Marguerite Hallett, Winnebago Co., Ia.
"SPORTSMAN," Harold A. Pierce, Waushara Co., Wis.
"EVANGELINE," Gladys Houx, Saline Co., Mo.
"BUSTER," Gifford Tures, Brookings Co., S. D.
"HAPPY," Harry Parker, Fergus Co., Mont.
"RASTUS," Herbert Hill, Clay Co., Minn.
"JEWEL," Arthur Marode, Douglas Co., Nebr.

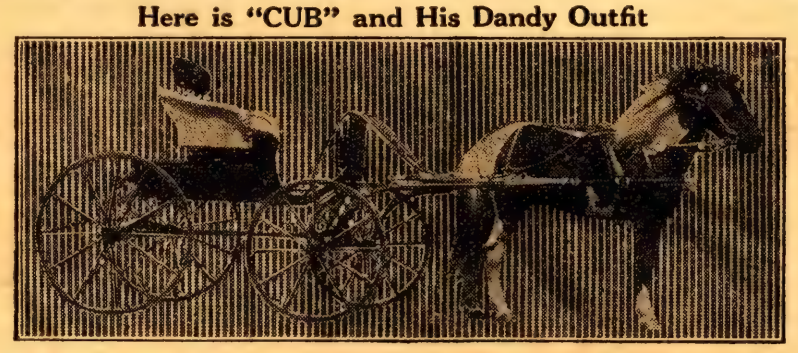
Here are the Names of a few of our 71 Lucky Pony Winners

You'd Love "Cub"

We are going to give "Cub" and his complete outfit to you or some other boy or girl as a present, just like we gave 71 ponies and outfits to 71 other boys and girls.

"Cub" is just the prettiest and cleverest little pony you or anybody else ever saw. While he is only about 43 inches high and doesn't weigh over 300 pounds he is as strong as a horse more than twice his size and can travel faster than lots of big horses. Besides he's a regular little pet, perfectly fearless and a chum you can have fun with all day long every day for years. When he is not carrying you and all your boy and girl friends that can pile in the handsome buggy we send, or when you are not riding him horseback he will play with you and you can teach him to come when you call or whistle. We selected "Cub" at the famous Heyl Pony Farm, Washington, Ill., where we had over 100 ponies to choose from. This Heyl Pony Farm has taken all the best prizes at the State Fairs where their ponies have been shown.

Here is "CUB" and His Dandy Outfit



Complete Pony Outfit

With "Cub" we send this handsome buggy and harness which you see in the picture and also a saddle and bridle. We have purchased 71 Pony Outfits, so we know just the kind of a buggy to buy which is easy pulling for "Cub" and the most comfortable for you to ride in. The saddle we hade made to order and we include an imported riding bridle. If you had $150.00 to spend for a pony alone you couldn't possibly buy a better pony than "Cub" whom we are going to send free to you or some other boy or girl and with the complete outfit, (costing us over $200.00 in all), which we send. No child, no matter how rich his parents may be, has a pony and outfit which you would like to own better than "Cub" and his complete outfit, which we are willing to send free to you. Think how proud you would be driving "Cub" to school, and to the post office, and to church, and everywhere. You would be just the happiest child alive if "Cub" were yours. Read this page through carefully and then send us your name and address today.

1000 Votes Free

If you send us your name and address right away we will at once send you 1000 votes free toward winning "Cub." See what a fine start these free votes will give you, and if you follow our directions and do as these 71 other boys and girls did, you will have just as good a chance to get "Cub" as they had to get their ponies, and none of our Lucky Pony Winners nor their brothers or sisters can get "Cub," but you have a chance to get him if you send us your name and address today. Boys and girls who write us quickest are generally the luckiest in winning our ponies. Cut out the coupon good for 1000 free votes, write your name and address on it, paste it on a postal card or put in an envelope and mail it to us today. Be sure to write your name and address very plainly so that you will get the 1000 free votes at once.

Just as soon as we hear from you we will send you the coupon good for 1000 free votes, enter your name in the contest, and tell how to take care of Shetland Ponies and feed them. And we have a surprise for you which will double your chances of getting one of our Shetland Ponies free. The work we require you to do to become a registered contestant for "Cub" is something that pretty near any boy or girl who could drive a pony can do, and we promise every contestant a fine prize of their own selection.

Cut Out and Sign This Coupon and Mail Today. Do It Now

GOOD FOR 1,000 FREE VOTES!

THE FARMER'S WIFE, 549 Webb Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
Please send me 1,000 FREE VOTES for "CUB," Certificate of Entry, and Pictures of "Cub" and tell me how to take care of Shetland Ponies and feed them. I haven't any Shetland Pony and want to own "Cub."

Name _____
Post Office _____
R F D _____
State _____

ONLY 1000 FREE VOTES GIVEN TO SAME CHILD

Did You Ever Dream You Would Own a Pony

Almost every boy and girl sometimes dreams that they will own a pony. All of our 71 "Lucky Pony Winners" did, and we made their dreams come true by sending them their Ponies and outfits. We never heard of one of these 71 boys and girls until they wrote us that they wanted one of our Ponies. As you can see by reading over the list the 71 Lucky Pony Winners live all over the United States, some of them more than 1,000 miles from St. Paul, the home of The Farmer's Wife, so it doesn't make any difference where the winner lives, "Cub" will be sent without any cost to you. More than half of our 71 Lucky Pony Winners live in towns with less than 500 population, and some of them in places with less than 100 people, so no town is too small or too far away for us to send "Cub" and his whole outfit.

No child, no matter how rich his parents may be, owns a nobbier or more desirable pony and outfit than this one which we shall send free and all freight and express charges paid. This is surely the best chance you ever had to get a Shetland Pony, so if you haven't any and think you would like to have us give you this one, send your name and address to us right now so it will be sure to get to us quickly.

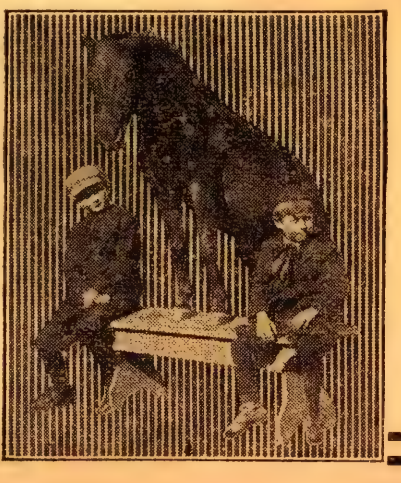
Address Your Letter or Postal to **THE FARMER'S WIFE** 549 WEBB BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

The Best Present

We have given away more ponies to boys and girls this past year than all other publishers in the United States added together, so if you want a Shetland pony free you ought to send us your name and address today.

Probably some folks will tell you that we won't give you "Cub," just like people told these other 71 boys and girls, and if you believe these people you'll never be one of our Lucky Pony Winners.

But the bankers or the postmasters in their towns told these other 71 boys and girls that the Webb Publishing Company, publishers of The Farmer's Wife, is one of the largest Publishing Companies in the United States and that of course we could afford to give away so many ponies and outfits to boys and girls to advertise our paper. So these 71 boys and girls sent us their names and addresses and won their ponies, and you will have to send us your name and address if you want us to send "Cub" to you, and we will help you right away by giving you 1,000 votes free toward "Cub."



What a Change at Washington Would Mean To The American Farmer

TO begin with, the farmer isn't a weather-vane.

He finds out what is wise and good—and he *sticks* to it.

That's *what makes him a successful farmer*—because he decides upon a plan of farming that is definite, profitable and right.

And he adopts it *permanently*.

He's not to be turned aside by passing fancies or unproved theories.

He wisely looks at the bread-and-butter side of things.

And if the bread is sweet, the butter is rich and thick—he is not pining for a "change."

Practically in every part of the country, farmers are now rejoicing over bumper crops.

Nature has been mighty good to them this year.

Their granaries are fat—their bins distended.

But that *alone* isn't their chief cause for rejoicing.

* * *

Big crops—enormous yields—are simply *assets* waiting to be *cashed*.

And it's the *cashing* that interests the farmer.

That's where he is doubly blessed this year. For the *values* of farm products are up and soaring.

Think of the astounding farm wealth production—nearly *nine* billion dollars for 1912!

—Conservatively estimated by the U. S. Agricultural Department.

Then remember back to 1900 when the total figures were something over *four* billion.

And note, please, that this percentage of increase is vastly in excess of the increased acreage brought under cultivation during that period.

Is it any wonder that the farmer is sitting tight and contented?

And is it likely that he will consider risking his present bountiful Prosperity—turning his back upon Plenty—

And taking a step in the dark!

* * *

Land values have doubled within the last ten years.

Intelligent Government assistance—representing an enormous investment on Uncle Sam's part—has led to better use of the soil.

But, most of all the farmer has made more money on his crops, because of a thriving home market—right at his door.

You know that commercial and agricultural prosperity link close together.

When the smoke is coming from every factory chimney, when every wheel is turning, when labor troubles are reduced to a minimum, when contented workmen in mills from Maine to the Pacific Coast are bringing home well-filled pay envelopes every Saturday night—

—The farmer is going to get his big liberal share.

We have people enough, with appetites enough, and money enough, to consume practically every bushel of grain, or vegetable product, and every pound of beef, pork or mutton the farmer produces.

And the demand is at hand. It's a short haul.

Every mile consumed in shipping farm products from one country to another means that much delay and that much money loss to the producer.

* * *

But the export problem sends no cloud across the farmer's sunshiny horizon these days.

Figures are dull, but there is a mighty keen edge to these that show the actual exports of the three leading grain crops, according to the latest available figures. They are official.

In the last year, out of the total production of corn in America, a little over 2 per cent was shipped abroad; of oats less than 1 per cent; of wheat 4 per cent.

Just remember *that* when someone quotes to you the bit of Democratic doctrine, taken from the party's 1912 platform, which reads:

"The farmer sells largely in the free market"—meaning the foreign markets of the world.

* * *

Now let's get back to the *cause* of this Prosperity.

A mighty large percent of it is due to the wise and consistent Tariff policies of President Taft.

The Republican Party has stood first, last and all the time, for the home market.

Mr. Taft's broad-gauge policies mean the protection and development of the National Home Market.

His sane, judicial methods have inspired industrial confidence.

It was known, that whatever Taft did would be calm, dispassionate, reasonable—for the best good of the entire population—that it would build up rather than overthrow.

* * *

Men at the head of things—while they realize that Taft is an enemy to Monopoly—that he has 45 indictments against trusts to his credit in three years of administration, compared with 25 indictments during the first and second terms of his predecessor—

—Still recognize in him and his policies the *real* safety and *continued* Prosperity of the country.

That is, to a great extent, why all the mills, factories, are running full time, why wages are high—

—Why the farmer's home market today awaits his most bountiful crops.

* * *

Mr. Taft is an exponent of simple Americanism.

Not a sensationalist of stage-acting methods.

Not an impractical dreamer with his head in the clouds.

Taft did a heretofore unheard-of thing when he appointed a non-partisan tariff board.

—When he fought for three years for the permanent establishment of this Commission.

—When he absolutely refused to "play politics," but chose the competent men to make this extensive investigation, and set them at work, at home and abroad to *find out* what conditions were—to glean the absolute facts on which an equitable tariff revision could be founded.

One that would be just, alike to the producer, the manufacturer and the consumer.

And remember that this represents the *first* and only move to regulate the tariff on a truly scientific basis.

Taft has this record of performance. Other candidates have none.

His *actions* are more eloquent than the *words* of his opponents.

* * *

He stood firmly against the Democratic wool bill because it was notoriously defective in vital essentials, and its passage was utterly inexcusable.

The Tariff Board's report was in and the long-looked for downward revision of that Schedule based upon facts instead of theories, was offered by the Republicans and voted down by Democrats who had made no effort to ascertain what damage they were inflicting upon American farmers, woolcombers and manufacturers.

Under the *ad valorem* method of levying the duties provided by the Democrats, importers would have defrauded the Government, and American sheep owners would have failed to receive the protection ostensibly extended.

The Republican bill eliminated all excess protection, reformed the entire Schedule on the scientific basis of levying a specific duty upon the scoured pound of wool and would have corrected the admitted evils of the Schedule without "killing the patient."

The President therefore awaits patiently the judgment of the American people as to his action.

* * *

Another case was the Free Sugar Bill.

If Mr. Taft had supported this bill it would have spelled certain trouble for the thousands of farmers raising Sugar Beets in Michigan, Colorado, Nebraska and other States, and to raisers of Sugar Cane in the South.

President Taft opposed it—and these important home industries were protected and preserved.

* * *

That is the *real Taft*.

An optimist—a worker—a just judge.

A man who plays the game fair—who puts right above politics, and the people's prosperity above personal glory.

Under his administration times have grown better and better.

The outlook is for still brighter things.

We don't believe that there's a single thinking farmer reader of this paper, who—when he gives real consideration to the men and to the issues—will vote to bring about a "change."

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Charles D. Hilles, Chairman,
James B. Reynolds, Secretary.

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The Progressive Party's Platform is a Contract with the People

Here are the pledges that this contract will be executed---absolutely---provided you, Mr. Voter, give us the opportunity:

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT:

"With all my heart and soul, with every particle of high purpose that is in me, I pledge you my word to do everything I can, to put every particle of courage, of common sense and of strength that I have at your disposal, and to endeavor so far as strength is given me to live up to the obligations you have put upon me and to endeavor to carry out in the interests of our whole people the policies to which you have today solemnly dedicated yourselves to the millions of men and women for whom you speak."

By HIRAM JOHNSON:

"It is with the utmost solemnity, the deepest obligation that I come to tell you that I have enlisted for the war. I enlisted long ago, and I enlisted in that fight that is your fight now, the fight of all the nation, thank God, at last, humanity's fight politically all over the land.

"There is a new era, a new fight, a new struggle that is abroad now. There is a new political creed, the great creed of equal opportunity, of a fair deal for all human kind, of giving to every child in the race of life an equal start; it is the creed, in the last analysis, of humanity that is now the creed of one of the great national parties in the United States of America."

You know what our Platform means to you and to humanity. You want it put into effect. Remember that a great national campaign and the founding of a great national party needs VOTES. We can not win without votes and if the Progressive Party does not win the People will not win.

SO VOTE FOR

ROOSEVELT AND JOHNSON

For the Progressive Party

This is a paid advertisement. This is a paid advertisement. This is a paid advertisement.

Uncle Hi's Potatoes

Old Uncle Hi came up to town
One day with garden truck.
He thought that he'd be guaranteed
The very best of luck.

He had a son who lived in town
And clerked down in the bank.
The folks all called him Henry, but
His old-time name was "Hank."

Now Henry bought potatoes from
The corner grocery store—
Sometimes he bought a dozen or less,
Sometimes a dozen or more.

It seemed he never bought enough,
They held a lot of dirt.
And thus they robbed him of a hat,
A necktie and a shirt.

Old Uncle Hi took all his spuds
And sold them to a man
Who lived to fleece the people on
The old-time selling plan.

His dreams of wealth all vanished when
He found that all his pay
Would hardly keep himself and team
In town a single day.

Meanwhile his son grew lean and lank
A-finding spuds for little Hank,
While Uncle Hiram learned too late
The motto, "Let's co-operate."

Pulling Together

Old Andy Grimes lived on a farm,
  Ad joining Billy Jones.
There ran a wall between their farms
  And there they piled the stones.
Now often Andy he would throw
  Some boulders over in
Old Billy Jones' barley patch
  Until it was a sin,
To see that barley bumping up
  Agin them nigger heads.

Old Billy stood for it a while
  Until one day he sez,
"I've tried to cultivate them rock
  It seems jest long enough.
My hands is raw an' bony,
  An' my back is mighty tough,
But now I sort o' calkalate
  I'll have you on th' run
Fer here's my ol' hoss pistol
  An' it's better than a gun."

Now Andy didn't like to hear
  His neighbor talking so,
He 'lowed that bloomin' blunderbuss
  Might start right in an' blow.
"Waal, Billy, there's a heap o' stone
  An' though it's gettin' late
We'd better both hitch up our teams
  An' let's co-operate."

These stones they laid in solid roads,
  Then hauled along big wagon loads,
And now whene'er they ride a mile
It stretches out their market smile.

Nobody But a Lawyer

Sick Preacher.—No, doctor, I can't lie on either side.

Doctor.—Of course not. It takes a lawyer to do that.

Write Galloway Tonight

Get *your free* copy of "A Streak of Gold." Write me your name and address *tonight* so I can mail you the greatest *dollar-producing* piece of literature that could ever visit your home. There is a veritable *gold mine—a streak of gold*—on your farm that this book will tell you how to turn into *genuine gold dollars*. It contains the *boiled down* information the great soil experts, experiment stations and thousands of farmers have learned about manure. Plain facts written so that you can readily understand them; tells about the soil—what it is made of—what crops take away from it—how to maintain its fertility—how to care for manure and how to apply it.

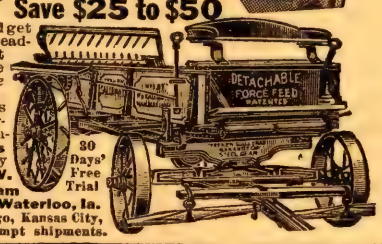


"A Streak of Gold"

FREE!



Then there's my big Manure Spreader Catalog and my special offer where you can **Save $25 to $50** and get a Spreader that can't be beat *anywhere* at *any price*. Learn about Mandt's New Gear—the masterpiece—wonderful detachable force feed. **Spreaders from $39.50 up.** Don't delay—write me a postal or letter **NOW.**



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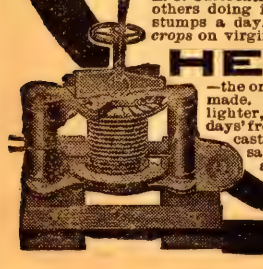
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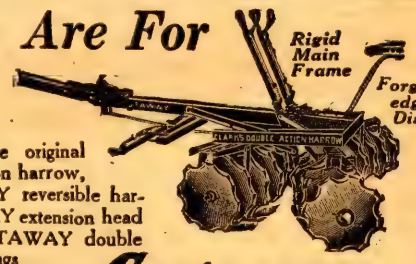
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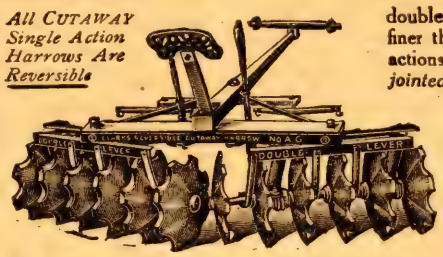
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Oct. 12

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EDITORIAL

Better Way to Benefit Rural Life

A DISTINGUISHED writer in a prominent publication wisely and truly states the much talked of rural life improvement proposition as follows:

There is a nation-wide movement among progressive city men to build good country roads, to make country schools what they should be, to broaden and make effective the country church and to make social conditions in country life attractive. Every one of these projects is good, but the movement begins at the wrong end of the difficulty. Make average farming pay, as good farming now pays, and the rush will be to the farm instead of away from it. Demonstrate to young men and young women that average brains and skill can make good profits on a farm by using modern methods and the smartest, the most energetic, and the most ambitious young people will become farmers and from their profits will build good roads, create good schools, maintain churches that will become an important part of the community life and make farm life the most attractive in the world.

We sometimes wonder why city people who know so little of rural life should so interest themselves in what they call rural uplift, and we wonder also if they are really justified in it in view of acknowledged conditions in the lower walks of city life. City life is in strata. As the strata arrange themselves, the top is the society stratum, the idle rich, who have little to do or care for but to enliven what they call the dull hours. They have their rules and ceremonies and imagine they excel in everything, but the people of that stratum know and do as little of what is useful to the world as it is possible for men and women to do. If the world's progress depended upon them development would cease. These are the upper crust, only a crust, of city life. Then is the solid stratum of business and industrial life. People of wealth are here, but they have aims and purposes, and they build up. Their work makes the city what it is, and before their children a higher standard of knowledge and usefulness is constantly calling upward. These people may own millions or they may toil in the great industrial enterprises, but they are imbued with the spirit of progress, and their aim is upward to better things. Below them is a stratum the world seldom reaches. It is composed of men, women and children who have eternal souls, but those souls are weighted down with adverse conditions and influences. There may be good men and women there, but the good is smothered and hidden in clouds of poverty and vice. We often think there is a field for benevolent effort here far more inviting than any that can be found in the country.

But there is room for improvement in rural life, and we welcome the efforts of city people to effect it, even though they may overlook more crying needs in the shadows of their own homes. But, with the writer quoted, we wish they understood the situation better, and would begin at the other end of the field. In modern life the aim is a living. If the living is already secure and ambition satisfied, then life floats off into airy nothingness, and ceases to be anything or to benefit anybody. We do not want that. But to earn or make a living, or to gratify a longing for things higher and nobler, involves profits in the country or elsewhere. Secure the profits, reliable profits assuring an equitable wage, and the problem solves itself. This is as true in the fields as it is in the factory, shop or store. Farm profits do not depend upon what it produced, but upon what is obtained for it. Here is where rural life uplifters (so-called) fall down. They know the work of the farmer is to produce, and they fail or refuse to look beyond that. They stop where the real problem begins. We agree with the writer quoted. Make average farming pay, and that involves selling as well as production, and then the patient and persistent ambition and industry that plants the seed and tills the ground, will build up rural life until the kindly uplifting city folks will blush to look across the fields.

The Department of Agriculture and Farm Prices

THE work of the United States Department of Agriculture has more to do with holding down the prices of farm products than any other official institution in all the world. In the first place, its educational work is entirely devoted to increased production, and big crops always sell for low prices. In the second place, its crop reports are almost always extravagant and overdrawn, and such reports play into the hands of speculating buyers, and enable them to beat prices down. Dr. C. Prinz, of Manitowoc, Wis., recently declared in a public address that the government crop reports "are fictitious and misleading." Referring to barley, he said the government report put the crop at 160,000,000 bushels.

Late in September the Department issued a statement declaring that the wheat crop of France is 335,974,000 bushels; Roumania, 89,417,000; Canada, 206,033,000; while the total given for these and other countries aggregate the enormous quantity of 3,200,000,000 bushels, or nearly 7 per cent. more than last year. Lower prices are bound to follow such a report. Note Canada's 206,033,000 bushels. Had the Taft administration scheme for free trade in farm products with Canada prevailed, this quantity would have been added to the American crop in making the price of wheat in this country. That measure is still alive in Washington, and the re-election of Taft will be followed by its acceptance in Canada and its enforcement in the United States. It is what the mills and buyers want.

The world's rye crop is placed at 1,588,000,000 bushels, nearly 18 per cent. more than last year. Even if that is true, who are interested in the information? The buyers, and down go the prices.

The barley crop is given at 1,174,000,000 bushels, nearly 6 per cent. more than it was last year. Who are most interested in knowing how much barley there is in the country? The brewers, and the larger the crop the less they have to pay for the barley.

Again. Oats is put at the almost impossible figure of 3,504,000,000, nearly 18 per cent. more than there was last year. Every crop bigger than before, helping the buyers to make farmers accept lower prices.

But when we come to corn we go to the top. That crop the department is talking about 3,616,000,000 bushels, which is 17 per cent. more than was produced last year. Corn in America's greatest grain crop, and whether the farmers have profits depends largely upon the price they get for corn. These extravagant reports, whether true or not, make low prices. They protect the buyers and leave the farmers to accept the situation and do the best they can without protection.

The Most Dangerous of all Trusts

THE Presidential campaign is bringing the money question to the front again though in a somewhat different form. Under the present American system the country's money is controlled by a few wealthy men and institutions, and that is the most dangerous trust in all the world, for whenever or whatever controls a country's money controls not only the business, but all the interests of the country. For the first time in years there is an avowed purpose to take that control out of the hands of private persons or institutions and restore it to the government where it undoubtedly belongs.

But is there justification for such a purpose? Or is it a mere fad of the republic and the greatest men of history:

The right of issuing paper money as currency, like that of issuing gold and silver coins, belongs exclusively to the nation, and cannot be claimed by any individuals.—Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, under Jefferson and Madison, Vol. III, p. 429.

I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. Already they have raised up a money aristocracy that has set the government at defiance. The issuing power should be taken from the banks and restored to the government and the people to whom it properly belongs.—Thomas Jefferson.

All money whether of metal or paper, should be issued by the government, and banks of issue should be obolished.—Andrew Jackson.

I conceive the establishment of a national bank dangerous to the safety and welfare of this republic.—Henry Clay.

Place the money power in the hands of a combination of a few individuals, and they, by expending or contracting the currency, may raise or sink prices at pleasure, and by purchasing when at the greatest depression, and selling when at the greatest elevation ,may command the whole property and industry of the community. The banking system concentrates, and places this power in the hands of those who control it. Never was an engine invented better calculated to place the destinies of the many in the hands of the few.—John C. Calhoun.

My agency in procuring the passage of the National Bank Act was the greatest financial mistake of my life. It has built up a monopoly that affects every interest in the country. It should be repealed. But before this can be accomplished, the people will be arrayed on one side and the banks on the other in a contest such as we have never seen in this country.—Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury under President Lincoln.

Chase thought it a hazardous thing, but we finally accomplished it (the issue of government paper money, greenbacks, not bank notes) and gave to the people of this republic the greatest blessing they ever had—their own paper to pay their own debts.—Abraham Lincoln.

No one can doubt but that the credit of the government is better than that of any bank, more stable and safe. I now undertake to affirm, and without the least fear that I can be answered, that paper money issued by the government with the promise to receive it for all dues, would form a perfect circulation, which would not be abused by the government; that it would be uniform with the metals themselves.—John C. Calhoun.

The power that controls the issue and volume of money is absolute dictator of the business and finance of the country.—James A. Garfield.

There never has been devised by man a plan more specious by which labor could be robbed of the fruits of toil, than the banking system. The people not only take bank paper as money, paying interest on it at enormous rates, but when the banks suspend the people lose the discount, while the bankers gain it. The people wonder why financial panics occur so frequently. I can tell them why. It is to the interest of the bankers and brokers that they should occur. It is one of the specious methods by which these despotic and utterly useless knaves rob the producing, manufacturing and mercantile classes of their honest earnings. It is one of the chief plans by which this infamous ring is riveting the chains of slavery upon the limbs of labor. It is one of the chief means adopted to build up a money aristocracy that shall live in idle luxury and ape the pretentious airs of European nobility.—Daniel Webster.

While boasting of our noble deeds, we are careful to concede the ugly fact that by our iniquitous monetary system we have nationalized a system of oppression, more refined but none the less cruel, than the old system of chattel slavery.—Horace Greeley.

Under the extraordinary privileges granted the banking fraternity by Congress and the various legislatures, whereby the banks are permitted to loan, reloan, and re-reloan the same money over and over again, as it is deposited, re-deposited and re-re-deposited, they are actually drawing interest at an average rate of at least 6 per cent. per annum on $13,403,400,000 deposits more than their total capital about $1,880,000,000; or in other words, their TOTAL INVESTMENT. This would equal 44 1-3 per cent. per annum on their actual investment. To put it in another way; the productive industries of the nation are pouring into the laps of this monopoly, an annual gift of over $800,000,000, for which the people get absolutely nothing in return, while this same rake off is again loaned from year to year, and in order to keep the power of usery absorption to the highest point, the money is loaned so closely that the banks of the country do not, at this hour, have enough available CASH to pay depositors an average of eight cents on the dollar.—From the Official Report of the Comptroller of the Currency in 1910, as appeared in the press.

The Price Problem

WILMER ATKINSON, of that well known Philadelphia paper, The Farm Journal, and a writer known and appreciated the world over, asks who makes the fashions? and then factiously answers that it is vaguely "understood that the fearful and wonderful creations in which women are clothed are the inventions of Parision modistes and tailors."

But, says Mr. Atkinson, there is another and far more important question than who sets the fashions. It is who fixes the prices of farm products? Fashions do not much affect the farmer, for he can not buy clothes, either for himself or family, unless he is able to sell his products. The price question, therefore, is a much more serious and far-reaching conundrum. We quote from the Farm Journal:

For a long time the farmer was unable to find out who fixes the price of wheat. He doesn't know what the market quotations are until he has read the grain reports in the morning paper and afterward consulted the nearest warehouse man. But where the warehouseman and the newspaper gets it has baffled him. The fact that the market columns are dated Chicago, Buffalo, Omaha and other points, does not afford him a solution of the question, for it has long been understood that there is a power "higher up," an inner circle as it were, where the prices are fixed. Those who patiently followed the trail of the mystery to its lair, ultimately discovered that the price of wheat throughout these big United States was irrevocably fixed by a very small coterie of men in secret conclave in the city of Liverpool, England.

Now the question that naturally followed this discovery was, Why at Liverpool, England, a country which produces only a little more than half as much wheat as the state of Minnesota, considerably less than Kansas, and only a little more than South Dakota? Why should a country that stands among the smallest producers of wheat fix the price for the farmers in the largest wheat producing country in the world? Therein lies a mystery as perplexing to the common mind as that other, who sets the fashions? and it can only be explained by the old law of might. The Liverpool magnates who regulate the price at which the farmers of Cass county, North Dakota, or Marion county, Indiana, or any other county in any commonwealth in the great United States, shall sell their wheat, are alleged to be in direct touch with all the wheat producing countries in the world, and that the prices fixed are in accord with the great natural law of supply and demand, a law, let us say, that in our day has been subject to much perversion.

Who delegated to the Liverpool price-makers the right to fix the price of wheat? That is another question that can be answered only upon the assumption that the "tight little island" of England has so long ruled the world of commerce that she now assumes that position as of divine right. But when we come to look a little nearer home, we find that upon nothing that the farmer produces out of the earth or upon the earth does he set the price.

They are all irrevocably fixed for him in some inaccessible quarter, and in some inexplicable way that he can not fathom, try as he may. When manufacturers produce a certain article from the raw material, they either separately or collectively figure up the cost of production, add to it a reasonable profit, and fix a selling price based upon such calculations. Sometimes the selling price does not bear a very intimate relation to the cost of production, the rule being in such cases to charge "all the traffic will bear;" but in any event the manufacturer knows where he stands. He knows the cost of his product and whether he is the gainer or loser by the disposal of it, and he knows, too, that nobody ignorant of the cost is going to fix the price on the products of his mill.

It is different when it comes to the products of the farm. When the farmer goes to market with a basket of eggs he does not know how much they will return him until he has inquired of the buyer, and what the latter says goes. When he hauls a load of hay to the warehouse he consults the market quotations, but he is only partially enlightened as to what he will secure for his hay, for the warehouseman in every case has the last say. Of course, if the farmer does not like the price offered, he may haul his hay home again; but most farmers know that there is little profit in back loads of that sort. The farmers do not have a voice in fixing the price of potatoes, or, of butter, poultry, fruit, wool, or anything else that they produce, but are compelled to accept the "market price" fixed by somebody they do not know, in some place of which they are in entire ignorance. Moreover, the fixed price may have no relation whatever to the cost of production, for in the first place it is unfortunately true that many farmers are unable to figure out the cost of production; and in the second place, if they could, it would not interest those who regulate the prices.

Is it different when the farmer goes into the market as a buyer. There he finds that not the buyer, but the seller, fixes the price. The grocer, who names the sum which he must pay for his sugar and coffee, is the same who told him what he would give him for his butter and eggs. To be sure, the grocer is controlled by the wholesale prices fixed for him, but nevertheless he knows exactly what he is doing, because he is managing not only his end of the deal, but the other man's as well. The farmer finds the same conditions prevailing when he goes to buy a suit of clothes. The latter-day merchant prides himself upon the fact that he has but one price, and thus makes the self-gratifying distinction between this and the former methods which prevailed, when buying a suit of clothing involved lengthy negotiations and a display of cunning on both sides; but that one fixed price is not made by the would-be purchaser, but by the clothing merchant, who an hour before may have "haggled with the same farmer over the price of a bushel of potatoes or a dozen cabbages.

Perhaps the farmer is himself to blame in some measure that he so often holds the short end of the stick. He has been so long busily engaged in raising food for the world that his business training has been in a great measure neglected, and he has been encouraged by all the world to pursue this industry and continue this neglect in looking out for himself. He has been advised not to meddle with politics, but to keep his mind on his potatoes; to give attention to the production of milk and butter and not to bother his head about the doing of his state legislature or of Congress. As a consequence of this self-centering, the farmer too often finds himself undeveloped on the business side, and therefore often at a disadvantage in his dealings with the commercial world, especially when it comes to defending himself against business crooks and sharpers and harpies of every sort. But, he is learning and his education is progressing rapidly.

The farmers' interests have undoubtedly suffered most because of the absence of that solidarity that prevails in other fields of effort. Until within recent times the farmer has stood alone. He has been without the stimulus of organization and the advantage of co-operation, and as an individual he has been obliged to face a united and highly protected business world, whose solidarity is impregnable. The new doctrine that is being preached to the farmer is co-operation both in buying and selling. That this will ultimately solve all the farmers' problems nobody pretends to claim, but that it will put him on an even footing with other guilds may be phophesied with absolute certainty. More and more the farmer is becoming a business man in addition to being a more intelligent tiller of the soil; and to a greater extent than ever before farming is becoming a well regulated industry. This advance must ultimately lead to clear knowledge of the cost of farm production and the ability of the farmers to fix their own prices, instead of having it done by hostile interests in Liverpool or elsewhere.

We ask no better vindication of UP-TO-DATE FARMING after years of persistent effort and teaching than the above article from the Farm Journal. Those who have stood by us through all those years ought to be proud of what has been accomplished, and they should see in it final victory. The only supplement we will offer to the clear statement of the case is to again say that the producers of America need not tolerate this condition a season longer than they want to. They don't need to let 10 per cent. of the wheat crop, about the export surplus, manipulated by Liverpool gents, set the price on the whole crop if they once for all determine to hold that 10 per cent. until the end of the marketing season, or they can feed it to stock and thus make the wheat crop strictly a United States matter, and dispose of it at United States prices.

Insincerity of Public Men

THERE are at least two men who are prominently before the public today, and both of whom we very greatly admire, whose present actions justify a suspicion of their sincerity. We refer to Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, and to Mr. LaFollette of Wisconsin.

Mr. Bryan has been a reformer almost from his youth up, and has many times sacrificed his personal success by the advocacy of progressive ideas and policies in his political party. At Baltimore this year he made such a fight for reform as no man ever before made in this country, and he was eminently victorious. Mr. Roosevelt made a quite similar fight in his party at Chicago for almost the same principles. Roosevelt's fight, however, was on a somewhat different basis, and he was not so successful in controlling his party. But he continues the fight, whether or not in the wisest way the voters must decide for themselves. When Mr. Bryan, though, makes his bitterest campaign fight upon Mr. Roosevelt is there not at least some reason to doubt his sincerity?

Mr. LaFollette has made in his state and in Congress an enviable record as a progressive, and so certain was he of the popularity of that record that he thought it justified his asking for a presidential nomination thereon. Mr. Roosevelt took up the same questions and went before the people in advocacy of them, his great prestige naturally carrying him ahead of Mr. LaFollette. For Mr. LaFollette now to turn and enter the field in support of Mr. Taft and the crowd that he knows are the enemies of every progressive principle he ever advocated, may not the public doubt his sincerity?

As we have said, we greatly admire these men, and we regret to see them in an equivocal position. It does not follow that they should support Mr. Roosevelt in his candidacy, if they do not like his methods, but to make their main war upon him and his followers is questionable to say the least.

About Advertising

THERE has been some complaint among our readers about the advertisements that have appeared in our pages over the signatures of the Taft national committee.

Under the present postal provisions when a publication makes application for admission to the mails at the regular newspaper rates of postage, one of the requirements is that there must be no discrimination in the acceptance of advertisements. This does not compel papers to accept all advertisements offered, but it requires that if the advertisements of one firm, concern or institution or party are accepted, the advertisements of other similar concerns must be likewise accepted. UP-TO-DATE FARMING is not a party paper, but is has spoken freely of all parties and their principles. This might have been construed by the Department at Washington as advertising the other parties, and had we rejected the Taft advertisements when offered at full advertising rates, it might have been held as a discrimination and our paper forbidden admission to the mails. We do not say that would have been done, for we would not unfairly accuse our public officials; but it seems that almost as arbitrary rulings have been made in other cases.

Again, UP-TO-DATE FARMING is published by a Company, The Equity Publishing Company, not by an individual. This necessitated the division of the work of so great an establishment as this is into departments, the Editorial Department, the Advertising Department, the Subscription Department, the Mailing Department, etc., each with a personal head responsible to the Company. The Editorial Department, therefore, can not be held responsible for advertisements accepted by the Advertising Department, whose business it is to secure, honestly of course, a revenue for the publication. The Department is instructed by the Company to reject fraud advertisement, but an offered advertisement over the official signatures of a national committee could not be so classed.

We trust this explanation, an honest one, will be satisfactory to our readers, and to all who disapprove the matter in said advertisements.

The Department of Agriculture is prepared to furnish information for the proper organization of creameries and cheese factories, and upon request will supply plan of organization, list of machinery, and plan for creamery. Correspondence should be addressed to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

Smiles

A Happy Pair

"My talk never disturbs my husband."
"He must be very patient."
"No, he's deaf."

He Could Secure It

Lawyer.—If I should take your case have you anything to stand good for my pay?
Client.—Yes, sah, I has a mule, a few chickens, and a hog or two.
Lawyer.—That is all right. What are you accused of?
Client.—Of stealin' a mule, a few chickens, and a hog or two.

Like Edison

Bill.—Edison has decided that four hours during a night is sleep enough for any man.
Phil.—Good. My baby is just like him. He thinks that is enough sleep for me.

Couldn't Do It

Judge.—Could you try this case without prejudice, and according to the evidence?
Juror.—No, I couldn't, Judge; his very face shows he is guilty.
Judge.—That man is not the prisoner; that is his lawyer.

Not Acquainted

"How long did you know your husband before you married him?"
"I didn't know him at all. I just thought I did."

Both Thinkers

"I once thought I would marry for money."
"Why didn't you?"
"The girl thought she would marry for money, too, and I didn't have it."

A Slight Difference

"My wife thinks I'm a treasure."
"I wish mine thought that of me, but she thinks I'm a treasury."

Her Only Chance

"Why should I marry you?"
"Well, you don't have to. You can go ahead and die an old maid if you want to."

No Difference to Her

"You shouldn't use heating foods in summer."
"It is all the same here, for whatever I cook makes my husband hot."

Mid-Summer

"What we need now, Billy, is cheap ice."
"Yes, skates are already cheap."

Didn't Want Him to Know He Could

Mrs. B.—I am sure you could stay an hour or two longer. Your husband can get along without you.
Mrs. C.—I know he can, but I don't want him to find it out.

She Knew How

Husband.—You are always wanting money. When I die you will have to beg for a living.
Wife.—Well, you have been very kind to me in the way of education. I have had lots of practice.

Not Superstitious

"Do you believe in ghosts, Willie?"
"No, of course I don't; that is, unless I have to go upstairs in the dark, or some other place like that."

Nothing to Prevent

"You are nothing but a tramp, and don't want work. I can see through you."
"That's not surprisin', mister, for I ain't eat anything for several days."

Think the Same Thing

"Butternut and his bride ought to get along fine."
"What makes you think so?"
"He thinks she is an angel, and so does she."

Proof



Tom—Do you think your father dislikes me?
Tess—Well, he gave the dog's chain and muzzle away yesterday.

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers

Minimum Prices

We believe the following are fair and equitable minimum prices for the crops mentioned. We believe conditions of supply and demand are such that these prices will be paid before the next crops are produced. Certain it is that if producers will hold their crops and ask these prices they will be paid, because the world of consumers can not get along without them. The farm price will be the minimum price less freight and a fair commission.

CONTROLLED MARKETING COMPELLS THE PRICE — KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS STAR

The minimum prices are decided by the board of directors of the Farmers Society of Equity as soon as a crop is harvested and the supply known. Later these minimum prices will be passed on by the National Convention of the Society and will be confirmed or may be changed. After that they will stand until the next crop comes. No attempt is made to name maximum prices and there will be times when the crops will command higher prices than those named below.

All prices below are based on Chicago unless stated to the contrary. The farm price will be the minimum price less freight and a fair commission to handlers.

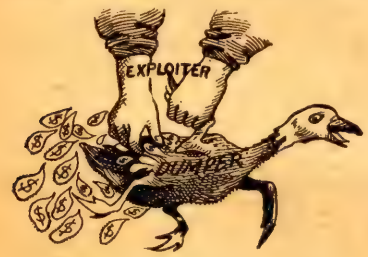
WHEAT—No. 2 red	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 northern spring at Minneapolis	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white	.75
OATS—No. 2 white	.50
BARLEY—Good malting	.75
BUCKWHEAT	
RYE	1.00
HAY—Choice timothy	$20@22
POTATOES—Choice	
BEANS—Pea	
COTTON—At New York	.15
CATTLE—Good to choice steers, Indianapolis.	7.50@8.50
HOGS—Best heavies, 210 lbs. and upward at Indianapolis	7.50@8.00
Common to good lights, 125 to 150 lbs.	7.00@7.50

Advice

Hold all crops that are not selling at the minimum prices or above. Market only while the prices will be paid. Watch the market and this department and stop as soon as the price declines below the minimums. Old readers know that it pays to act on our advice. We have been giving advice about prices and marketing for ten years and the mistakes have been the rare exceptions. No matter what you think now, you will make more money if you respect them. Help to get this paper in the hands of all your neighbors.

CROP AND MARKET CONDITIONS

AS THE season progresses and the remaining crops reach, or approach maturity, we are impressed with the prodigality of Nature in blessing (?) our country with record-breaking production. Notice that we question whether the prodigality of Nature has been a blessing. Having been in close touch with the crops of the country as they reach maturity, we could not help but be impressed and depressed with the fact as they came on the market with their abundance, that nearly every crop had been sold at unfairly low prices, and oftentimes prices that did not repay the producer for his investment and labor. Of the crops now maturing we mention potatoes, apples, cabbage and onions. Potatoes are declining rapidly and in many country sections they are selling below 30 cents a bushel. Cabbage promises to be a drug on the market. Apples are the subject of much apprehension both by the producers and handlers. Because of the large crop and the



THE DUMPER IS PICKED CLEAN

lack of co-operation, the buyers must get hold of the stock at the very lowest prices they can squeeze the producers to accept. Even then they are not certain that their investment will be safe, because after the storage houses are filled, the growers may throw enormous quantities on the market at any price that they will sell for. Onions have been selling at 40 cents a bushel in producing sections, and buyers are not free to take all that are offered, even at that extremely low price.

If the consumer was really benefited by the great abundance and low prices, there would be a compensating condition, but it is a fact that they complain nearly as much of the high cost of living now as they did last season when the crops were unusually short. For instance, in contrast with the crops that we have mentioned, butter, which is out of season now and the storage houses are being drawn upon, is selling at 35 to 50 cents a pound in the cities. Eggs, for which the same can be said, have been selling in New York City at over 50 cents a dozen, and are very high in other cities, although New York seems to be particularly in the clutch of the exploiter as regards eggs.

The grain statistics show that wheat, corn, oats and barley made liberal increases in visible supply the past two weeks against a very slight change in the same period a year ago. The Northwestern states are responsible for the increase in wheat. How much the visible supply will finally amount to, it is impossible to say. It depends upon how much the spring wheat growers are going to dump. Just as soon as the dumpers are through unloading, the visible supply of wheat will become stationary, and then will decrease. We urge the readers of this paper to control their wheat and keep the visible supply down. Attention is called to the difference between the cash price of spring wheat at Minneapolis and the cash price of No. 2 red winter wheat at Chicago. The price at Chicago is the same as two weeks before, while, taking the market all around, wheat is a little higher than it was two weeks before. Corn lower in anticipation of the new crop. Oats is slightly higher. We are frequently asked for an opinion about the future on oats. We believe that oats will sell for 40 cents per bushel on the farm by or before next May.

We believe it would be a good stroke by some potato growers to store liberally of potatoes in the cities to meet the demand in the winter at higher prices when supplies can not be received from the country.

The bean crop is 84 per cent. of a normal. The crop in some of the western growing sections is very short. We expect fair prices to prevail for beans, particularly if the growers are wise enough to market gradually.

Reports from the cotton crop are conflicting. Taken altogether it has not held its own and the prospect is lower now than two weeks before.

From the government report for October, issued October 9, we get the following estimates for the 1912 crops:

Corn, 3,016,000,000 bushels. 1911 was 2,531,488,000 bushels. Wheat, winter and spring, 720,333,000 bushels. 1911 was 624,338,000 bushels. Oats, 1,417,000,000 bushels, 1911 was 922,298,000 bushels. Barley, 224,619,000 bushels, 1911 was 160,240,000 bushels. Buckwheat, 18,000,000 bushels, 1911 was 17,549,000 bushels. Potatoes, 401,000,000 bushels, 1911 was 292,737,000 bushels. Tobacco, 974,000,000 pounds, 1911 was 905,109,000 pounds. Flax, 19,000,000 bushels, 1911 was 19,370,000 bushels. Rice, 24,000,000 bushels, 1911 was 22,934,000bushels.

The former largest yields were as follows:

Corn, 1906, 2,927,416,000 bushels, Wheat, 1901, 748,460,000 bushels; Oats, 1910, 1,186,341,000 bus. Barley 1906, 178,916,000 bushels. Buckwheat, 1910, 17,598,000. (The yield of buckwheat was 22,792,000 bushels in 1866, 21,359,000 bushels in 1867, 19,864,000 bushels in 1868 and 17,431,000 bushels in 1869, by the government statistics.) Potatoes, 1909, 389,195,000 bushels. Rice, 1910, 24,510,000 bushels.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

VISIBLE SUPPLY

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on September 28, 1912, with comparisons are shown in the following table: (The sign —before figures means decrease. X indicates increase.)

	Sept. 28 1912 Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels
WHEAT	37,615,000	X5,104,000
CORN	4,223,000	X1,550,000
OATS	16,003,000	X3,892,000
BARLEY	8,094,000	X1,105,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 9,652,000 bushels. This is 2,785,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 479,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 978,000 bushels on the same date, which is 640,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 2,732,000 bushels less than a year before.

CLOSING PRICES OF CASH GRAIN

WHEAT, No. 2 Red

	Oct. 5	2 wks. before	A Yr. before
Chicago	1.04 @1.06	1.04 @1.06	96⅜@96¾
St. Louis	1.06½@1.07½	1.03 @1.05	98 @99½
Kansas City	1.01 @1.04	98 @1.02	99 @99½
Cincinnati	1.03 @1.06	1.03 @1.07	98 @99
New York	1.04½@1.05	1.06 @1.04	98½

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, 90½c; No. 1 northern, 87@90c. Two weeks before, 91⅞c and 89⅛ @91⅛c respectively. A year before, $1.08¼ and $1.06¼ @1.07¾ respectively.

CORN No. 2 White

Chicago	66¾@67½	74½@74¾	70½@71
St. Louis	67 @68	76 @76½	70½@71
Kansas City	71	70	69
Cincinnati	71 @72	79 @80	73½@74
New York	59¾	59½	76

OATS, No. 2 WHITE

Chicago	35 @35½	36¾@37¼	47½@48
St. Louis	34½	35½@36½	46½@47
Kansas City	34½	35 @35½	47½@48
Cincinnati	37 @37½	37 @37½	49½@50
New York	38½@39	38 @40	56 @53½

COTTON

New York, October 7.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling uplands, 11.10c; middling gulf, 11.35c. Two weeks before the price was, 11.85c and 12.10c, respectively. A year before, 10.20c and 10.45c, respectively.

FUTURE GRAIN PRICES

Chicago grain futures closed on October 5 as follows:
WHEAT—December, 99⅛c; May, 95⅝c; July, 93⅞c. Two weeks before, 90½c; 99¼c; 95⅝c, respectively.
CORN—December, 52⅜c; May, 52⅝c; July 52⅞c. Two weeks before, 53½c and 52⅜c, respectively.
OATS—December, 32⅛c; May, 34½c; July, 34½c. Two weeks before, 32¼c and 34½c respectively.

LIVE STOCK

Indianapolis Market, October 5, 1912

CATTLE—Range of day's paying prices for steers	$4.25@ 6.50
Range of day's quotations for steers	4.00@10.25
Good to choice steers, 1300 lbs. and up	9.25@10.25
Good to medium steers, 900 lbs to 1,250 lbs.	6.75@ 8.25
HOGS—Range of day's paying prices	5.00@ 9.15
Range of day's quotations	6.00@ 9.15
Best heavies, 310 lbs. and up, quoted	9.00@ 9.25
Common to choice lights, 130 to 230 lbs.	8.00@ 9.10

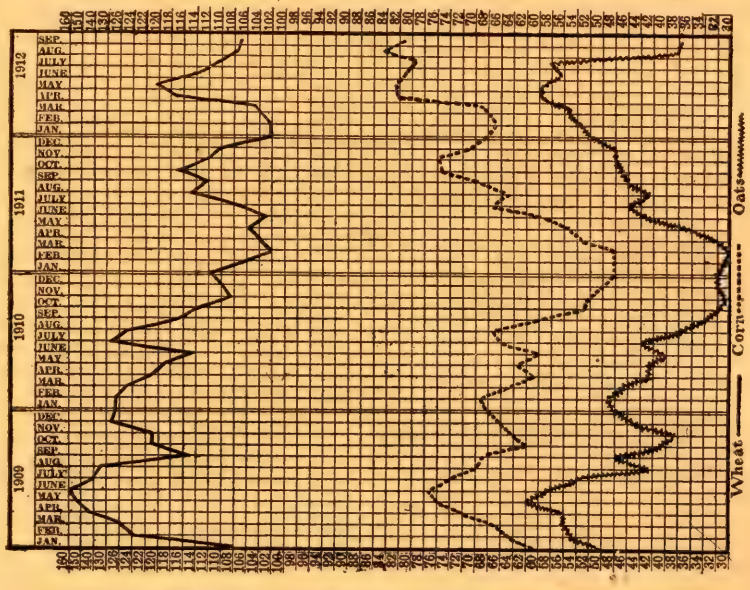
The price of steers is about unchanged since two weeks before. The price of hogs is 25 cents to 50 cents per hundredweight higher than two weeks before.

Chicago Produce Market

October 5, 1912

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets. We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparison.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:



This chart shows the highest monthly cash price for the three leading grains at Chicago, for a period, 1909 to September, 1912, inclusive. The figures on right and left margins are prices in cents. The lowest prices for September were as follows: Wheat $1.01; corn, 69 1-2 cents and oats, 33 1-2 cents. This chart will be continued.

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	95	100	169
Tuesday	45	75	101
Wednesday	90	25	57
Thursday	80	40	32
Friday	120	50	39
Saturday	105	50	59
Total, 6 days	535	340	397

Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels	Change same period last year. Bu.
—21,344,000	— 3,272,000	X 27,000
—3,189,000	— 3,754,000	— 609,000
—13,222,000	—15,746,000	X 776,000
— 472,000	X 85,000	— 131,000

Prices continue the downward movement started earlier this week, with a further loss of 3c to 4c per bushel. Trade was quiet and prospects were that the fresh receipts of 105 cars would not be cleared.

Sales reported were: Wisconsin bulk, 3 cars at 40c, 4 cars at 43c, 4 cars at 45c, 2 cars at 46c.

Per bushel, Minnesota, round white, in bulk or sacked .....40@46c

Wisconsin rurals and round whites, outside for fancy .....40@46c

Michigan .....40@48c

The price is 10 to 15c per bushel lower than it was two weeks before.

SWEET POTATOES—Were quotably easy. Supply has increased somewhat the last few days. Trade has been fair lately. Today business was quiet. Such is usually the case on Saturday.

Barrels, Virginia, stave barrels	$2.00@2.25
Jerseys	3.75@ .
Hampers, Jerseys	1.15@ .

The price of sweet potatoes is about the same as it was two weeks before.

BEANS—There has been lately and is still a firm market. Pea beans and some other kinds advanced in prices somewhat. Old pea beans have become scarce everywhere. A good demand from jobbers is looked for when new goods come in. Some already been sold to-arrive. Future delivery beans are at some discount from cash prices. Current spot market quotable as follows:

Pea Beans—	
Hand-picked, choice, dry	$3.15@3.20
Prime	2.10@ .
Mediums nominally about same as Pea Beans.	
Red Kidneys, choice	2.60@2.75
White Kidney	2.85@3.00
Brown Swedish, long	2.25@2.35
Round	2.50@ .
Limas, per 100 lbs.	6.50@ .

Pea beans are 15 to 20c a bushel higher than two weeks before. Red kidneys are 25c per bushel higher than two weeks before. Limas 25c per 100 lbs. higher and other kinds unchanged.

HAY—Receipts, 566 tons. Good timothy hay firm. Offerings only fair and demand good. Low and medium grades dull. Demand light. Kansas prairie hay scarce and firm. Demand good.

Choice timothy hay	$18.00@19.00
No. 1 timothy	17.00@18.00
No. 2 timothy	13.00@14.00
No. 3 timothy	10.00@12.00
Kansas and Oklahoma prairie choice	15.00@15.50

No. 1 timothy hay is $1 to $2 higher than two weeks before. Prairie hay is $1 per ton higher, and other kinds unchanged.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $9@9.50. Oat straw at $7@7.50. Wheat straw $7.50@8.

Rye straw is 50c per ton higher; other kinds are unchanged from two weeks before.

BROOM CORN—Slow and quiet. Some new coming, mainly Oklahoma, and this is dull. Quality not good, the corn showing wet weather damage.

Per ton, Illinois corn, no nice quality	$90.00@100.00
Oklahoma	60.00@100.00
New, damaged, to fair	70.00@ 90.00

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week Cases	Last week Cases	Last year. Cases
Monday	4,653	4,506	6,271
Tuesday	7,550	7,993	6,915
Wednesday	5,728	7,584	5,497
Thursday	5,377	3,638	3,586
Friday	2,564	3,112	4,102
Saturday	3,902	3,240	4,577
Total	29,774	60,073	30,948

Receipts, 9pril 1, 1912, to Oct. 5, 1912 2,597,480 cases
Receipts, April 1, 1911, to Oct. 7, 1911 2,245,667 cases
Receipts, April 1, 1910, to Oct. 8, 1910 2,578,251 cases

Firsts were quoted 1c higher. All other grades unchanged. Market steady.

A good demand exists for all fresh laid and fresh gathered eggs. They sell readily and more could be easily sold. Merchants urge prompt shipments. The poor lots and quite a few stale eggs received are slow at irregular prices and offered at much less, depending on the loss in poor and stale eggs contained in the lot. Eggs are going freely into consumption, both on local and on outside account, with not enough fresh receipts coming to supply the requirements, and some eggs are being taken out of storage.

The following quotations were posted by the Butter and Egg Board.

Miscellaneous lots, cases returned—eggs which will not grade—18½@19½c, depending on quality.
Ordinary firsts quotable at 21c.
"Firsts" quotably 24c per dozen.
Checks quotably 15½c per dozen.
Dirties quotably 17½c per dozen.
Refrigerator eggs firm. April's quotably about 23c. May's about 22½c and June's about 22c.
The price is 1 to 2c per dozen more than two weeks before.

APPLES—The market is well supplied. Apples have not been selling lately as fast as received. Uneasy feeling prevails. There is a fair trade for nice sound stock. Common apples slow and easy. Bulk apples have been selling fairly well if the stock was clean. Western bo xapples have a very moderate demand and rule easy.

Market no More Crops the Old Way the Equity System is Better

WHEN TO SELL WHERE TO SELL HOW TO SELL

Tell us below what you have to sell now, or will have in the future, and we will help you to get it to the best market. This applies to grain, live stock, cotton, vegetables, fruit, hay, eggs, poultry, in fact any farm crop. Fill out the following blank very plainly. No attention will be given to blanks illegibly written.

FARMERS SOCEITY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

KIND OF CROP	Quantity	Variety, Class or Grade	When Ready	Local Price Now is

This report is from .....P. O. .....

Rural Route ..... County ..... State .....

Report of the Conference of Representatives of Producers and Marketers' Associations

PURSUANT to the "Call" by the Farmers Society of Equity thirty-five farmers' associations were represented at the headquarters of the Society on October 3, by delegates or by proxy, to" as stated in the Call, "Consider the whole matter of marketing farm crops and to agree on a national crop reporting and directing plan, to devise and adopt a plan of marketing farm crops that will make their distribution as definite and the prices as stable as they are for commodities produced and marketed by other people."

Mr. Everitt, president of the Farmers Society of Equity, stated the objects of the meeting to those present, when C. Hayes Taylor, assistant secretary, read numerous letters from individuals and associations that found it impracticable to be personally represented.

The conference then entered into a discussion of plans, and ways and means, to improve the marketing system for farm crops. All were agreed on the idea that individual marketing, also marketing by small units, will need to be abondoned, before definiteness in distribution of farm produce and stability of values will obtain. In this discussion, President Everitt in a talk of about one-half hour, explained the national federation and national clearing house plan. This led to further discussion, but mainly the expressions were strongly in favor of the plan recommended. Mr. Everitt's recommendations are printed in this paper as a part of this report.

After a very thorough discussion, a motion was made that a committee be appointed to draft a set of resolutions and present to the conference. The following, as a committee, were appointed:

C. Hayes Taylor, A. O. Dulin, Robt. Stephenson, S. J. Weaver, G. H. Kincaid and Jacob Bretz.

Committee's Report

Resolutions

Whereas, there being indisputable evidence of the need of a federation of the many societies and associations of producers of products of the farm, garden and orchard, in order that a more complete and efficient system of marketing may be quickly established; therefore, be it

Resolved, that it is the sense of this conference that each and every local and general society, association and organization of farmers be cordially invited and urged to co-operate in a movement to federate all agricultural organizations for the purpose of the establishment of a practical, efficient, national system of marketing; and be it further

Resolved, that as the Farmers Society of Equity has superior facilities for promoting such a federation, with a marketing system already in operation, and an organization that covers a large portion of the United States, and a proposed plan for a complete, national system, it be empowered to conduct a campaign to bring these important and vital matters to the attention of other organizations and associations; and be it further

Resolved, that in order to strengthen the movement, and build up a working foundation for such federation, other associations be invited to unite with this movement at once as body units, by the payment of a flat rate of fifty cents per member, or a minimum charge of $10.00 for any organized body, they being granted in return the services of the present system of the Farmers Society of Equity; and be it further

Resolved, that as soon as possible to secure a satisfactory representation of delegates from other societies and organizations, a convention be held to organize the federation, elect officers, provide for a charter and articles of incorporation, and firmly establish a foundation for one permanent national system of marketing. To this end the officers and members of all agricultural organizations and every individual farmer who feels the need of reform in marketing are hereby invited to investigate this movement, and lend his hearty support to the accomplishment of the objects of such a federation.

Resolved further, that we recommend that the new organization be called the American Farmers Federation.

C. HAYES TAYLOR,
A. O. DULIN,
ROBT. STEPHENSON,
S. J. WEAVER,
G. H. KINCAID,
JACOB BRETZ,
Committee.

The people who were instrumental in sending out the call were in hopes that the attendance at the conference would be of such number and representing such important associations in all parts of the country, that the organization of an American Farmers Federation might be effected and incorporated without delay, but it was the sense of this conference that the matter of organization and incorporation should be delayed, therefore, the fifth paragraph of the resolution. Looking to carrying out the provisions of the resolution the Farmers Society of Equity wants to hear from the officers of other organizations and associations at once. The convention should meet not later than December 1.

So that there may be no misunderstanding, will say that nothing that was done at the conference changes the status of the Farmers Society of Equity, or any other farmers' organization. With it practically assured that there will be a national federation, and that the American Farmers Federation will be an actuality in a month or two, it emphasizes the importance of the Farmers Society of Equity and all other national organizations increasing the number of their local unions or local units, so that there will be a greater number to federate when the federation comes into existence.

Organizers of the Farmers Society of Equity are now expected to include the work of federating local associations, as well as of organizing new local unions of the Farmers Society of Equity. For full particulars and terms, organizers should communicate with headquarters.

Many letters were received from officers of associations and institutions, and some from individuals, who could not attend the conference. We publish excerpts from some of them to show the very general sentiment in favor of improvements in the system of marketing farm crops.

Pres. J. H. Worst, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, regrets that marketing is ignored. He wrote:

I have your circular together with letter dated September 12th. I agree quite fully with all you say relative to the selling function of the farmer's business. It is a big proposition and a difficult one for the reason that farmers are difficult to awaken to their own business interests.

It will be impossible for me to attend the October 3d Conference, however, or to send a representative from the agricultural college. The college has no funds for this purpose. Naturally, the function of the agricultural college is to stimulate production based upon conservation. The disposition of agricultural products is of equal importance, but neither the state nor the federal government makes provision for expending money to aid in the solution of this problem.

I trust, however, that your convention will accomplish something toward awakening public opinion. I am sorry that I cannot personally attend.

W. J. Lynch, secretary of Central Iowa Elevator Association, is heartily in favor of the Conference. He wrote:

This will acknowledge both of your letters to me. My reason for not replying sooner was that I wanted to learn more about the organization you represent.

I am heartily in favor of the purpose of the conference, as I understand the purpose is to plan a more perfect system of marketing the products of the farm. However, I do not see how I can get away at this busy time to attend the meeting. I am secretary of the district organization, but this organization does not have any provision for expenses in this kind of work. I assure you that I will watch with interest the result of this coming conference, and wish you the success that it deserves.

Pos. L. Dilles, Dean of the University of Vermont, Burlington, wrote that it will be impossible for his institution to be represented at the Conference, but sends his best wishes for a successful result on so important a matter.

Prof. J. P. Kendall, director of the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station, admits that it is a very important subject. He wrote:

This is a very important subject and one in which we are, of course, deeply interested, and wish that we were in a position to co-operate with you to a greater extent. I am afraid it will be impossible for any one from this institution to be represented at the conference. The lack of funds for traveling expense and the lack of time to make the trip, are factors which make it necessary for us to send a negative answer to your invitation.

Your Society is doing a most worthy work and we are in hearty sympathy and accord with the interests represented and the work which the Farmers Society of Equity is doing and hopes to do in the future.

W. R. Haddock, manager the Gooding Fruit & Produce Growers Association, Limited, at Gooding, Idaho, says that some such plan as is outlined to be considered at the Conference, if properly carried out, would undoubtedly be an aid to the growers in marketing their stuff.

Mr. T. E. Grosjen, manager, Pacific Cereal Association, San Francisco, Cal., says:

Improvement in marketing is needed, agitation, and education ought to result in some good. We regret that we can not send a representative to the Conference.

S. E. Burwell, secretary-treasurer Hot Springs County Fruit and Truck Growers Association, Malvern, Ark., sends regrets that his association can not be represented, but he says: "Go ahead with the good work, and when time for action arrives, call upon us. Will do our part."

Clifford C. Haskins, secretary North Adams, Mass., local union of the Farmers Society of Equity, wrote:

I was authorized to communicate with you and inform you that we are heatily in favor of the conference, and whether or not our local unions are able to send a delegate, we feel that the convention should be of great benefit to us and to all other producers throughout the country. We also feel that such a meeting will be productive of much advancement in the methods of marketing the produce, such as will ultimately benefit consumers, as much as producers. We will communicate with our neighboring unions to see whether or not we can get together with them and send a delegate. After hearing from them I will write to you again and report results. We hope there will be a large and representative delegation from all over the country.

J. M. Noble, treasurer Lake Side County Club, Somers, Mont., wrote:

Presented Call to Conference at our club and am instructed to notify you that we are heartily in accord with the plan, but shall not be able to send a delegate.

E. F. Welliver, manager of Sugar Loaf Orange Growers Association, Highgrove, Cal., wrote:

Co-operation is the spirit of the age. It is the only hope of the producer who is far from his market. Any system of marketing that has for its purpose putting two dollars in the pockets of the producers where only one dollar went before, we can and do endorse unqualifiedly.

Lionel Hendrick, secretary Glendale Melon Growers Association, Glendale, Ariz., wrote:

Due to an unsuccessful year on cantaloupes, we hardly think it will be possible for us to send a delegate to the Conference, but we are in favor of anything that will tend to stop the terrible waste of the present methods of marketing fruit.

S. P. Sanders, president West Side Fruit Growers Association, Cupertine, Cal., wrote:

Ours is a local neighborhood co-operative affair. We receive the fruit of our members, cure it as economically as we can, sell it for the best price we can get, and distribute the proceeds to the producer after taking out expenses. We have to hunt our markets. We do not consign to commission men, but sell by carload to eastern cities and Europe, and some times in bulk to local packers. We can not send a representative to the conference, although we understand the importance, and necessity of some such comprehensive system as you have outlined, for bringing the knowledge of supply and demand to each other. If your convention can determine what is best to do, there is no doubt but that our association will join in to carry out the plan.

B. H. Mitchell, secretary and sales agent of Simsboro Truck Growers Association, Simsboro, La., wrote as follows:

I have carefully read your letter and circular and am of the same opinion as yourself. The plan outlined is just about what we need. I regret that I can not go to the meeting on October 3rd, as I will be going to a meeting at Dallas, Tex., on October 19th, and it is the only one I can afford to attend this year. We have a small association here of fifty-seven farmers. We have been shipping some cantaloupes for the first time this year, and have made no money out of them. I am in favor of each association pricing its produce f. o. b. station and not consigning anything. If we can get all shippers to do this, it would cut out the grafter and protect the honest firm who will buy. We have unlimited resources to grow truck of all kinds here, but what is the use of growing it if we can not find a profitable market for it.

R. L. Armstrong, president Sealy Land & Loan Company, Sealy, Tex., wrote as follows:

We have carefully read your proposition and are heartily in favor of such a movement as you mention and the country is badly in need of such a federation. It will be out of the question for this county to send a representative to your meeting. However, we are heartily in sympathy with you and will aid in any way we can to assist you in perfecting such a federation. We, therefore, wish to keep in touch with your work, and if you succeed in bringing about a federation, we will be glad to be included as part of it.

At the present time it is impossible for the growers of produce in the different parts of the United States, to always find the best market. Through such an organization such as you mention, it would enable them to send their stuff direct to where it is wanted, and if I understand you correctly, it is your object to ascertain where produce of all kinds is wanted, and also to find where this produce was raised and then have it shipped by the nearest route to the final destination.

M. T. Small, of the Farmers Protective Association, Kalispell, Mont., wrote as follows:

It will be impossible for us to send a representative to your conference at this time, but we are interested in the movement, and we can readily understand the need of such a federation as you are trying to bring about. Please let us hear from you from time to time in regard to the progress made. When the federation is ready to do business, we will co-operate in every way possible.

W. J. Lynch, Green Mountain, Ia., wrote for the Farmers Elevator Company, as follows:

I am heartily in favor of the purpose of the conference, as I understand it is to

Organizers

THE Farmers Society of Equity wants an organizer in each community.

A local union must be organized at each market town and city or shipping station. We have an exceptionally good proposition for the right person. The right person is any man who stands well among his neighbors and wants a better marketing system established, as well as the ability to buy everything at wholesale prices.

Hundreds of organizers who succeed locally will be given a larger field. If you want to employ part, or all of your time profitably, write for our terms.

A post card or letter will bring full particulars by return mail. Don't delay. Every field should be occupied.

Farmers Society of Equity
Indianapolis, Ind.

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It runs on kerosene (coal oil), gasoline, alcohol or distillate without change of equipment—starts without cranking—runs in either direction—throttle governed—hopper cooled—speed controlled while running—no cams—no valves—no gears—no sprockets—only three moving parts—portable—light weight—great power—starts easily at 40 degrees below zero—complete, ready to run—children operate them—5-year iron-clad guarantee—15-day money-back trial. Sizes 2 to 20 H. P. Send a postal today for free catalog, which shows how Sandow will be useful to you. Our special advertising proposition saves you one-half cost of first engine sold in your county. (167)

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plan a more perfect system of marketing the products of the farm. However, I do not see that we can get away at this busy time to attend the meeting. Please report the results of the conference, and we wish you the success that such a movement deserves.

Mr. Harvie Jordan, chairman of the Southern Commercial Congress, Atlanta, Ga., wrote as follows:

I do not see how the American farmer can ever expect to better his condition without co-operation and a better system of marketing farm produce. The American farmer is the victim of antiquated methods perpetuated by following a system of individualism that belongs to anti-bellum times. I thank you very much for the invitation to attend your conference, and regret that it will be impossible to do so at this time. You have, however, my best wishes in the efforts that you are making.

A. W. Taylor, of the State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash., wrote as follows:

We are especially interested in the matter presented in your letter and circular. Our only regret in the whole matter is the distance between us and the proposed seat of the conference.

In my course of agricultural economics given last year I dwelt at considerable length on the marketing phase emphasizing the points to be emphasized at the conference that you have called. My experience last year led me to put in a course especially in markets and marketing this fall. I had expected the registration of five or six, but have nearly thirty in the course. This indicates that even from a student's point of view, there is considerable interest manifested in the problem of marketing the products of the farm.

President Bryan and the department regret that we will be unable to have a delegate at the conference owing to the distance, but our interest is no less keen and our problem is no less pressing. You would do us a very great favor to keep us in touch with any information, any plans or any movements looking toward a solution of the marketing problem.

I presume no other section has quite the same problem that confronts us, isolated as we are from commercial centers by the mountainous district to the East and a wide stretch of arid land. We can market our wheat better in Liverpool than in New York, and our apples, which bring $4 on the Chicago market, our farmers must sell for $1. The problem of fruit is going to be a serious one, as you may judge for yourself, when by rough estimate not more than one-tenth of our orchards have reached the bearing stage. What will we do with the total crop when the other nine-tenths begin to bear? We are looking for some relief by the Panama canal.

You have our heartiest co-operation and if there is any movement toward holding sectional conventions in localities such as ours, you may count on us to do what we can. Please keep us informed on any literature available on the important subject of systematic marketing of farm crops to protect the producers thereof.

T. W. Larkin, secretary Beaumont Chamber of Commerce, Beaumont, Tex., wrote as follows:

We have read your favors with much interest.

I have found the marketing of perishable truck crops, the most serious problem affecting the farmers of our section, and I do hope that some solution can be found. The fruit growers in some sections seem to have solved the marketing problem to a limited extent, and in some sections the truck growers have been able to do better than they were doing under their individual efforts, but I realize that the perfect plan will be a national organization, with a well defined plan of distribution.

One of the great troubles with the truck growers is the lack of uniformity in cultural and marketing methods. Community organization has had the effect of bringing about more uniform products and in putting such products in better shape for market. May we not hope that through a national organization, or national federation we can accomplish things in grading and packing that we have not been able to accomplish heretofore and which we may not hope to accomplish through out fragmentary and divided efforts.

I regret exceedingly that I will not be able to attend the conference at Indianapolis, but I hope that great good will come from it.

I will take pleasure in bringing your letter to the attention of our Southern Texas Truck Growers Association.

Earl W. Benjamin, of the Department of Poultry Husbandry of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. write:

Your "Call" for the conference on marketing was received, but too late for anything to be done along the line of sending a representative to the meeting. We are particularly interested in the marketing of poultry and poultry products and are making a detailed study of this question in New York State, including a market survey of the whole state. We are therefore, exceedingly anxious to help any work along this line, and to obtain all information possible relative to the results being obtained by other workers.

Please send us a report of the conference and depend upon us for anything that we can do in forwarding such a movement as you have in contemplation.

The Plan

In the following address, by Mr. Everitt, the essentials of a national system for marketing farm crops are set out, together with many arguments in favor of its establishment and to prove that it will work. Mr. Everitt said:



MONEY, and not large crops is the measure of success in farming. What benefits it the farmer if he is ever so successful in producing if he must sell his crops at unprofitable prices?

Farmers have learned how to produce two ears of corn, two potatoes, two bolls of cotton, two apples, etc., where only one grew before. But often doubling the crop halves the profits, or destroys it entirely. What we farmers want to learn now is how to put two dollars in our pockets where only one went before.

A Problem of Distribution

Grain, and potatoes, and vegetables, and fruit, and cotton, are raised in certain parts of the country, but wanted for consumption in other parts, or in foreign countries.

It is clear then, that there is a problem of bringing the supply of farm products and the demand for them together. Up to this time this has been done by middlemen almost exclusively. The farmer raised all the necessaries of life—done all the hard work—and then turned them over to another set of people to market them—the easy work. And,strange to say, the farmers have always permitted this other set of people to make the prices and state the terms on which the stuff would be handled.

Middlemen are Necessary

We are not against necessary middlemen, but we are against the present marketing system which is often as bad for the middlemen as for the producers, and positively is mainly responsible for the high cost of living. Honest handlers of farm produce will help farmers to improve the marketing system when they understand. We have many evidences of this. We submit one in this excerpt from a letter from a manager of the National League of Commission Merchants, as follows:

The members of the National League of Commission Merchants would unhesitatingly approve of, and lend aid to, an organization such as you speak of. The honest wholesaler would gladly welcome a system of equitable distribution of farm products that would bring proper values and tend to make more definite his income and that of the producer.

Knowledge and Concert of Action

Two things are fundamental in a marketing scheme for farm crops that will give satisfaction.

The first is, to know where the supply is, and how much it is.

The second is, to know where the demand is and how much it is.

That is, there must be one place where all the supply is known, where all the demand is known. When we accomplish this, then it will be an easy matter to direct the supply to the demand.

To bring this about there must be concert of action.

To get concert of action there must be a degree of organization. An organization is only a machine, and a machine is always built to do some certain kind of work. If it is built along right lines it will do the work intended. The great trouble with farmers' marketing machines heretofore was that they were not built right, or they were not large enough. They were built to fit the local needs while agriculture is a nation-wide industry and requires a national machine.

A National Marketing Machine

So the problem is to build a national marketing machine that will get a report of all the supply and where it is, and all the demand and where it is, and with one central intelligence and directing power to send the supply straight to the demand.

As an example of such a machine we offer the following:

In Florida there are forty-six counties. We will assume that all produce stuff to ship away from the place where grown. We will also say that there are twenty marketing places (towns or cities) to a county.

At many of the cities or towns or stations, there are marketing associations already. At the other places an association should be organized as soon as convenient.

The local marketing associations will meet and organize a county association at the county seat or at any convenient place. Also there must be a central national head, or we will call it a central clearing house.

This is the way we believe a national marketing machine for farm crops can be built—the local associations, the county associations, and the national clearing house. Only three wheels in the machine.

The Machine in Operation

Now let's see how it will work:

Each producer in a community, instead of marketing his crop individually, will report it to the secretary of the local association. This can be done in person, by telephone, or by mail. The secretary will then have a report of all the crops of the members every day as they have anything to market, or a few days before.

Competition in Marketing Ended

Each secretary of the local associations then, instead of selling the crops in competition with the other nineteen communities in the county, will report the totals to the county association secretary. Then the county secretary will have a complete daily report of all the crops in the county ready to market, or to be ready soon. Instead of him selling them and coming into competition with the other forty-five counties in Florida, he will telegraph, telephone or mail a report daily, as long as there are any crops maturing, to the national clearing house. And the same program will be carried out at each market point and for each county.

A State Report

As there are forty-six counties in Florida, *forty-six messages will report all the crops of the entire state* to the central clearing house for registration and for sale.

And all of the states will do the same way.

A National Report

There are 3,048 counties in the whole United States. Some of them are not agricultural counties and many of them produce only such crops as can be reported once for a whole year. (When supply is once reported and registered it will not be included in subsequent reports.) We believe a conservative estimate of the greatest number of counties reporting any day will be two thousand. So the maximum work of the machine as far as sending reports and recording the national supply of farm crops is concerned, will be to send 2,000 reports a day.

We will state as a self-evident proposition, that when the supply of farm crops—the necessaries of life—are controlled; when they are no longer blindly started out to find a market—the demand—THEN THE DEMAND WILL SEEK THEM.

An Illustration on Apples

For instance: If the producers of apples will report their crops to the local associations, and these report to the county associations, and these report to the national clearing house and authorize it to market them, then, since there will be only one place where apples can be engaged, all of the handlers and consumers will quickly place their orders with the clearing house. THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION ABOUT THIS.

And it will be exactly the same way with other crops, whether grain, live stock, hay, cotton, vegetables, dairy products, eggs, poultry, etc.

THE DEMAND WILL GO TO THE SUPPLY JUST AS SOON AS THE SUPPLY QUITS CHASING AFTER THE DEMAND. OR, IF IT DOES NOT PEOPLE MUST STARVE.

Getting a Report of Demand

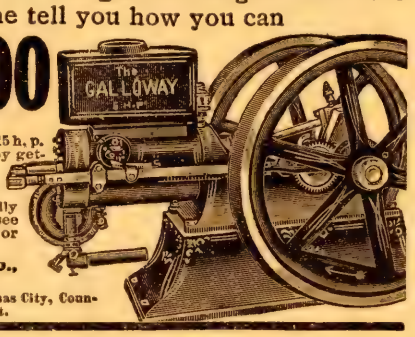
But you say; If every demand expresses itself at the national clearing house, the clearing house will be overwhelmed. This can be provided for by handling the reports of demand in MARKET units, the same as the plan of handling reports of supply in COUNTY units. A representative of the producers will be put in each considerable city or market center. Then all the people in that district who want any farm produce must place their orders with the representative. The representative will then mail, wire, or telephone a summary of the demand for each farm crop to the national clearing house daily. It will not be necessary for the representative to do any soliciting or peddling, be-



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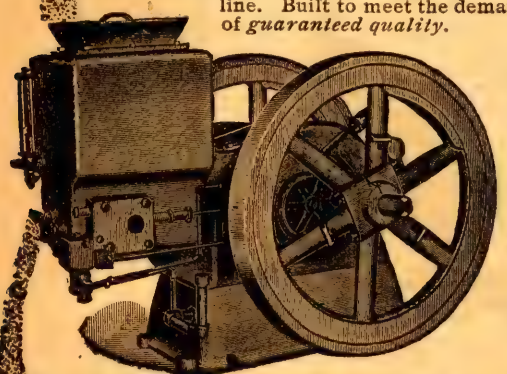
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San Antonio	When I Marry You	O'Brien Has No Place to Go	Peek-a-boo, Mister Moon, Peek-a-boo
Oh You Kid	Always in the Way	If I Only Had a Sweetheart	I'm Trying So Hard to Forget You
Honey Boy	Good-Bye Susanna	Roses Bring Dreams of You	I'm Afraid to Go Home in the Dark
Baby Doll	Are You Sincere	Take Me Back to Dreamland	Call Me Up Some Rainy Afternoon
Cheyenne	Clover Blossoms	My Dream of the U. S. A.	You Have Stolen My Heart Away
To-Night	Would You Care	Shine On Harvest Moon	I Love My Wife, But Oh You Kid
Red Wing	Just Some One	I Wish I Had a Girl	Will You Always Call Me Honey
Dreaming	Same Old Moon	Waiting at the Church	Take Me Out to the Ball Game
Rainbow	Holding Hands	Why Don't You Try	Will You Forgive If I Forget
School Days	Naughty Eyes	Be Sweet to Me Kid	Love Me and the World Is Mine
Winter	My Pony Boy	Some of These Days	Meet Me Tonight in Dreamland

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THE VALLEY FARMER, Dept. 240-I, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Department

Devoted to organization, marketing Southern crops and other topics of particular interest to producers of the South
By H. J. BLANCHARD, Summerdale, Ala.

BE A PART OF THE MACHINE—NOT A KICKER

IN A FORMER article the points of strength that go to make up the successful local and national organization were covered. Efficiency and smoothness in the local are certainly to be desired for good results.

Along with these points and just as important are congeniality of the membership and a merging of opinions. The great weakness of all farmers' organizations in the past has been the proneness to hold to individual opinion without regard to the effect on the association. An organization would be formed and have perhaps some very good profits or sales to show when one little point would arise that would have several different points of view. Then would be lost the main aim of the organization while the members aired little personal opinions.

Right here is where watchful and unprincipled middlemen have built the system that has been the thorn in the side of all producers. They could forget differences of opinions for the greater strength of an organization while the men who were being jeopardized—the farmers—fought tooth and nail to preserve a few antiquated personal views. And all this in the face of a good cause; a just cause—foregoing justice and equity and the strength of a solid organization for the sake of individual opinion. Where is the old slogan of the country "In union there is strength"? It was never more applicable than in the case of the farmers of this country. Yet farmers who having lost through this very weakness, will go on year after year fighting each other instead of combining to fight the enemy, which is wasteful distribution.

Southern farmers have so much in common that would be beneficial to themselves and to the communities in which they live, that, if it were all touched there would be very little time left for the disgruntled ones.

Profitable marketing of crops, and this alone, will take all the brains and hard work in any community, good roads which would great facilitate this same profitable marketing, improvement of stock breeding methods and a thousand other points that would naturally come before a body of farmers deeply interested in their own welfare and that of posterity.

Farmers may grow the best crops in the world and the most abundant, but unless they are sold for sufficient to cover all cost and leave a fair margin of profit the farmer is just in the position of the slaves of olden days in Rome—all their brawn and brains conscripted to make luurious ease for a few who knew just enough to keep the slaves in slavery.

The men of set opinions and unchangeable minds are in the same position as the horse that is tied with his head away from a full manger. There is plenty of the best to eat, yet they go hungry. And this simply because they seem unable to turn around. Now, farmers, you are not tied in any sense of the word. The manger is full to overflowing and it is only necessary that you turn around and get all the good in the manger of systematic marketing. Make up your mind. Follow the trend of progressive economy. Turn around and eat your fill of the good feast spread.

Don't think that you are the only person in the world that is on the right track, unless you can bring the majority to see as you do, you certainly are not. You are as liable to be wrong as the other fellow, and if it does hurt your pride just a little to give a point in the exchange of opinions, give it with a good face. Even if it takes a little money of your own or of your friend's, in the long run it may be to your greater profit. And be sure that it will take no more than has been taken in the past and will continue to be taken without return of any kind.

Before making up your mind to stick to your own opinion, analyze that opinion; then analyze the gist of the other given thoughts and you will probably strike a happy medium that will be the answer to a vexing question. Take that sober second thought that meant so much to the fathers of our country when oppression weighed so heavily on the necks of the pioneers.

One sereve winter out in a western state there was a siege of wolves. The snow was exceptionally deep and the wolves ravenously hungry. A number would gather around a bunch of cattle and follow for hours. As long as the cattle remained bunched the wolves would not attack, but let one lag behind or stray off by itself and the wolves would pounce upon it and destroy it at once.

We farmers must keep together like the cattle. As long as we are together we are safe, but let one of us stray from the fold of the local union and immediately the wolves of trade are on us and before they are through we have little left.

Co-operation and the F. S. E. system solve farmer's problems. Talk these things over in meetings.

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

Take Advantage of the System—Be Original—It Pays to Think.

JUST about this time of the year in the south, when most of the crops are laid by for the winter and the farmer is in a position to look around for bargains in the stock and feed line, one opportunity that is generally overlooked is the one of co-operative buying. Many of the farmers have surplus hay or grain and are thinking of buying a few hogs or some few head of cattle to have for sale in the early summer and at the same time use the surplus feed. Many others are planting certain cover crops with which to cover and improve land during the winter season. These cover crops are generally good forage crops and will keep several extra head of stock for months without any extra cost.

The stock generally sought are the finer breeds with a view to having one or two of each sex left after the spring sale to improve the drove or bunch usually carried. Being well bred and usually coming from some distant section they cost considerable more than the average and are therefor selected with extra care. More than once the ones selected are not sent, or sometimes they reach the destination in poor condition. All this is unprofitable and unnecessary. There is a good way to avoid all the undesirable features of such buying—co-operative buying.

And not the co-operation of two or three neighbors, but of an entire community. Co-operation to such an extent that a carload of stock or of whatever may be wanted can be secured and as is very well known this is in itself a great saving. As in selling or marketing a crop so in buying what is needed for the upkeep and progressive running of the farm—co-operation is the word.

A great number of farmers have

(Continued on Next Page)

for the South

Devoted to crops for the South—Preparing the soil, sowing the seed, fertilization, cultivation, harvesting, grading, packing, etc.
By W. L. CARR, Summerdale, Ala.

A WINTER COVER CROP

Sandy or Hairy Vetch

VETCH is often spoken of as the cow pea of the winter in that it furnishes hay of the finest quality at a season, months before other hay crops are ready to harvest. Sown broadcast or in drills with oats, which tends to support the vetch, it produces a most excellent pasture for winter use. If pastured the stock should be taken off by March, which will allow the plants to mature and reseed the ground for the next year.

Vetch belongs to the leguminous family of plants, which are so beneficial in the renovation and upbuilding of the sandy soils of the South. It is claimed by the Alabama Experiment Station that an acre of winter vetch, when in full bloom, its nitrogen content is equal to the nitrogen contained in 2,000 pounds of cotton seed meal. If no use was made of this crop other than a green manure crop it would pay for the cost of planting in the increased fertility of your soil. Not only does it increase the available nitrogen in your soil, through the agency of the nitrifying bacteria on its roots, but is often known to produce from three to three and one-half tons of hay per acre in the spring that is equal to the best grade of timothy hay on the market.

Vetch should be planted in September and October, drilled in or broadcasted at the rate of thirty pounds of hairy vetch mixed thoroughly with one bushels or oats or rye per acre. It is often advisable if planting vetch on a piece of land for the first time to inoculate the seed with a culture of vetch bacteria which can be obtained free of charge by writing the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. This greatly helps in the production of a maximum crop and increases its value as a soil enricher.

In sowing care must be taken not to cover the Vetch seed to deeply or else the stand will be poor. Vetch needs to be covered very lightly. The cost of seeding an acre will amount to approximately $6.

Fertilizing

A home-mixed fertilizer for vetch can be made at a saving, by thoroughly mixing the following ingredients. This formulae is applicable to the sandy loam soils of the south.

	Lbs.
Acid phosphate	1,000
Cotton seed meal	572
Muriate of potash	120
Filler (sand can be used)	308
Total	400

Acre application, 400 pounds.

One hundred pounds nitrate of soda applied broadcast the first of March.

KEEPING SEED CORN IN THE SOUTH

JUST after the corn harvest is over every farmer should select his seed corn for the next year. Selecting your seed at this time enables you to select the type of corn, with regard to the plant and the size and shape of the ears, that you wish to plant the next year and protect it from the insects that usually infest the corn in the cribs.

For storing this seed corn a large well made dry goods box is a convenient receptacle. This should be papered on the inside to prevent the fumes of carbon bi-sulphide escaping to rapidly. For every cubic foot of space in the box allow one teaspoonful of carbon bi-sulphide, which should be poured in a saucer and placed on the top of the corn. After the saucer is in place the box can be nailed up carefully to avoid the spilling of this liquid, which, if it touched the corn, would probably destroy the vitality of the seed. As a further precautionary measure, to repel the insects that might find their way through the cracks in the box and gain entrance by gnawing through the paper, scatter throughout the corn four or five napthalated balls or moth balls for every cubic foot of space. On opening the box in the spring you will find your corn free from the effects of insects and the germinating qualities unimpaired.

MARKETING BUTTER AND EGGS

BUTTER is one of the most profitable products that farms produce when properly made and marketed while on the other hand there are few things so easily ruined in the making. The packages used to market this product are butter tubs which contain twenty, thirty, forty and sixty pounds, respectively. The farmer will find the smaller size tub the most satisfactory in that it usually takes considerable time and quite a few churnings to enable one to fill the largest tubs. In putting up butter for market uniformity of the entire tub is very important. It is very easy to detect poor quality of butter no matter whether its place is on the top of the tub or in the middle or bottom. It is to be hoped that the old practice of placing stale butter at the bottom of the package with good butter above has been relegated to the past. The material most generally used in the manufacture of these tubs is ash or spruce. In some markets the tubs made of spruce are regarded with the greatest favor, such as the markets of the New England states and in the New Orleans market. Elsewhere the tubs of ash are preferred.

Quality in butter, as in any other line of farm produce, obtains for the farmer the best prices. Butter inferior in color or taste sells for a much lower figure than butter of a good color and a fine high flavor. If for any reason your butter is "off" don't ship it. It does not pay to ship anything but the best. Poor quality of butter which may have become rancid while in transit is sold as grease as low as four cents a pound.

When it is taken into consideration that it cost as much to make this butter of poor quality as it would butter of a higher grade, is then that a little more care in the preparation of your product will be wise and profitable.

Eggs are invariably shipped in the standard cases which contain thirty dozen. Most commission men will furnish these cases free if the shipper can assure him shipments of moderate size. Only strictly fresh eggs should be shipped. There is a certain bloom about fresh eggs that the buyers look for and as this bloom disappears with time or is rubbed off care must be taken in handling them as little as possible. All doubtful and soiled eggs should be excluded. A farmer soon gains a reputation for strictly fresh goods and the demand for his product increases. But this reputation is soon lost if he should send in a case which contained damaged or soiled eggs.

The local unions of the Farmers Society of Equity afford the ideal conditions for marketing butter and eggs under good conditions.

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

(Concluded from Page Ten)

tried, and successfully too, the system offered for marketing by the Farmers Society of Equity. The same economical system may be applied in the buying of this particular stock. In fact it may be done in the Society as well as through the system. Farmers living in other sections who belong to the F. S. E. may have just what is wanted and it may be obtained at a less cost or through trade on some other commodity.

This point may seem very small at first glance, but it will bear investigation. Southern farmers, if you are business men, it will mean a considerable saving and good business means taking advantage of every saving.

Right here may be a good time to call attention to the fact that along with shrewdness and sound judgment in farming, or in any other business, originality plays a very important part. And it is something that seems lacking in the general makeup of the average farmer. The lack of it has kept the farmers of this country dependent upon other lines of business so long that to instill originality of action into the minds of most farmers is like starting the very small child on the road to higher education. The very fact that the F. S. E. originated a sound business system for farmers is proof that it will teach, to a certain extent, that much needed lesson in progressiveness.

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A. J. HOFFMAN, Leipsic, Ohio.

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If you will fill out the coupon—tell me how many head of stock you have—mail it to me, I'll ship enough Sal-Vet to last them 60 days. You simply pay the small freight charge when it arrives, and when the 60 days are up report results. If it does not rid all your stock of the deadly stomach and free intestinal worms, I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a cent. [72]

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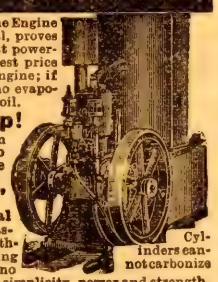
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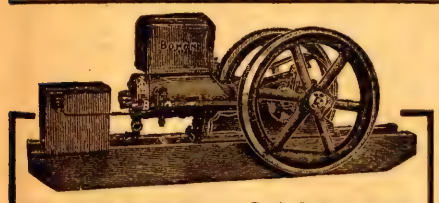
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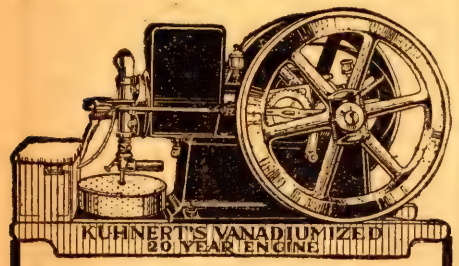
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UP TO DATE LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

THE COST OF BUILDING A CREAMERY

DURING the past few years a large number of creameries have been built in the United States. Many of them have been successful from the start, while others have failed after a few months' operation, and some were never even started.

An investigation of the creamery business in several states by Secretary Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has shown that the cause of many of the failures was due to lack of a sufficient number of cows, which should not be less than 400, and that others failed because of improper organization, in the case of co-operative creameries, and excessive cost of building and equipment. Many creameries have cost about twice their actual worth, and were not of the type suited to the locality in which they were built.

The cost of a creamery building about 28 by 48 feet will vary from $1,000 to $1,800, dependent upon the locality, the construction, and the cost of material and labor. Such a building usually consists of a main work room, engine and boiler room (including space for refrigerating machine), coal room, refrigerator, storeroom, and office.

Machinery for a gathered-cream plant, consisting of 15-horse-power boiler, 10-horse-power engine, combination churn with a capacity of 600 pounds of butter, and other necessary apparatus, will cost approximately $1,200. Machinery for a whole-milk plant will cost about $1,850. This equipment will handle from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds of butter per day. If a refrigerating machine is included the cost will be from $600 to $1,000 more.

The total cost of a creamery would therefore vary from $2,200 for a small gathered-cream plant without artificial refrigeration, where labor and material are cheap, to $4,650 for a whole-milk plant including artificial refrigeration and a higher cost of labor and material.

THE CALF, BEEF AND COW PROBLEM

To Up-to-Date Farming:

I read the article that recently appeared in your paper entitled "A Scarcity of Calves," and it is my opinion that inequitable prices and disordered marketing is the cause of the scarcity. So long as calves five weeks old bring from $8 to $13 and yearlings from $12 to $15, not many calves will be kept till they are yearlings. My neighbor sold three yearlings, in fact they were seventeen months old, for $53. When five or six weeks old they would have brought $35 or $40. What pay did he get for keeping them sixteen months? Is it any wonder that the calves go to the market? The meat sellers say there are not enough cattle, hence meat must be high. The farmers say there must be too many cattle because cattle prices are so low. Beef cattle here is two and three-quarter cents a pound; old cows one and one-half cents a pound. Butter is twenty-five cents a pound. If there were not so many milch cows their product would be a better price. As it is, there is nothing in it for the general farmer to raise and keep cattle for profit.—Elijah Bidlack, Mecosta, Mich.

We agree with our correspondent that under the present marketing system, there is not much inducement for farmers to push out in any direction, but we supposed the prices quoted were not offered anywhere any more. If those Michigan farmers were organized how easy it would be for them to know the true marketing conditions, and to turn down all such prices. What we want is profitable prices for producers and equitable prices for consumers—a process of getting the stuff to the points of consumption at the least possible cost. And that involves a readjustment of our entire marketing system, no very great task but one that affects a multitude of selfish interests.

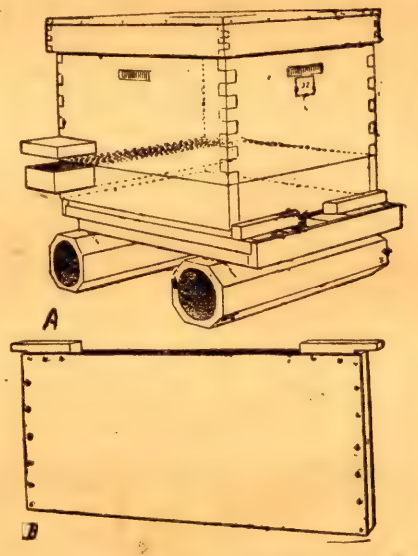
MUCH PLEASURE FROM BEES

(By E. F. Phillips)

BEEKEEPING is extremely fascinating to the majority of people as a pastime, furnishing outdoor exercise as well as intimacy with an insect whose activity has been a subject of absorbing study from the earliest times. It has the advantage of being a recreation which pays its own way and often produces no mean profit.

The location of the hives is a matter of considerable importance. As a rule it is better for hives to face away from the prevailing wind and be protected from high winds. In the north, a south slope is desirable. It is advisable for hives to be so placed that the sun will strike them early in the morning, so that the bees become active early in the day, and thus gain an advantage by getting the first supply of nectar. It is also advantageous to have the hives shaded during the hottest part of the day, so that the bees will not hang out in front of the hive instead of working. They should be so placed that the bees will not prove a nuisance to passersby or disturb live stock. This latter precaution may save the beekeeper considerable trouble, for bees sometimes prove dangerous, especially to horses.

The plot on which the hives are placed should be kept free from weeds, especially in front of the entrances. The grass may be cut with a lawn mower, but it will often be found more convenient and as efficient to pasture one or more head of sheep in the apiary inclosure. The hives should be far enough apart to permit of free manipulation. If hives are too close



A, Feeder set in collar under hive body. B, Division board feeder to be hung in hive in place of frame.

together there is danger of bees entering the wrong hive on returning.

These conditions, which may be considered as ideal, need not all be followed. When necessary bees may be kept on house tops, in the back part of city lots, in the woods, or in many other places where the ideal conditions are not found. As a matter of fact, few apairies are perfectly located; nevertheless the location should be carefully planned, especially when a large number of colonies are kept primarily for profit.

One farmer recently said: "Unquestionably the motorcycle is the greatest 'keep the children on the farm' factor out." But whether this is true or not the very usefulness of the machine will cause thousands of these gray fellows to be adopted by the farmers of this country.

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7 SHARPLES

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THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

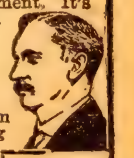
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Take any ordinary horse you have or your most likely colt and train it yourself. You can do it. And it requires no special gift or "magnetism". Easy, simple, direct. A scientific system, easily mastered. In my wonderful saddle horse training course I will teach you how to judge a horse—read his disposition—how to teach any horse the five standard gaits, and to waltz, bow, kneel, etc., how to change its gait by a simple movement. It's all clearly explained by photos and diagrams.



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Let me teach you how to earn **$25.00 to $50.00 each** training gaiting and selling saddle horses. Get up clubs, riding classes, etc. Be an expert judge of horses at a glance.

Free to all who request it, a beautiful prospectus on Gaiting and Training a saddle horse. Also a handsome colored picture of a Beery student and her famous standard bred horse "Satan". She trained him by the Beery method. Write today. Address

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FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO FARM



26-inch Hog Fence,.....13½c.
49-inch Farm Fence,.....22c.
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80-rod spool Barb Wire, $1.40
Many styles and heights. Our large Free Catalog contains fence information you should have.
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Four Wonderful Secrets Not Found in Books
HOW TO KEEP EGGS fresh for months. No cold storage. No water glass, no lime. A new plan, recommended by the Italian government.
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LICE POWDER which will surely kill them all and keep them off.
All these four secrets, guaranteed, mailed for 25c, coin or stamps. ALDEN & CO., Camby, Ind.

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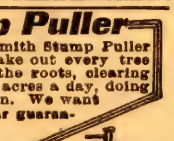


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Will reduce Inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises, Cure the Lameness and stop pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. $2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 2 E free.
ABSORBINE, JR., the liniment for mankind. Reduces strained, torn ligaments, enlarged glands, veins or muscles—heals ulcers—allays pain. Price $1.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered.
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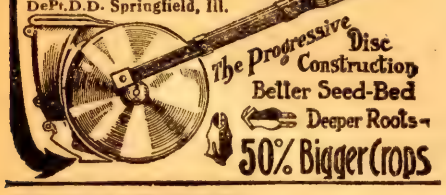


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Spring Steel Fence & Wire Co.,
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Try This Stump Puller at Our Risk The Smith Stump Puller will take out every tree and stump by the roots, clearing from one to three acres a day, doing the work of twenty men. We want you to send for our 3 year guarantee against breakage and our free trial proposition Address
W. Smith Grubber Co.
27 Smith Sts.
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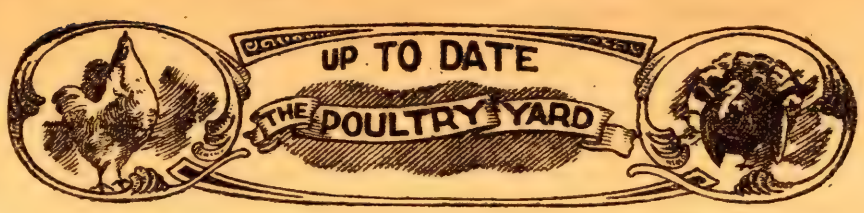
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FETZER PROGRESSIVE DISC
equipped with the famous Fetzer Lister Share—makes grain cover 3 Times More Ground, grow deep-rooted and strong and raise bigger, better crops.
Fetzer Drills EASILY CHANGED FOR DRY OR WET SEASONS.
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FETZER DISC GRAIN DRILLS PULL LIGHTER, last longer, do better work and raise increased crops. IN DRY WEATHER THEY DO 50% BETTER.
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SELF RAISING GATE
The gate with a "lift"—helps to lighten the daily load. It lifts itself, swings over all obstructions—no digging away snow or ice. Extra heavy frames of high carbon steel tubing, nearly two inches in diameter; all No. 9 wire filling of Peerless Fencing—close spacing between line wires and crossbars. Double latch and a barb wire top. Every part
HEAVILY GALVANIZED
A rust-proof coat. Looks better than paint and lasts ten times as long.
Send for folder; we'll tell you where you can get Peerless Gates.
Peerless Wire Fence Co., 229 Mich. St. ADRIAN, MICH.



REPUTATION IS FIRST NEED

IN BUILDING up a poultry business one needs first to build a reputation. The reputation should consist of certain elements, as, for example, the breeding of high-class stock and giving every customer a square deal. To gain a reputation for breeding high-class stock one must be able to produce the birds. He needs to become a real breeder, knowing and observing the rules of his art. Better still, he should know, not only from experience and observation, the rules of breeding, but should also know the reasons upon which such rules are founded. Having produced the birds he should let the public know the fact. He may do this by exhibiting and advertising. These are the two wings which will enable him to fly to the summit of success. If only one wing is used he must flutter more slowly, but if compelled to use one wing, advertising will be the one to help him most. Both, however, are essential, as exhibiting furnishes the material and verifies the announcements of advertising and the latter gives the necessary publicity for growth of reputation.

FEED FOR HENS

LAYING hens require flesh-forming feeds, the same as growing and milk producing animals do; that is, feeds rich in protein. This is not required to increase the flesh of the hen, but to be manufactured into eggs, just as the milk-giving animal requires it to be made into milk. This does not mean that fat producing feeds are not needed, for there is more or less fat in both eggs and milk. The fat producing feeds are also the life energy and heat producing elements, and the hen must have them. The true ratio, it is said, should be about four to one—four of fat to one of protein.

But the laying hen's principal winter feed on the farm is corn, and corn contains about ten times as much of the fat producing element as of the flesh producing. Therefore hens fed on corn only have but little of the material to make eggs of, and they are liable to become too fat. If corn is the only grain that can be spared the hens, a bran mash once a day will do much to supply the deficiency; but corn and wheat fed alternately, and in such a way that the hens must scratch for it, makes a good egg ration. Supplement this with meatscraps two or three times a week, and the hens ought to be well supplied with egg material.

HOW TO BOIL AN EG

ASK any person if he or she can cook and no matter how inexperienced in the art the answer will probably be, "Yes, I can boil eggs as good as anybody." But how many people boil eggs right? Our subscribers are asked to read this and test the recipe and then we predict three-fourths of them will admit that they did not know how to boil eggs as good as anybody. Instead of dropping the egg in boiling water and let it remain two or three minutes, put it in cold water, place over the fire and the moment the water begins to boil the egg is done. Eggs boiled the old way are not cooked through thoroughly or evenly, and are hard to digest. Boiled the other way they are evenly cooked, are easily digested and are more nutritious. This is for soft-boiled eggs.

SUPPLY GRIT

Grit takes the place of teeth in fowls and a liberal supply should be available to them at all times.

BEST LAND FOR TURKEYS

On farms having high, dry land, which has a light growth of grass, and where a new breeding gobbler has lately been introduced, the largest flocks and the most thrifty looking turkeys are found.

DISEASE-BREEDING HOUSES

In closely-built houses, where there is poor ventilation, the air becomes contaminated by gases arising from filth and accumulation of droppings. As the hens are exposed to these gases during the night, it is no wonder that the system becomes poisoned by them and disease results.

FEED FOR GUINEAS

Young guineas should be fed grass seed or small seed and baked bread. Guineas should always be hatched early enough for the knot on top of their head to get hard before frost or they can not be raised. August is a good month for them to come off as the grass seeds are then ripe.

Some Poultry Notes

The more grain fowls have as feed, the more grit they will need; and the fatter they get the more water they will require. Keep these two facts in mind.

If fowls, especially those that are being fattened, seem to lose their appetite give them frequent feeds of charcoal. Bits of charcoal are relished by fowls generally, and they possess corrective qualities that are frequqently much needed.

The setting hens should have an apartment to themselves if possible, and the same nest should never be used twice for setting purposes. The box itself should be aired or limed, or both, and the straw or litter should be entirely renewed.

It should be remembered that eggs are a cash product. They are ready for market as soon as they are laid, and the quicker they are marketed the better. The egg business is unquestionably a safe cash business. Nature itself superintends it, and the only thing for the keeper to do is to help nature—give the hens as near natural conditions and feed as is possible.

BUY YOUR FURNACE $10 DOWN $10 A MONTH



Our monthly payment plan of selling direct saves you the dealer's profits and charges for installation. The
JAHANT FURNACE
with the patented "Down Draft System" is best for residences, schools, hotels, churches, etc., because it delivers plenty of heat wherever and whenever desired at a saving of 1-3 to ½ in fuel bills. Install the Jahant yourself. We send complete outfit, freight prepaid with special plans, detailed instructions and all necessary tools for installation. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
Write for free illustrated book.
THE JAHANT HEATING CO.
135 Mill St., Akron, Ohio

Save ⅓ to ½ on Fuel Bills

This SOLID OAK Kitchen Cabinet $7.65



Solid Oak. White wood table top, 26 in. x 42 in. Is fitted with two cabinets with Venetian glass doors, two bins, three spice drawers and one large drawer. Large baking board slides under top. Lower section has two large drawers and two bins. Height over all 61 inches. No. 82H765. $7.65

ACTUAL FACTORY PRICES AT LAST

Less than **half** dealer's prices—**less even than the dealer himself must pay.** Now for the first time you may buy the very finest furniture direct from the maker and at factory prices. You save fully 20%.

The Last Middleman Now Cut Out!

For the past 30 years we have owned and operated the *largest furniture factory in the world* selling direct to the user. OVER 1,000,000 SATISFIED CUSTOMERS. No salesmen—manufacturers' agents, jobbers, wholesalers or retailers—not even *one* middleman's profit to pay when you buy from us.

30 Days' Free Trial We take all the risk ourselves. Send us $7.65 for this handsome Cabinet—use it for a whole month—*then decide.* If not perfectly satisfactory in every way, just return it and we'll refund all you paid, with transportation charges *both ways.*

***Write for Our Catalog*—FREE** (22)
Our magnificent catalog is free for the asking. Your choice of over 5,000 different bargains—beds, chairs, sewing machines; everything you need to beautify your home on this amazingly liberal plan. Send just your name and address today.
LINCOLN, LEONARD & CO., Station 4247 CHICAGO, ILL.

GALVANIZED WIRE
100 Lbs. $1.35

For Fencing, Stays, Grape Vines, or Any Purpose Where Ordinary Wire Is Used

The galvanized wire which we offer at this great Bargain Wrecking Price is brand new, smooth stock. In manufacturing, wire mills accumulate mill ends—irregular lengths ranging from 50 to 250 feet which are bundled together in coils of 100 lbs. The wire itself is exactly the same as that which is wound on spools, the only difference being that the lengths are not continuous. Such wire is known as

Galvanized Wire Shorts

Handy to have about the farm for many purposes. Extensively used by fruit growers, fence builders, for all kinds of repairs, etc. Absolutely new, smooth, clean wire. You save big money in buying your wire in this way.
For the next 30 days, with every wire order **Free** enough wire staples to put it on with.

GAUGE NO.	APPROXIMATE NO. FT. TO 100 LBS.	PRICE PER 100 LBS.
6	1023	$1.35
8	1436	1.40
9	1724	1.50
11	2617	1.60
12	3424	1.65
14	5917	1.75

Above prices are based on orders for at least 100 lbs. Place your orders promptly as these wrecking prices will soon exhaust our stock.

Samson Fencing
Built so it will not stretch narrow between posts. Wire is hard and springy. 20 inch Samson Hog Fence, per rod, 15c; 26 inch, 20c. Your perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Catalog showing price wrecking bargains on hog, cattle, poultry, field and lawn fencing, lawn gates, poultry netting, etc.

Barbed Wire 100 pounds.....$1.85
Four point, galvanized new wire slightly shop worn, but in good condition; put up in catch weight coils, wrecking price, 100 pounds, $1.85. Regular brand new, first class barbed wire, 80 rods to spool, painted, $1.40; galvanized, $1.60.

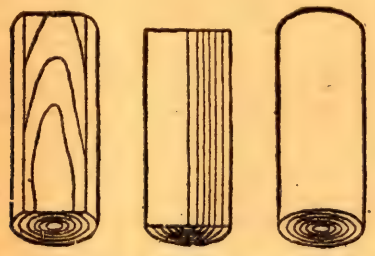
Cement Coated Wire Nails, Per Keg $1.92
A patent process coats these nails with a cement preparation that lasts forever. Do not rust, drive easily, hold tight. Superior to common kind for every purpose. Sold in full kegs only—not by pound weight. Size 60d to 20d ranging from 1100 to 3100 nails to keg, $1.92—other sizes equally as cheap.

Write for Wire Catalog No. P.G. 204
Chicago House Wrecking Co., 35th and Iron Sts., Chicago

HORTICULTURE

ANNUAL RINGS IN THE TREES

IF THE trunk or branch of an oak tree is cut smoothly across, thin whitish lines may be seen running from within outward. Some of these lines begin in the center of the tree and others in each of the annual rings. These are the medulary rays, which make the silvered grain in quartered oak and other woods. They exist in all kinds of trees, but in many, as, for example, the chestnut, they are so fine as hardly to be seen with the naked eye.



It is correct to speak of the rings of growth as "annual rings," for as long as the tree is growing healthihily a ring is formed each year. It is true that two false rings may appear in one year, but they are caused whenever the growth of the tree is interrupted. This happens when the foliage is destroyed by caterpillars and grows again in the same season, or when a severe drought in early summer stops growth for a time, after late frosts and in similar cases.

An annual ring once formed does not change in size or place during the healthy life of the tree, except that it is covered in time by other younger layers.

THE GRAPE INDUSTRY

THE census bureau has issued a a preliminary report on the grape industry of the United States from which we get the following interesting statistics and information.

In the census of 1910 there were reported 224,097,719 vines of bearing age against 182,227,655 in 1900, an increase of 23 per cent. In 1910, 923,396 farmers were reported as growing grape vines or only 14.5 per cent. of the total number. The average number of vines per farm is given as 243. The average in the Pacific division, which reported more than half of all the vines, is 5,855 per farm. The last census reports 59,927,316 vines not yet of bearing age, or an average of 258 per farm.

In 1909 there were produced in the United States 2,570,936,310 pounds of grapes, valued at $22,025,060. The production ten years before was only about half as much (1,300,751,066 lbs.). The value was not given in the 1910 census.

The value of the crop in the Pacific Division (1910 census) was $10,977,000. In the middle Atlantic division, $4,945,342. In the east, north and central division, $3,127,462.

Over 83 per cent. of all the vines of bearing age is in three states: California, 144,980,000; New York, 31,802,000, and Michigan, 11,014,000.

The census reveals that the growing of grapes is largely a commercial proposition and that grape vines were not found on nearly every farm as cheapness, ease of culture, certainty to bear, and the esteem in which the fruit is held would seem to insure. On only 923,396 farms out of nearly 7,000,000 were one or more grape vines found.

THE APPLE MARKET

GET as much as you can for your apples. Silly advice, thinks the reader, but not so silly after all. It is generally agreed that there is a large apple crop, and apples bought for storage will be claimed at the lowest possible price. For that reason do your best to have your marketable apples in the best possible condition, honestly selected and carefully handled; then show the condition to the buyers and demand the best price. If the farmers were organized so as to co-operate with each other and all work together in this matter, it would be easily accomplished.

Next, make the best possible use of the inferior fruit. It is seldom that the demand for dried apples is fully supplied, and usually remunerative prices are obtainable. Drying apples is no great task, and no very costly preparations are necessary. A few scaffolds and crates—crates to make the handling easier—and the work may go on quite rapidly. The cutting is tedious, but even that may be simplified.

Like making garden, too much of this work is usually put upon the women and children. But it is a part of the farm business, is the "harvesting" of a farm crop, and is looked to for revenue, and, therefore, justly claims the attention and help of the men. The absolutely waste product may be fed to hogs. We can not say that it makes very nutritious feed, but it is worth disposing of in that way. We repeat, get the most you can out of the orchard.



My Chatham Mill
Grain Grader and Cleaner

Loaned free for 30 days—no money down—freight prepaid—cash or credit. It grades, cleans and separates wheat, oats, corn, barley, flax, clover, timothy, etc. Takes cockle, wild oats, tame oats, smut, etc., from seed wheat; any mixture from flax. Sorts corn for drop planter. Rids clover of buckhorn. Takes out all dust, dirt, chaff and noxious weeds from timothy. Removes foul weed seed and all the damaged, shrunken, cracked or feeble kernels from any grain. Handles up to 80 bushels per hour. Gas power or hand power. Easiest running mill on earth. Over 250,000 in use in U. S. and Canada. Postal brings low-price-buy-on-time proposition and latest Catalog. I will loan 500 machines, "first come, first served." Write today if you want to be one of the lucky 500. Ask for Booklet 31 . (39)

FREE! LOAN!

Cash or On Time



THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY, Detroit, Kansas City, Minneapolis

If I Bought a Car

By R. E. Olds, Designer

Here are some things which I'd require if I bought a car. I've learned their **need** by building 60,000 cars.

I could save, I judge, $200 per car by building Reo the Fifth without them. But you might lose three times that by the lack.

Economy

I would want big tires, because of their immense economy.

On October 1 we added 22 per cent to the tire size on Reo the Fifth, though it was always overtired. Tire makers say that 22 per cent will add 65 per cent to the average tire mileage.

I would want lightness combined with strength. That means costly drop forgings. In Reo the Fifth we use 190.

I would want bearings that endure. That means roller bearings which cost five times as much as common ball bearings. In Reo the Fifth we use 15 roller bearings, 11 of them Timken, 4 Hyatt High Duty.

I require my springs to stand, by test, 100,000 vibrations.

I test my gears in a crushing machine, of 50 tons capacity.

Each engine is tested 48 hours—28 hours in the chassis.

I limit my output to 50 cars daily, so the men are never rushed.

Safety

I use chrome nickel steel for the axles, vanadium steel for connections, manganese steel in the crankshaft. And each lot of steel is analyzed twice to make sure of the needed strength.

Every driving part is built sufficient for a 45-horsepower engine, which leaves big margins of safety. I use 14-inch brake drums for quick, sure control.

The various parts of this car get a thousand inspections, so errors and weaknesses can't creep in.

Comfort

I use in this car my ideal center control, so all the gear shifting is done by moving a handle only three inches in each of four directions.

The driver sits on the left-hand side, close to the cars he passes.

I doubly heat my carburetor to deal with low-grade gasoline. I use a $75 magneto, on which you can start the car.

I use wide, long springs, with seven leaves in them. And I use deep upholstering of genuine leather filled with the best curled hair.

I finish the body with 17 coats. I use electric side lights, flush with the dash.

Comfort and beauty mean much in a car and I spend a great deal to secure it.

My Own Car

would need to be built in this way, else I would not buy it. So I build in this way for those who buy from me.

I could easily save at least $200 by skimping on things like these. But men in time would lose their faith in me.

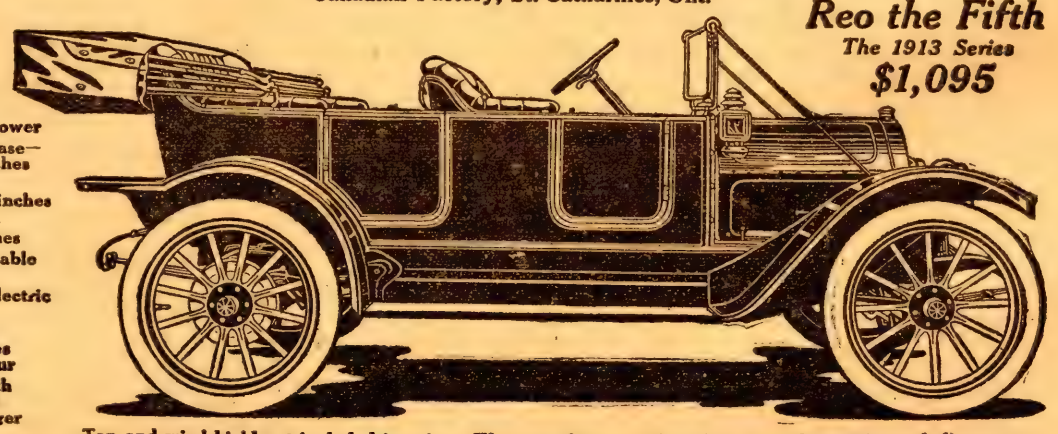
So I cut my profits down to the lowest minimum, and sell a car such as I describe for $1,095.

Write for our fall catalog and the name of our nearest dealer.

R. M. OWEN & CO. General Sales Agents for **REO MOTOR CAR CO., Lansing, Mich.**

Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.

Reo the Fifth
The 1913 Series
$1,095



30-35 Horsepower
Wheel Base—112 inches
Tires—34 x 4 inches
Wheels—34 inches
Demountable Rims
Three Electric Lights
Speed—45 Miles per Hour
Made with 2 and 5 Passenger Bodies

(113)

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, gas tank for headlights, speedometer and self-starter—all for $100 extra.



THE LOAD AMERICANS CARRY

MUCH is said about the high cost of living, which is but another expression for the old-time saying that it is hard to make "both ends meet." The average life's financial difficulty has always been to make the income equal the expenditures. In spite of the high cost of living outcry this is not so difficult now in the home on the farm as it was a few years ago. The price for farm products rule fairly well, and the opportunities for money making by those in the home are decidedly better than they were not long ago. The demand for eggs and poultry and butter is constant, and, as a rule, the prices are remunerative. Hence, the high cost of living, the struggle to make the income equal the outgo, applies rather to wage earners, to consumers who are not producers, than to those who produce the material for food and clothing. The price building by the handlers and dealers has been more rapid than the growth of the wages paid for labor.

But in this article we proposed to talk of expenditures rather than of income. The American people carry loads they could well throw off. Carefully compiled figures show that the people of the United States spend yearly two billion dollars for intoxicating liquors, and no less than a billion, two hundred million for tobacco! It cannot be denied that these expenditures make it more difficult to keep the income above the outgo. Besides, the result of this uncountable expenditure is to reduce the earning power of those who indulge in it. No one who uses intoxicants, or even tobacco, is as capable as he would be if he did not use them. He may honestly think he is, and he may be capable and successful, but he can not know what he might have been had he never indulged in these things. This is particularly true of the cigarette, which is confessedly a nerve destroyed, a mind impairer and a body wrecker. It is amazing how many young people take to themselves this enemy of mind and body. Some do it in spite of a knowledge of its effects; but we are not writing for that class of people; their case is hopeless.

Here again those in the homes on the farm have an advantage over the people in the city. These habits are not so prevalent in the country as in the towns. Prevalent they are, we must admit, but high-toned drinking and the cigar and cigarette are more general in the towns and cities, and they are more expensive there. Hence, of that expenditure of more than three billion dollars the larger portion is charged to the towns and cities, and falls upon the very people whom the high cost of living bears heaviest. One way, therefore, to make the income equal or exceed the cost of living, is for all, both in country, town and city, to crawl from under this tremendous burden of useless and harmful expenditure.

TIES THAT TIME WILL SEVER

THERE are no dearer ties than those in the home on the farm. The thousand scenes around the home, familiar spots to memory dear, make these ties sweeter and stronger because each spot is linked with some dear one.

But time will break these ties. There will be separations. The broad world will claim some in a life work elsewhere. Some will make new homes to become equally dear to themselves and others; while some way be taken, with sighs and tears and aching hearts, to a silent resting place in the church yard.

Oh, these sacred ties! Strange we do not feel them until they are broken. But we are human. Life is a problem. Realities constantly surround us, and there is need that we fill our sphere. But love and kindness should dwell in the home. Father should be loved, honored, respected, and gladly served. Mother should be loved, cherished and helped. Brothers and sisters should live in each other's smiles, and each should be ready to wipe the tears from the eyes of all the others. The earthly home is not eternal. In fact, it is of but short duration, and during that time it should be happy. Let there be the fewest possible clouds and the greatest amount of brightest sunshine.

AUTUMN BEAUTIES

AUTUMN beauties now surround the homes on the farm. The tinted leaves give a beauty to the forests, and even the fading grass of the lawns and pastures has a charm that lulls to quiet repose. The flowers are gone and the growing greenness no longer soothes the eyes and cheers the soul, but maturity and ripeness everywhere speak of happy accomplishment. The fruit in the orchards, the corn in the fields, the hay in the bin or mill, testify that the seasons continue and that the hand of industry is blessed.

These encouragements and beauties are peculiarly for the homes on the farm. There may be love and happiness and plenty in the homes and elsewhere, but the outdoor beauties of the seasons are not there. If the flowers of spring and summer are enjoyed they must be found elsewhere, and if the ripeness of autumn is seen the city home must be left to find it. But these things all belong to the home on the farm, and as each season brings its changes the finger of Nature points upward to higher and nobler things. The humble seed goes into the ground, the tiny shoot peeps up into the light, the bud develops and the flower unfolds in beauty, and then the ripened product crowns it all. Each change is an accomplishment, and none can have more to call them higher than those who live in the homes on the farms.

Big Ben



One Big Ben Runs the Whole Farm on Time

Big Ben is made *big enough* for the whole family to consult about the time. He looms up handsome and impressive across the largest rooms. His broad, smiling face and big, honest hands tell the *right* time plainly. A million families have adopted him. He works for his living—a drop of oil a year is all he asks.

You can buy a clock *to wake you up* for $1 or $1.50, but isn't Big Ben worth a dollar more than that since he wakes you up *on time* and never fails to tell the right time *all day* long as *well as all the night?* You don't have to wonder "if that clock is telling the right time" if the clock is Big Ben. The city man can ask a neighbor or get the right time by picking up the telephone. You must depend upon a clock. Depend upon Big Ben.

He helps you wind with his big easy-turning keys. He wears an inner jacket of steel, which keeps him strong and makes him last for years. He rings just when you want and either way you want *five straight minutes* or *every other half minute during ten minutes* unless you flag him off. Get him now. And get him *Christmas* for some *friend* or *relative*.

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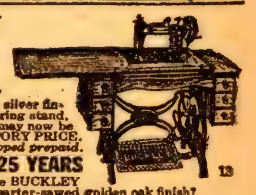
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"Yes," answered the Doctor's mother gently with her deep eyes looking into the girl's very soul. "Them treatments was operations and they is all he dares to make for fear of your losing the speaking voice what you have got so beautiful. If they is any love and pity in my heart after I have stopped giving it to you I'm going to pour some out on Tom Mayberry, for when a man's got to look sorrow in the eyes he goes blind and don't know what way to turn, lessen a woman leads him. But he ain't neither here or there and—"

"Where is he?" demanded Miss Wingate in her soft dove notes as she looked the tragedy stricken young Doctor's mother straight in the face, with her dark eyes completely unveiling her heart, woman to woman. "I—I want *him!*"

"What's left of him is in the office, and you are welcome to the pieces," answered his Mother, a comprehensive joy rising above the sorrow in her eyes. "I reckon I can trust him with you, but if you need any help, call me," she added, as the singer girl fled down the steps and around to the office wing.

And they neither one of them ever knew how it really happened, though she insisted on accusing herself and he claimed always the entire blame, but he had been sitting where his Mother had left him for an hour or more with his face in his hands when he suddenly found himself clasped in soft arms and his eyes pressed close against a bare white throat and a most wonderful dove voice was murmuring happy, comforting little words that fell down like jewels into his very heart of hearts. And his own strong arms held very close a palpitating, cajoling flower of a woman, who was wooing for smiles and dimpling with raptures.

"I don't care, I don't, and please don't you!" she pleaded with her lips against his black forelock.

"I can't help caring! The one thing I asked of all my years of hard work was to give the music back to you—" and again he buried his face in the soft lace at her throat.

"You say, do you, that I'll never sing again?" she asked quickly, and as she spoke she lifted his head in her hands and waited an instant for the smothered groan with which he answered her.

"Now listen," she answered him in a voice fairly a-tremble with joyous passion and as she spoke she laid his ear close over her heart and held him so an instant. "Does it matter that only you will ever hear the song, dear?" she whispered, then slipped out of his arms and across to the other side of the table before he could detain her.

"No, Tom Mayberry," she said as he reached for her, and her tone was so positive that he stopped with his arms in the air and let them sink slowly to his side. "We'll have this question out right here and if I have trouble with you I'll—call your Mother," and she laughed as she shook away a tear.

"Please!" he pleaded and his face was both so radiant and so worn that she had to harden her heart against him to be able to hold herself in hand for what she wanted to say to him.

"No," she answered determinedly, "and you must listen to every word I say, for I am getting frightened already and may have to stop."

"I want to talk some myself," he said with the very first smile coming into his grave young eyes. "I want to tell you that I can't help loving you, and have ever since I first saw you, but that it won't do at all for you to marry—marry a Providence country bumpkin with nothing but a doctoring head on his shoulders. I want you to understand that—"

"Please don't refuse me this way before I've ever asked you," she said with a trace of the grand dame hauteur in her manner and voice that had never seen before. "I think—I think very suddenly I have come to realize, Doctor Mayberry, that—that—oh, I'm very frightened, but I must say it! I wouldn't blame you or your Mother for not wanting me at all. I—I somehow, I don't seem very great—or real to myself here in Providence. My training has been all to one end—useless now—and I'm all unlessoned and unlearned in the real things of life. I seem to feel that the hot theaters and the crowds that have looked at me and —am I what *she* had a right to demand in your wife?" And, with a proud little gesture, she laid her case in his hands.

And though she had not expected anything dramatic from him in the way of refutation of her speech, she was totally unprepared for the wonderful, absolute silence that met her heroics. He stood and looked her full in the eyes with a calm radiance in his face that reminded her of the dawn-light she had seen that morning come over Providence Nob and his deep smile gave a young prophet look to his austere mouth. And as she gazed at him she drew timidly nearer, even around the corner of the table.

"Your work is so wonderful—and real—and you ought to have a wife who—" By this time she had got much nearer and her voice trailed off into uncertainty. And still he stood perfectly still and looked at her.

"She loves me and I love her, so that, do you think, I might—I might learn? Cindy says I'm a wonder—and remember the custards," she finished from somewhere in the region of his collar. "Now that we've both refused each other do you suppose we can go on and be happy?" she laughed softly from under his chin.

And the young Doctor held her very close and never answered a word she said. The strain on him had been very great and he was more shaken than he wanted her to see. But from the depths of her heart she understood and pressed closer to him as she gave him a long silence in which to recover himself. Twilight was coming in the windows and a fragrant night breeze was ruffling her hair against his cheek before she stirred in his arms.

"We've got to ask—to ask Mother before—before," she was centuring to suggest in the smallest of voices in which was both mirth and tenderness, when a low laugh answered her fro mthe doorway.

"Oh, no you don't," said Mother Mayberry, as she beamed upon them with the most manifest joy. "I had done picked you out before you had been here more'n a week, honey-bird. You can have him and welcome if you can put up with him. He's like Mis' Peavey always says of her own jam: "Plenty of it such as it is and good enough what they is of it.' A real slow-horse love can be rid far and long at a steady gate. He ain't pretty, but middling smart." And the handsome young Doctor's mother eyed him with a well-assumed tolerance covering her positive rapture.

"Children," said Mother Mayberry, as she suddenly reached out her strong arms and took them both close to her breast, "looks like the Lord sometimes hatches out two birds in far apart nests just to give 'em wing-strength to fly acrost river and hill to find each other. You both kinder wandered foreign some 'fore you sighted one another, but now you can begin to build your own nest right away, and I offers my heart as a bush on Providence Nob to put it in."

CHAPTER IX

THE LITTLE HARPETH WOMAN OF MANY SORROWS

The last of old June's days seemed in danger of dripping away from her in tears of farewell. Rain clouds hung low over Harpeth Hills and drifted down to the very top of Providence Nob. A steady downpour had begun in the night and held on into the day and seemed to increase in volume as the hours wore away. The tall maples were standing depressed-boughed and dripping and the poplar leaves hung sodden and wet, refusing a glimpse of their silver lining. A row of bleeding-hearts down the walk were turning faint pink and drooping to the ground, while every rose in the yard was shattered and wasted away.

After a neighborhood call Doctor Mayberry was unsaddling his horse in the barn and lithe figure enveloped as to head and shoulders in one of Cindy's kitchen aprons darted under the dripping eaves and stood breathless and laughing in the wide door.

"I saw you come up the Road," said the singer lady, as she divested herself of the gingham garment," and I was dying to get out in the rain, much to Cindy's horror. You are late."

"Not much," answered the young Doctor, slipping out of his rain coat and coming over to stand beside her in the door. "What have you been doing all morning?"

"I've been being—being lectured," she answered, as she looked up in his face with dancing dark eyes.

"Who did it to you?" he asked, taking her fingers into his and drawing her farther back from the splash of the rain drops.

"Eliza Pike," she answered with a low laugh. "Eliza is afraid I won't do for you in proper Providence style and I'm very humble and —I—I want to learn. She thinks I ought to begin on some—some shirts for you right now and I'm going to. What color do you prefer?"

"Horrors!" exclaimed the Doctor, positively blushing at the thought of the very

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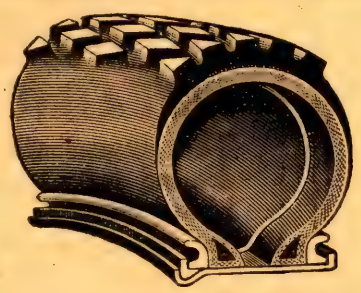
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lovely lady engaged in such a clothing mission.

"I knew you wouldn't have any confidence in them," answered Miss Wingate mournfully, "and I haven't myself, but still I was willing to try."

"Oh, yes, I have!" the young Doctor hastened to exclaim. "Better make them suitable for traveling, for I've got marching orders in the noon mail. Are you ready to start to Italy on short notice and then on to India?"

"What?" demanded the singer lady with alarmed astonishment.

"Yes," answered the young Doctor coolly. "The Commission writes that my reports on Pellagra down here are complete enough now for them to send some chap down to continue them, while I go on to Southern Italy for a study of similar conditions there and then on to India for a still more exhaustive examination. The Government is determined to stamp this scourge out before it spreads. Better hurry the shirts and pack up your own stuff."

"But I'm not going a step or a wave," answered the singer girl defiantly. "I'm too busy here now. I don't ever intend to leave Mother as long as I live. I don't see how you can even suggest such a thing to me."

"Do you know what leaving Mother is like?" asked the young Doctor, as he looked down on her with tenderness in his gray eyes and Mother Mayberry's own quizzical smile on his lips. "It's like going to sleep at night with a last look at Providence Nob,—you wake up in the morning and find it more there than ever. She was *there* on sunny mornings over in Berlin and *there* on gray days in London and I had her on long hard hospital nights in New York. Just come with me on this trip and I promise she and Old Harpeth will be here when we get back. Please!"

"I don't know," answered Miss Wingate in a small voice as she rubbed her cheek against the arm of his coat. "I'm in love with Tom Mayberry of Providence Road. I don't know that I want to go traveling with a distinguished physician on an important Government mission and attend Legation dinners and banquets and—I don't want to leave my Mother," and there was a real catch in the laugh she smothered in his coat sleeve.

"Course it did! Tom Mayberry's experimenting couldn'ter done it no real good. His mother have been giving that biled bark for sore throat for thirty years and it was me that remembered it. But it were a pity you done it at the grave; that were Mis' Bostick's funeral and not your'n. Now look at everybody a-coming up the Road with no grieving left at all. Well," spoke up Mother Mayberry in quick distress, "it are a mean kind of sorrow that can't open its arms to hold joy tender. Think what it do mean to the child.

"Sakes, you folks, I wish you'd try to listen when you are called at!" came in a sharp voice as Mrs. Peavey looked down upon them from over the wall near the barn.

"I think it must have helped some," answered the singer lady in the clear voice that still held its wonted note of meekness to her neighbor.

"I haven't read the paper yet," answered the singer lady in the subdued voice she always used in addressing Mother Mayberry's pessimistic neighbor.

"Well, you oughter take interest in accidents if you are a-going to be a Doctor's wife. It'll be all in the family then and you can hear it all straight and maybe see some folks mended," answered Mrs. Peavey, and she failed to notice Miss Wingate's horrified expression at such a prospect. "How's Mis' Bostick, Tom? That is, how do your Mother say she are, for I couldn't trust your notion in such a case as her'n."

"I think Mother feels worried over her today," answered the Doctor gently, with not a trace of offense at his neighbor's outspoken question. "Her heart is very weak and it is impossible to stimulate her further. Mother is up there now and I'll come tell you what she says when she comes home to dinner."

"Well, I'm always thankful for news, bad as it mostly are," answered Mrs. Peavey in gloomy gratitude for his offer of a report from Mother Mayberry. With which the shawled head disappeared from the top of the wall.

"Dear," said the Doctor, as he took her hand in his and held it against his breast, "I would give all life has to offer me to get back your voice for you. I will hope against hope! I haven't written Doctor Stein yet. I can't make myself write. Perhaps we will find some one on this trip who has some theory of treatment or something to offer. I've been praying that help will come!"

"Would you like me any better if I had it back?" she asked with a happy little laugh as she laid her cheek against their clasped hands. "Would you want *L'Eleonore* more than you do just plain Elinor Wingate, care Mother Mayberry, Providence, Tennessee?"

"I'm going to carry you in the house so you can put on dry stockings," answered the Doctor with a spark in his gray eyes that scorned her question, and without any discussion he picked her up, strode through the rain with her and deposited her in the kitchen door.

And over by the long window they found Mother Mayberry standing with her hand on Cindy's shoulder, who sat with her head bowed in her apron sobbing quietly, while Martin Luther stood wide-eyed and questioning, with his little hand clutching Mother's skirts.

"Children," said Mother quietly as she came and stood beside them in the doorway, while Martin Luther nestled up to Doctor Tom, "I've come down the Road to tell you that it are all over up at the Deacon's. It were very beautiful, for Mis' Bostick just gave up a smile and went to meet her Lord with the love of us all a-shining on her face. We didn't hardly sense it at first, for she had just spoke to 'Liza, and the Deacon were over by the window. I ain't got no tears to shed for her and Deacon are so stunned he don't need 'em yet."

"Mother," exclaimed the Doctor, as he took her hand in his, while the singer lady crept close and rested against her strong shoulder.

"Yes, son," answered his Mother gently, "it come so sudden I couldn't even send for you, but go on up there now and see what you can do for Deacon. He'll want you for the comfort of your presence, you and 'Liza."

"And Eliza!" exclaimed Miss Wingate with a sob, "it'll break her little heart."

"They never was such a child as 'Liza Pike in the world," said Mother Mayberry softly and for the first time a film of tears spread over her eyes. "She have never said a word, but just stands pressed up close with her arm 'round the Deacon's shoulders as he sits with his Good Book acrost his knees. She give one little moan when she understood, but she ain't made a mite of child-fuss, just shed her baby tears like a woman growed to sorrow. Her little bucket and dish of dinner is a-setting cold on the table and a little draggled rose she had brung in not a hour back is still in Mis' Bostick's fingers, and the other one pinned on the Deacon's coat. When Judy and Betty wanted to begin to fix things she understood without a word, led the Deacon out into the hall and are just a-standing there a-keeping him up in his daze by the courage in her own loving little heart. The good Lord bless and keep the child! Now, go on, Tom, and see what you can do! Yes, Cindy will run right over and tell Mis' Peavey. And stop in and see Squire Tutt, for Henny Turner says he are down today and a-asking for you. Come into my room, honey-bird, I've got to look for something."

"Somehow, I don't feel about dying as lot of folks do," she remarked to the singer lady, as she stood in front of the tall old chest of drawers in her own room a few minutes later. "Death ain't nothing, but laying down one job of work and going to answer the Master when He calls you to come take up another. Mis' Bostick have worked in His vineyard early and late, through summer sun and winter wind, and now He have summoned her in for some other purpose. He'll find her well-tried and seasoned to go on with whatever plans He have for her in His Kingdom."

(To be Continued.)



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This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of Our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is printed in the paper becomes a CADET of Equity, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—35 cents—will be made a PIONEER of Equity and sent a collection of twenty (20) beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address, CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

WRITERS should always be very careful in writing names, particularly of persons and persons and post offices. The reader can make out ordinary words by the meaning, but names are arbitrary and there is no rule for spelling them. Every letter should be made plain.

Our writers for this issue are very appreciative, and we like the letters. How sorry I am that we can not print them all. But now is the best time of all the year to get subscribers. We know our Cadets are glad to help us. If each Cadet should send us a club, even though a small one, it would give us a great boost. Take advantage of some of our subscription offers.

DEAR CADETS: I am a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I think the world of it. I have never before read a paper like it. Papa says it is the best paper we ever had. I always turn to the Cadet page, but when I get the paper everybody else wants it. How kind Mr. Everitt is to give the young people a chance to express themselves and exchange thoughts. I live on a farm of 127 acres, and have lived on a farm all my life. I am 18 years old, and would like to exchange photos, letters or cards. Will answer all I receive.—Martin Loken, Chief, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, 16 years old, and live on a farm of 270 acres in Central Iowa. I like farm life, but I would enjoy living in town for a while at least. I finished the country schools last February, and got a diploma and high school entrance certificate, but I am unable to attend high school this year. I would like to receive cards and letters from the Cadets, and will answer all I receive.—Nina Hushaw, Eldora, Iowa.

DEAR CADETS: My brother takes UP-TO-DATE, and I enjoy reading the Cadet letters very much. I am a farmer's daughter, 17 years old, and we have a farm of 25 acres, just 10 miles from Charleston. We enjoy farming. I would like to exchange cards and letters with the Cadets.—Nina Jarrett, Dial, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter now, but I have not been one very long. I live on a 40-acre ranch four miles northeast of Fruita. We raise hay, wheat, corn, potatoes, hogs, etc. We have been taking UP-TO-DATE for a long time, and we all think it is a fine paper. I have been very much interested in the Cadet letters. I am 16 years old, and would be very glad to exchange photos, letters or post cards with any of the Cadet boys and girls.—Dorothy Robinson, Fruita, Colorado.

DEAR CADETS: Here comes a girl that would like to join you. I will be 17 October 21, and I live on a farm of 41 acres. I am going to grade high school 2 1-2 miles from my beautiful country home. I will give struct and prompt answers to all post cards and letters.—Goldie Galiant, Deshler, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, aged 15. My father owns 360 acres of land in the Willamette Valley, 18 miles southwest from Portland. We have 75 head of stock, and at present (September 18) are busy with our crops. From our place we can see Mt. St. Helens, Mt. Hood, Mt. Jefferson, the Three Sisters and Diamond Peak. Almost any kind of grain, fruits and vegetables can be grown here. I should like very much to hear from other Cadets, and will exchange cards or letters with girls and boys from every state in the Union.—Alma L. Schulmerich, Hillsboro, Ore.

DEAR CADETS: Though I have never become a Cadet, I have read your paper for a number of years, and enjoyed your letters most of all. I am a farmer boy 17 years old, and come from the old Pine Tree State. I live on a farm of 150 acres, and have always lived on a farm. We have a large crop of apples and potatoes this year. I will exchange cards or letters with ny of the Cadet boys and girls.—Norman Young, Augusta, Maine. Rt. 4.

DEAR CADETS Can you make room for another girl from North Dakota? I am 16 years old, and will soon finish the common school. Then I expect to go to high school. We are done threshing, but the oats is still in the fields. We have been having big rains. Last week it commenced raining on Monday and continued till Friday. But all the same we have big crops. We threshed 2 5to 30 bushels to the acre. We live on a 320-acre farm; but I do not like farm life; there is too much work to do. I like to live in town. I would exchange cards with the Cadets and will answer all I receive.—Minnie Garshe, Sheldon, N. D.

DEAR CADETS: My father and mother have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for a long time. I live about seven miles from town, but I would rather live in town than in the country. I am just 13 years old, and going to school in the 5th grade. I like my teacher fine. We have 20 acres in cotton.—Bertha Biggs, Magazine, Ark.

Dear Cadets: I have enjoyed your letters very much. I have a homestead of 32 0acres about 18 miles northeast of Sugar City. My father and two sisters also have 320 acres each, all joining mine. We have certainly feasted on our watermelons, cantaloupes, beans, corn, lettuce, etc. We have very good crops this year, though it is our first attempt. We came here May 24, 1911. I presume I am what they call an old maid, though I feel but 16. I still like fun, and am certainly enjoying life, though this is very different from the life I lived in Lafayette, Ind. I shall be pleased to hear from any of you, especially those near home.—Naomi Jester, Sugar City, Colo.

DEAR CADETS: I have greatly reading your letters. Father takes UP-TO-DATE and he thinks it a fine paper. As I am no farmer I do not know much about farming; but our chief crops are grapes, peaches, apples and strawberries, nothing but fruit being raised. Marlboro is a nice town along the majestic Hudson river. I am 16 years old, and this year am attendting high school in my own town. I like it very much. I would be pleased to hear from all the Cadets by card or letter, and I will surely answer all.—Agnes N. Coutant, Marlboro-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Pennsylvania boy of 17, and live on a farm of 25 acres. I do all the work, but I have the help of two horses. I have subscribed for UP-TO-DATE for four years, and I think it the best paper in its line. I have a nice home, and I wish some of you Cadets could come some day and see me. People all call me the kind-hearted Cap.—Cap. Ed. Patzer, St. Mary's Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I live in the Empire State, among the "Finger" lakes. It is a beautiful country with many waterfalls. I often visit Watkin's Glen, at the foot of Seneca lake. It is visited every year by thousands of tourists. I live 14 miles from Ithaca, N. Y., the home of Cornell university. I love to visit the Campus, and go through the museum and see the wonderful things. The university is situated on a hill overlooking Cayuga lake. There are many cottages along the lake. Students from all parts of the country come to Cornell university. I live on a farm of 200 acres, and help father with the farm work. We raise corn, oats, wheat, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, beans and sorghum. We have a very large apple orchard. We take our milk to the creamery, where it is made into butter. This is a great dairying country. Lots of sheep are raised and sold. Grapes are grown along the shores of Seneca and Cayuga lakes. One farmer has a gasoline engine and four gang plows which he has been using this season. This is the first one I ever saw, and it was a sight for me. This part of the state is very stony and it does not work very satisfactorily. Would like to receive some cards from those western girls. I will cheerfully answer all I receive. I am 19 years old.—Charles E. Chase, Bordette, N. Y.

Letters Crowded Out.

Essie Swilling, Magazine, Ark.	13
Milton Wells, Nally, Okla.	17
Estelle Reynolds, Magazine, Ark.	
Richard Mitchell, Delta, Ill.	20
Dorothy Pettit, Sandusky, Ill.	15
Bessie Parker, Sandusky, Ill.	15
Elsie Hall, Little Beaver, Mo.	16
Sylvester Caillouet, Charenton, La.	15
Erca Garrison, Little Beaver, Mo.	15
Ora Sartin, Little Beaver, Mo.	15
Elenor C. Lutz, Stevensville, Md.	12
Winnie Brock, Bedford, Ind.	16
Irma Christenson, Haywood, Minn.	17
Lois M. Gatis, Homer, Ind.	14
George H. Roberson, English, Ind.	17
Milton Walls, Valley, Okla.	17
Harvey Skaggs, Higdon, Ky.	18

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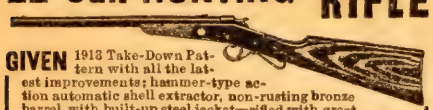
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The Young men on the farm will be glad to see the Hunting and Trapping Department reinstated with this issue. It will be a regular feature of Up-to-Date Farming throughout the season.

We want good letters from all our trapping and hunting readers. We need these to make this department a success. To encourage the writing of trapping experiences, we will give to the writer of each letter published a set of ten beautiful pictures, printed in colors, each 7x10½ inches, and suitable for framing. These will be sent as soon as the letter is published.

Simply tell us of your experience on the trap-line, your methods of trapping, favorite sets, sketches of trap sets, photos of animals, traplines, creeks, etc. These are all of interest.

Address Trapping Editor, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

SKUNK FARMING

MANY attempts have been made to raise skunks for their fur, but the enterprises have usually been given up as unprofitable. The chief causes of failure have been cost of fencing enclosures, cost of maintenance, or lack of experience, leading to overcrowding and overfeeding the animals. In many cases, where the animals were successfully reared, it was found that the expense of feeding them to maturity exceeded the value of the fur, while in other instances the antipathy of the neighbors led to the abandonment of the experiments. At present the value of the best black skins would probably allow a margin of profit in rearing this class of skunks. The Bioblogical Survey of the Department of Agriculture gives the following practical hints on skunk farming:

In the matter of food, the chief aim should be to supply a suitable and sufficient diet at reasonable cost. A certain proportion of meet is necessary, but the animals eat also bread, green corn, clover, tomatoes, and many other vegetable substances. Butcher and table scraps given when fresh are the main reliance. The food should not be salted, and fresh water should be supplied regularly.

Skunks are especially fond of insects, and if the pens are large enough and favorably placed the animals will forage for a part of their food.

At least an acre of ground should be enclosed for each fifty skunks, and even then there is danger of canabalism unless there are plenty of separate dens for the females. The fence should be made of poultry netting one and one-half-inch mesh. The posts should be set in ditches eighteen inches or more in depth, which should be filled with broken stone or concrete. Another plan is to extend the wire netting underground. The fence should be three or four feet high and have an overhang at the top to keep the animals from climbing over.

Skunks breed once a year and produce from six to eight young. They are born in May or June, and mature by December.

Trapping in New York

DEAR EDITOR: I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for one year and as I am somewhat of a trapper and my father is a hunter of all kinds of game, we are both very glad that you have taken one page of your paper for these letters.

I have for traps twenty-five No. 1 Blake & Lamb jumpers I use for skunk, rats and minks with good success, but would advise those who have not purchased traps to buy Oneida or Victor jumpers, which have much thicker jaws and not so apt to cut off the legs of small animals.

I also have ten No. 1 1-2 jumper of the same make, two No. 1 Newhouse and one double jaw Newhouse which beats them all for animals that chew off their legs.

I live within five minutes' walk of a range of hills called Canoe Hill, which start on our place in Washington Hollow in the central part of Dutchess County and extend north for a distance of about thirty-five or forty miles. It is one of the biggest hunting sections in this part of the state.

We have for fur bearing animals the red and grey fox which were quite plentiful last fall, but as there has been eight killed right here in our neighborhood, they are getting a little scarce. We also have skunks which average very good color. Muskrats and minks are getting very scarce and in a short time will be wiped out if not protected for a few years.

My father and his brother sportsmen have great fun in hunting jack rabbits, which are very plentiful around here. We have a bounty of 25 cents on jack rabbits in this county. In my next letter I will send you a picture of my father's favorite fox hound, Bell, and would like very much to see letters from some of the other fox hunters and an illustration of their dogs. We raise and sell eight or ten hound pups every year.

If any hunter reading this letter breeds black and tan hounds I would like to correspond with him.—Leland Lovelace, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

A Coyote Hunter

DEAR EDITOR: I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and am glad to see that you are publishing articles on hunting and trapping. I am interested in both these subjects and I think every good sportsman should be interested in trapping, for surely it seems to me would be the best protection to live game.

I think those situated in remote parts of the country should have a good string of traps and set them during rainy weather. I find it very pleasant as well as an exciting experience.

During the winter months I have trapped more or less for the past twenty-eight years and at the same time have destroyed many varmints which prey on the game of the country as well as destroy livestock.

In my country there is a bounty paid on coyotes of $20 each and I have succeeded in catching twelve so far this year. I have nearly seventy traps out at present. I get a great many coons, grey fox, wild cots and skunks during the year.

I have some good dogs and they seem to enjoy hunting and killing varmints.



I enclose a picture of a coyote caught last month. He is snarling at my dogs and is not in a very good humor.—T. L. Neil, Napa Co., Cal.

Something About Skunks

DEAR EDITOR: I have had some little experience in trapping for skunks. Some time ago something went into our chicken house and disturbed our chickens. I determined to set some traps and see what I could catch. The first night I set my trap I caught a female skunk. After killing her I investigated the hen house and found three kittens coiled up in a hen's nest. The next night I set my trap and caught two skunks and found two half grown skunks in the hen house. I have found the best way to trap for skunks is to set the trap at the mouth of the hole or den and conceal it carefully by covering with leaves or dirt.

Skunks are not hard animals to trap. The best time to trap is February or March.

I find minks pretty hard to trap. When possible I set the traps under water and usually along a wooded creek or stream for they travel in these places most. It is pretty hard for me to tell the tracks of a mink from those of a squirrel.—T. F. Richie, Pueblo Co., Colo.

A Good Mink Set

DEAR EDITOR: As I notice your Hunting Trapping section. I thought I would give you my favorite mink set.

I follow some stream as close as the edge of the water as I can find a hole just large enough to set the trap; then I put it on the inside of the hole and as Mr. Mink goes in, you will get him nine times out of ten. I use a No. 1 1-2 Newhouse or a No. 2 Victor trap and for bait use redbird or jaybird, or if not at hand fish is good. Cover trap with wet leaves or some light small stuff. Always use gloves in setting traps as it keeps human smell off the traps. Never allow dogs or many people to go with you to your traps.

I hope to hear from more trappers as I am greatly interested in this page.—Ward W. Watson. Itasca Co., Minn.

A Skunk Set

DEAR EDITOR: For skunk, mink and muskrat I find Newhouse traps to be best. For skunk I build a box of stone, of course, uncovered on the top. For bait I use meat of any kind but skunk carcus is best of all. Leave an opening in one end of the enclosure of stone and set your trap in that. The skunk will get his foot in it and go in after the bait.

I have caught nine skunks so far this season in this manner; also caught twelve muskrats.—Bennie Butler, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

Catching a Coyote

DEAR EDITOR: I was trapping magpies in jump traps No. 1 size by laying the traps around a cow's leg on the ground not covered. One morning the leg had been drug off and the next morning after I had carried it back the coyote was there fast in a jump trap, which was fastened to a fourteen-inch stake in a No. 1 trap. He had twisted up the cross bar of the trap but had not been able to get away. I set the trap but that was the only one I caught.—S. O. Mills, Quay Co., N. Mex.

Furs and Roots

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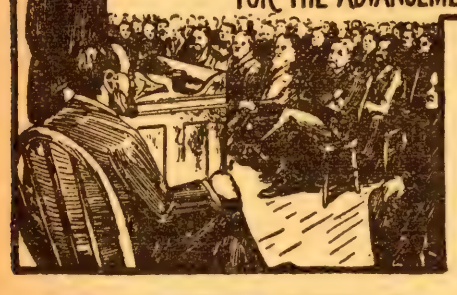
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The Membership

consists of farmers and is limited to farmers and co-workers with farmers. The wives of members and their minor sons and daughters may become *special members.* The terms of membership are fully set forth in the Constitution and By-Laws.

A local union is wanted at every town, city and shipping point where not already established. Send for instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., to facilitate sending we append a coupon here. If no local union at your town send the coupon.

. . . . . .

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen: Please send instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., for organizing a local union at

. . . . . .

My
Name . . . . . .
My
Address . . . . . .

. . . . . .

Are you a member of the F. S. E. now?....



A Personal Message from the President

Have you made any nominations for officers and directors to be voted in the next annual convention?

—o—

Have you any person in mind who should lead the Farmers Society of Equity as president through 1913; or who should be the vice-president, the treasurer, the national organizer or one or more of the seven directors?

—o—

Any member-at-large and local union can make nominations. Think of the people of your acquaintance who are members and whose connection with the Society as officers or directors may operate to the honor and development of the organization, and to the welfare of the entire agricultural interests of the country, and send the names on the nominating blank on this page.

—o—

The annual meeting will not be held until after December 15th. This will permit of nominations to be made to reach us by or before November 10th. But don't delay. When sending nominations you should also send a statement of the fitness of the candidate for the position.

—o—

There is, evidently, going to be a lively competition for the office of national organizer, as two names have already been sent in. They are M. M. Drake, 109 McNeal street, Jackson, Michigan, a member-at-large, and W. S. Shure, a member of Summerdale, Alabama, local union. Mr. Shure and Mr. Drake hold organizers' commissions now and have been successful

—o—

There are probably six thousand local farmers' associations, including the local unions of district and national societies, in the country.

—o—

These associations have an average membership of probably two hundred. If this is right, then the total membership is 1,200,000.

—o—

These associations are usually in the heavy producing districts, as they were organized to aid in marketing crops. We estimate that fully one-half of the fruit and vegetables produced for sale in the country are represented by members of these associations. The proportion of grain crops is less, but it is a very large part of the whole of each crop.

—o—

The chief object of these associations is marketing their members' crops. They have been doing it, but without exception they have gained but little benefit because they all compete against each other.

—o—

They know co-operation is right, but they realize that they are not able to carry co-operation as far as necessary to get the full benefits. The question then naturally arrises: What is the next step to take?

—o—

UP-TO-DATE FARMING has always been ahead of the procession of agricultural co-operation in America. It has done the pioneer work in every field of practical and beneficial co-operation of marketing crops for years. Therefore, it should be looked to to outline the next step to be taken in the evolution of agricultural co-operation.

—o—

Let us ask: What would happen if the six thousand local farmers associations, or half of them, would say: After December 1, 1912, we will report our surplus crops to a central clearing house for sale, and after that date we will not sell any shipping crops at home?

—o—

If the present local farmers' associations, of which there may be six thousand, would agree to do this, nothing to do but to agree one with the others—"if you will do it we will do it"—that a new system of marketing shall go into effect on December 1, next. We ask again, what would happen?

—o—

We will tell you what would happen. The wheels of the old machine of marketing would stop on November 31, 1912, and the wheels of the new machine would begin to revolve at sunrise on December 1. There can be no question about this.

1912 National Convention of the Farmers Society of Equity

The next national convention of the Farmers Society of Equity will be held at Indianapolis in December. The date will be announced later.

At the convention national officers and directors for the next year will be elected and every other thing done that may be considered for the benefit of the Society. As relates to the election of officers, we quote from the by-laws as follows:

ARTICLE VIII

Officers

Sec. 3. The officers of the National Union shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a National Organizer, and seven directors.

Election—Representation—Term

Sec. 4. The officers and directors of the National Union, with the exception of the Secretary, shall be elected by a popular vote of the members on blanks furnished by the National Union, or printed in the official paper, and forwarded to the National Secretary by mail or by delegate representing the union or unions, to be voted in the annual national meeting of the Society.

Sec. 6. The term of the officers shall be for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualify. **The names of all candidates must be published in the official paper at least three times, the first publication being at least six weeks before the time of the annual meeting.**

To comply with the terms of the by-laws it will be necessary to print the names of all candidates in the November 1st number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING the first time. To do this the nominations must be in the office by or before October 20th.

Any member-at-large or local union can make nominations. The nominations should be accompanied by a statement of the fitness of the candidate for the position, which may be published for the information of the membership.

Nominations should be made on this blank and sent to Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

NOMINATING BLANK

For President . . . . . Address . . . . . .
For Vice-President . . . . . Address . . . . . .
For Treasurer . . . . . Address . . . . . .
For National Organizer . . . . . Address . . . . . .
For Directors . . . . . Address . . . . . .
. . . . . Address . . . . . .
. . . . . Address . . . . . .

Add more paper for additional names

It's a matter of organization and federation. The conference held at the headquarters of the F. S. E. was a great step toward the consummation of the dream of the most sanguine producer that the time will come when the products of the farm will not go begging for a market, but the demand will seek them. And the campaign to organize and federate will not stop until this dream is a reality.

—o—

If your community is not organized now see to it that the start is made at once. Application to the Farmers Society of Equity will bring full particulars and instructions.



This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered dependable. If a direct reply is wanted enclose two stamps.

To Whom it May Concern:

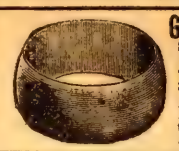
The organized Producers' Company of New York City, which was mentioned in our columns about a year ago, has gone out of business. F. L. Benedict, who operated the company, is now doing business as State Producers Company, at 43 Jay Street. We do not recommend him.

QUESTION: *Please give approximate cost and advice for constructing and operating a cold storage house for apples, capacity 3,000 to 5000 barrels.—Several Inquirers.*

ANSWER: Apply to Madison Cooper Company, Calcium, New York.

Q. *The several local unions in Baldwin county met and organized a county union of the F. S. E., and elected me secretary-treasurer. I now ask headquarters for instructions and guidance. I would like to have suggestions as to the usual amount of compensation the secretary and sales manager of a county union should receive; how the funds for the expenses are provided, the duties of a secretary and about the advisability of combining the offices of secretary and treasurer in one. Our county organization will have more than one thousand carloads of sweet potatoes to dispose of and much other crops.—C. B. Lozier, Secretary-Treasurer.*

A. The duty of a county union is to receive reports of the crops in a county and then market them as a county unit. You can imagine that in your case this is quite a big contract. There possibly are not many business enterprises in the county, if indeed there is one, that will amount in magnitude to the business that will be done through your county union. This naturally calls for a good business man who is wide awake for the best interests of his brother members, and able to keep close tab on the markets of the country. You should strive to make desirable connections in a number of markets. The amount of produce that



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Act Now!

Regal Tailoring Co., 840 Regal Bldg., Chicago

you represent in your position as the county business agent is so large that your business will be a most desirable one for any large house in the large markets. You should make the very most of this that you possibly can. The very magnitude of your operations should add a few cents a bushel to every bushel of sweet potatoes and something to every unit of produce that is marketed. If you can not do this, then the members may by-and-by conclude that their efforts at co-operation are hardly justified. That is, if bulk can not command better prices, then our plan is wrong and we might as well go back to local union units of marketing, or possibly to the individual producer. But we know that the plan is right, and it is up to you, Mr. Lozier, to make the very bulk of your offerings and the grading that will be possible under such marketing conditions, respond in price advantages to all of the contributors.

As to compensation, we assume that you are a broad-guage man. There have been great responsibilities placed on your shoulders, and if you discharge these responsibilities to the benefit of your supporters, then you are entitled to good compensation. This is a matter, however, that must be left entirely to the members. It may be on the basis of a salary or it may be on the basis of a commission for goods handled. If on the basis of a commission, then there should be a maximum amount, above which the revenues should go into the county union treasury.

Until this time we have not received a full report of your county union proceedings, that is, we do not know whether you have been put in complete charge of marketing and the funds of the association. We rather think it is not the best to give you both offices, secretary and treasurer. The magnitude of the business to be done would abundantly justify that these offices should be filled by separate people. But whatever responsibility you have assumed, Mr. Lozier, I believe, for your own interest, that you should seek to have some division of it. For instance, there ought to be an executive committee to work with you, so if any dissatisfaction comes up, as there likely will be sometimes, that the responsibility will not rest all on your shoulders, but will be divided amongst several. An executive board comprising one member from each local union, or the president of each local union, and to be increased as new local unions are admitted into the county union, is a good arrangement. If, at the next meeting, you will insist upon this, unless possibly it has already been attended to, we believe it would be for your future protection and the welfare of your reputation, and in line of establishing confidence amongst all the members in the county.

Q. (1) *If I buy the cotton seed can I make my own cottonseed meal?* (2) *Where can I buy cotton seed?—Geo. Dunkelberger, Paxinos, Pa.*

A. (1) You can, by grinding the seed. But such meal will be much stronger than the commercial meal, which is first ground then pressed, and the oil extracted. Whether the full grain meal can be fed to advantage we do not know, and refer you to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. (2) Write to J. A. Harmon, State Secretary, F. S. E., Shawnee, Okla.

The Traveler

Under this head appears accounts of what our "Traveler" sees, hears and otherwise discovers. He can not, unfortunately, visit every section and locality, and those whom he can not see he most earnestly desires to hear from occasionally. This applies to every reader of this paper who is interested in the plans of the Farmers Society of Equity. Write to "The Traveler." Write today and address your correspondence to

"THE TRAVELER'S DESK"
CARE THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

PEOPLE from northern states are going into the south to spend the winter and raise winter-grown vegetables for northern markets. From Christmas on until May and June, northbound trains will be loaded with produce, which the producers thereof expect to dispose of at very profitable prices. A small portion of these products will bring high prices. But not one grower will be able to tell, until he receives his returns for the stuff he has shipped, whether he will win or lose in the deal. It is purely a guessing game. The grower guesses on his market. He has his choice of markets. He can ship to Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Detroit, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore or New York. All are good markets when not oversupplied. None of them are good when the supply is in excess of immediate demand. Many and many a hamper of beans, or a crate of tomatoes would be more profitable to the grower if left in the field. If the grower knew this to be a fact, he would not go to the expense of shipping. Many and many a package of produce is shipped to New York when it should have gone to some other point. If the grower knew where the supply was most needed he would gladly ship to that point.. But he doesn't know, so he must guess. He guesses. It is a gamble pure and simple, and nine times out of ten he misses the best market. That is the reason why only about ten per cent. of the produce shipped north brings a price satisfactory to the producer.

There is, and can be, only one way to ever change this condition. Profitable production can only be assured by proper distribution. Nothing but co-operation on the part of the growers can put the growers in position to do practical co-operating. Nothing but a federation of all local associations in one central body, with one office where the amount of produce required by each market can be placed side by side with the supplies to be offered by all producing sections, and then directed to the various markets according to their needs, can make it possible to effectually prevent too large an amount from going on any market. Nothing but knowledge can cut out the guesswork.

Unless the southern truck growers come together and form the foundations for intelligent, systematic, efficient marketing, not more than half the crops grown will bring to the producer what they would if co-operative marketing were in effect. If they do not organize and co-operate, the losses which they must surely suffer will amount to ten thousand times as much as the cost of building and operating the co-operative machine. This is no guess—it is as certain as two and two make four. The reason we know it is true is because these losses have occurred year after year, and will continue to occur until methods are changed. The grower may hope for better things, but he has no basis for his hope, no grounds for expecting that the experiences of the past will not be repeated.

The only safeguard is organization, and that is made easily possible through the efforts of the Farmers Society of Equity. With its special representatives on one hundred twenty of the market cities of America, and its thousands of local unions throughout the country, it is in position to put the new system into successful operation as soon as the organization is made a little more complete. If YOU, reader, are in a truck-growing section, you should see to it that a local union is organized at once at your shipping station. Then, soon, the growers in your community can stop guessing and save themselves from unnecessary loss.

Through the good work of A. R. Lyman, county union secretary and business manager, Gresham, Ore., there has been added to our force of organizers Brother H. F. Cutting, of Portland, who has landed right in the middle of things, and is bringing the boys in at a great rate. Accompanying a late report he said:

"We organized two locals last week, and expect two more this week." They're coming, boys, and we're going to win this fight yet.

Brother Geo. Carpenter, one of our Idaho hustlers, sent in a report of a new local he organized at Burley, Idaho, with a long list of charter members. He has another one in process of incubation in the same section, and expects to hatch out a goodly brood of Equity folks in a few days more.

J. C. Williams is making a stir amongst the planters around Hall, La., and declares he will soon be able to report a number of locals in his parish to be added to the Equity System. He recently sent in the report of one local at Hall, with a good bunch of charter members. Everybody knows that they need this organization, and are waiting a chance to take part in it.

State Union Secretary J. A. Harman, of Shawnee, Okla., keeps the Equity band growing in the Indian country. He just sent in a report of four new locals added the past week and a few new organizers started out.

S. L. Howard, of Clarksville, Miss., has a fine, large local under way, and is working for a big list of names before he applies for the charter. Brother Howard thinks he will have little difficulty organizing his county in a few weeks' time.

Carl Knuth, of Manisteique, Mich., landed on us with a good local a few days ago. He reports his county as being ripe for a harvest. Brother Knuth was elected the president of the local.

A bunch of good fellows at Corbin, Mont., got together and sent in a petition for authority to unite as a local union, with a long string of names attached. The light of the new day finds it way into a distant home.

Last year, 1911, apple growers in western N. Y. received from $2 to $3 a bbl. for their received from $2 to $3 a barrel for their apples, and the buyers picked them up greedily at those figures. This year the buyers say they can not afford to pay over $1.50 a barrel, and the growers say they can not afford to take that price. Last year at this time very few orchardists had not sold their crops. This year few have sold. The growers think the buyers are trying to bluff them by their talk about the great production, and say they can not see why, if apples were worth $2 and $3 a barrel last year, the same people who consumed them will not buy this year at the same price. In my opinion, the buyers are merely afraid. They consider that later on a greater portion of the growers will turn their apples loose at whatever price they are offered. Hence, if they buy now at $2 or $3, and prices fall later on, they will lose money. That is probably about true, and the buyers can not be blamed for skirmishing for a safe place. If the growers, east, west, north and south, will establish a system of co-operative price-making and marketing so that there will be uniformity and stability of price, there would be no trouble in disposing of the crop of apples at satisfactory figures. Also if the growers organization was complete, and had its marketing and distributing plans properly organized and systematized, this great crop could be disposed of at prices satisfactory to the growers. Both buyers and growers know this statement to be a fact. Uncertainty keeps all classes on tenderhooks, because it causes the losses. Isn't it time to put a stop to all this guess-work and uncertainty? And can it be done on any other plan than that of the Farmers Society of Equity? Get together, men. Make a co-operative federation of your associations and know what you are doing, and may depend upon. In this alone lies your financial salvation.

Sidney J. Weaver went down to Indianapolis to the conference to represent the F. S. E. and a branch of the Gleaners located at Kingsley, Mich. Brother Weaver says the F. S. E. plan of marketing, and a national federation to put it in operation for all sections, is the only solution to the problem. On his return, a meeting was held to hear his report, and the members were so pleased and enthused with the work done by the conference, and the prospects for the future that every member present paid his dues for the ensuing year, and are right in line for a greater development. We are getting farther and farther ahead, and are making our efforts count.

The Kingsley, Mich., local is in a potato section. A Ft. Wayne, Ind., house sent a man to Kingsley to buy up five carloads. As soon as local buyers got wind of the game, they began running up the price and froze the Indiana man out. That doesn't mean that the out-of-town buyer was not offering a fair market price. He probably offered more than the home buyers were offering when he arrived. The general market was going down all the time. Then those local buyers began pushing prices up. The scheme is plain enough to a man with his eyes open. The object is to discourage local growers from selling to any but home buyers, or shipping their own products. The local men don't like the idea of a farmers' co-operative marketing system and are willing to lose a stake if it will weaken the organization. There is just one way to head off such a scheme, and that is to stick together, and sell to the market that gives you the highest price, no matter where you find it. But stick together, comrades. Don't forget that without your organization the local buyers could keep you hoodwinked, and would have no cause to run prices up. Remember the prices they offered before the out-of-town man entered the field. Keep your Eyes open.

The five locals in Clarion county, Pa., held a convention a few days ago and formed a county union. Thus the farmers are forming stronger combinations to overthrow the old system, and put Equity at the helm.

Big County Meeting for Shawnee

Brother Harman, our Oklahoma hustler, is a busy man these days. As secretary of the state union he is getting a bunch of organizers in line and running up the numbers on the local union list to beat the band. He is now planning a rousing county meeting at Shawnee on November 2. Following is the program sent us, and it's a good one. Every member in Pottawatomie county should attend this meeting.

Called to order in Equity Hall, Stearns building, at 1 o'clock, sharp.

Address, "Cotton Seed, Value, Marketing and Disposition, by P. H. Thomas, Shawnee.

Address, "Shipping and Holding Cotton, the Farmers' Interest," by C. E. Hook, McLoud.

Address, "Marketing Methods of the Farmers Society of Equity: Are they Practical? If So, Why?" by J. A. Harman, Shawnee.

General discussion.

Giving secret work to members.

General order of business.

Election of delegates to National Union meeting at Indianapolis, Ind.

All these you saw the ad in Up-to-Date Farming

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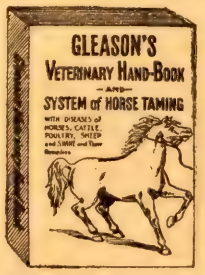
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Valley Farmer, Dept. HB-19, Topeka, Kan

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Valley Farmer, Book Dept. RG-15, Topeka, Kan.

THE PLAN
(Concluded from Page Nine)

cause the supply can only be reached through him and the people can't do without what the farmers have.

Farmers Will Use the System

But you may ask, will producers use such a system? The very fact that farmers are organizing into local marketing associations all over the country to be relieved of individual marketing is the answer. So, when the plan can be extended to a national scope and made so definite in results that no crop will ever need to be sold at unsatisfactory prices, every farmer will be glad to embrace it. A central clearing house is the only way to prevent glutted markets that result in losses to all parties concerned and waste of food products; or dearths on markets and exorbitant prices.

The Matter of Directing

Having a report of the supply and knowing where it is all over the country, and having a report of the demand and knowing where it is, all over the country, too, as explained above, the only thing that will remain to be done will be to direct the supply to the demand.

This will be accomplished by the central clearing house wiring out to the county associations each county's apportionment. The county secretary will then apportion the order amongst the local associations and tell each one what market to ship to. The local secretary will notify the members who reported supply to bring their crops in and he will look after the shipping as the crops are brought in.

Shortest Hauls

By this plan the supply need never be sent past a demand, but the shortest hauls will always be made. This of itself, will result in an enormous saving over the old system which often sent supplies to cities hundreds of miles away only to return to the county where produced. To simplify the system all the shipments to a market may be made to the representative, who, with his assistants will attend to the details of apportioning to his various purchasers. With such a system results in classification, grades and packing can be secured that it is usless to think about under the present haphazard methods.

Never Too Much Produced

Every year some crops are over-produced, or this is claimed. But rarely is it true. The apparent surplus is because too much was sent to some markets while there were others without enough. We believe scientific, systematic, intelligent distribution will find a market for every bit of the largest crop ever produced and at profitable prices, too. But should there ever be a real surplus this system will leave it at home while marketing just that portion of the crop for which there is a genuine demand. If it can not be used at home, through consumption or preserving, it will be permitted to spoil. A SURPLUS WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO GO TO MARKET TO DESTROY THE PRICE OF WHAT THE DEMANDS OF CONSUMPTION NEED, AND TO BE ACQUIRED BY SPECULATORS TO LATER EXPLOIT CONSUMERS BETWEEN SEASONS.

Expense Comparatively a Trifle

Of course, there will be some expense, but it will be a trifle compared with the expense of the present system, or the results accomplished. For instance, a fifty-word night message will report the summary of the crops of a whole county. (If it will not a telegraphic code can be used.) A fifty-word night message will cost only $1 from the most remote part of the country—the Pacific coast states—to Indianapolis. Seventy-five cents is the cost from the most southern shipping point, Brownsville, Tex.; sixty cents from central Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Maine, Colorado, North Dakota, etc.; fifty cents from North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Kansas, etc., and from nearer places twenty-five cents to forty cents. If we estimate the average cost as fifty cents, then two thousand telegrams, from two thousand counties, will cost $1,000. THAT IS, AT A COST OF ABOUT $1,000 A DAILY REPORT OF ALL FARM CROPS CAN BE SENT TO THE NATIONAL CLEARING HOUSE FOR REGISTRATION AND MARKETING.

Add the Expense to Price

But we don't need to be very particular about the cost of running our marketing machine, except as we want to reduce the cost of supplies to the consumers, as when we are able to control the supply we positively will be able to make the prices. Then enough can be added to the selling price to cover the cost of marketing. This is what others do and farmers have been paying the marketing cost of everything they bought. Farmers can be more independent about such things, when they have their organization, than any other class of people, because what they have can not be done without a day, while everything else can be done without part of the time or all of the time.

Local and National Marketing Compared

We wonder whether it has occurred to the reader that what we have proposed in this plan does not call for much more than a local or district marketing association is doing, but the national clearing house deals in larger units. A local association is really handicapped, because it must hunt the demand while in a comprehensive system such as we want to see established, the demand will go to the supply. It will be easier, under such conditions for the national clearing house to market a thousand cars of produce than it is for a local association to market one car; or easier for it to direct the distribution of a million barrels or boxes of apples than for one local association to market a thousand boxes or barrels. Besides, under the new system all the uncertainty about markets, and heart-breaking disappointments over returns will be unknown.

Benefits All

As far as we can see everything that has been proposed in this plan will operate to the benefit of all—producers, transportation companies, handlers and consumers.

The whole supply will be known and exactly where to find it. As a result all of the demand can be supplied if there is enough supply to go around. The certainty that will prevail will result in a greater demand than ever before. Farmers are interested in big markets as much as good prices. By this plan they can get both.

Good For Railroads

Railroad companies will not be called upon to move the bulk of a crop in a few weeks after harvest, but marketing will be gradual over a year as the demand will express itself over a year. This will be a great advantage to the railroads and there will be less danger of car shortages.

Good for Handlers

Prices will be maintained steadily by the producers. This will insure the safety of the investments by handlers and encourage buying.

Cure for High Cost of Living

And, not least, the great saving by this system will make it possible to reduce the cost to consumers. The cure for the high cost of living must wait for a sane, practical marketing system operated by the farmers themselves.

By this system there need be no losses to the producers, and none either to the handlers, barring unavoidable delays or accidents. Therefore, being no losses prices need not be extremely high any time to offset losses other times.

"Children Teething"

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

PATENTS

promptly obtained OR NO FEE. Trade-Marks, Caveats, Copyrights and Labels registered. TWENTY YEARS' PRACTICE. Highest references. Send model, sketch or photo. for free report on patentability. All business confidential. HAND-BOOK FREE. Explains everything. Tells How to Obtain and Sell Patents, What Inventions Will Pay, How to Get a Partner, explains best mechanical movements, and contains 300 other subjects of importance to inventors. *Address,*

H. B. WILLSON & CO. Patent Attorneys
Box 382 Willson Bldg. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.



PATENT YOUR IDEAS

$9,000 offered for certain inventions. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. Patents advertised for sale at our expense in Manufacturers' Journals.

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CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE, Patent Att'ys
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Your choice of 150 premiums for selling our Keystone GOLD EYE NEEDLES at 5c a package. With every two packages we give absolutely FREE a Silver Aluminum Thimble.

WE TRUST YOU

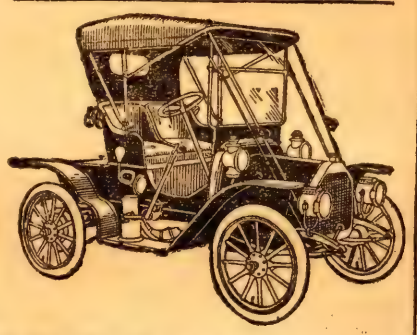
and send, postpaid, 24 needle packages and 12 thimbles with LARGE PREMIUM BOOK. When sold send us the $1.20 and receive premium entitled to select, from premium list. Extra present Free if ordered today. A post card will do. Address

Keystone Novelty Co.
Box 151 Greenville, Pa.

HAVE A RIDE?



This $550 Buick Auto Free



The Woman's Home Weekly will give you or some other person in the U. S., this $550 Buick automobile perfectly free with full equipment of handsome rubber top, glass front, two gas lamps and generator, three oil lamps, horn, tools and tire repair kit. The Buick is a lively red in color, seats two people and has round gasoline tank in rear. No matter where you live, you can have this car as well as anyone and you can easily learn to drive it in 15 minutes.

IF YOU WANT THE AUTO, SEND YOUR NAME TODAY

Write us a postal, "Tell me how to get the Buick," or mail us the coupon, either way. By return mail we'll send big picture of the Buick, sample copy of The Woman's Weekly and a personal letter telling you just how to get the car.

SPECIAL! Enclose 2c stamp for postage and we'll send free our big Xmas and postcard collection.

BUICK COUPON 10,000 VOTES FREE

Woman's Home Weekly,
604 2nd Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.—
Please tell me how to get the Buick and credit me with 10,000 votes free.

Name .....
Postoffice .....
Rte. No. ..... State .....

If 2c stamp is enclosed you are to send free your Xmas and postcard collection.

ROYAL DELFT BLUE AND GOLD 42 Piece Dinner Sets FREE



I want to give one of these beautiful Delft Blue and Gold Dinner Sets to every Lady Reader of this Paper ABSOLUTELY FREE.

I Pay the Freight—

When I say you can have this dinner set free, I mean that it will not cost you one single penny as I pay all the freight charges. I will deliver it in your town prepaid and guarantee it against breakage.

A Prize for Prompt People

I like prompt people and if you are prompt I will reward you with 6 lovely handkerchiefs. I insist on promptness so don't delay a minuite, write me today. Remember you get these handkerchiefs in addition to the Dinner Set so get your pencil and write me at once.

A Most Beautiful Set

My Royal Delft Blue and Gold is the handsomest set of china you have ever seen and it is a complete set too. It is not a little breakfast or tea set, but is a full sized Dinner Set of 42 pieces with large platter and a big covered dish. Delft Blue and Gold are the most expensive as well as the most beautiful decoration for china and have become famous in aristrocratic homes. No picture can do justic to the beauty of this dinner set, a flawless, pure white with rich blue at the edges shading to the most delicate tints and a dainty filigree design in pure gold overlapping, with a beautiful gold spray in the center of each piece. The colorings and decorations are underneath the glaze and will wear a lifetime.

You will be proud of this set as long as you live on account of its beauty and quality and because it costs you absolutely nothing.

My Offer: I want every lady reader of this paper to grasp this opportunity now to own a set of my Royal Delft Blue and Gold dishes absolutely free. Just write me a letter and enclose 10 cents as evidence of good faith on your part. For your 10c I will mail you 15 of the most beautiful art post cards you ever saw. These cards are really worth 25c. Now I ask you to send me the 10c merely to keep out curiosity seekers and children. All that I ask of you is that you help me among your friends and neighbors on my great introductory offer. Something that you can do easily and quickly. Write me today enclosing 10c to convince me that you really want one of my 42 piece Dinner Sets and that you are not a mere curiosity seeker. I will immediately send you the 15 fine post cards and arrange to place my big 42 piece Dinner Set in your home free and all charges prepaid.

DON'T LET THIS WONDERFUL OFFER WAIT BUT WRITE ME NOW--TODAY.

L. R. FORD, Manager, 31 Wyandotte Street, **KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.**

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Guaranteed shoes; must wear one year or new pair free. All styles. Fit guaranteed; 98 cents profit on every sale. Quick seller. Write today for complete outfit. Guaranteed Shoe Co., 2282 Third St., Dayton, O.

AUCTIONEER SCHOOL

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, largest in world, Trenton Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma, Okla.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

MISSISSIPPI, Alabama and Florida farms, highly productive, harvesting something every month in year; where winters don't consume what summers produce; healthy, delightful climate; low prices; easy terms. Land salesmen wanted. Big commissions. American Land Company, 1208 Boyce Bldg., Chicago.

THE DAIRYMAN'S PARADISE—Northern Wisconsin! Investigate. You'll like it. Our company sells it's own lands. Low prices and easy terms. Faast Land Company, Conrath, Wis., Box 4.

GREAT CROPS again this year on our $12 to $15 lands in St. Louis county. Literature free. Land Commissioner, D & I. R. R. R., 130 Wolvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

FOR SALE—120-acre mountain farm. Two miles, Heben Springs, Ark. 2,000 fruit trees, fine spring, beautiful scenery. A. C. Jones, 814 Scott St., Little Rock, Ark.

BEAUTIFUL IMPROVED OHIO FARMS in "Western Reserve." Write for free catalog. Williams' Farm Agency, Spokane, O.

OLD VIRGINIA FARMS—700 farm bargains. Free catalog. Write Casselman & Co., Richmond, Va.

FARMS WANTED

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED—Good farm; well situated; owner only; give description and price. Address Oklaus, Box 754, Chicago.

FERRETS FOR SALE

10,000 FERRETS FOR SALE—Write for price list and catalog, it's free. DeKleine Bros., Jamestown, Mich., Box 80.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. R. No. 5.

HELP WANTED—MALE

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L511 Marden Bldg., Washington, D. C.

EVERYDAY FARM LIFE just teems with happenings that would make pretty, catchy, inspiring songs if properly expressed in verse. There's big money in successful songs. We pay successful writers 50 per ct. of the profits. You might be able to write a hit. No musical knowledge necessary. Write for free particulars. Dugdale Co., Desk 918, Washington, D. C.

YOUNG MAN—Would you accept and wear a fine tailor made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a Slip-on Raincoat Free? Could you use $5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job? Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Company, Dept. 859, Chicago.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED—For government positions; $90 month; annual vacations; short hours; no "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. G27, Rochester, N. Y.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-839. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, Up-to-Date Farming.

WANTED—A man or woman, all or spare time, to secure information for us. Experience not necessary. Nothing to sell. Good pay. Send stamp for particulars. Address M. S. I. A., Indianapolis, Ind.

$5 TO $15 DAILY reporting information, names, etc., to us. We sell on commission for you. Spare time. Exceptional opportunity. "NISCO" A90 (Norwood) Cincinnati, O.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

IDEAS WANTED—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

Money

and not larger crops is the measure of success in farming. Get money in marketing.



Embroidery Set FREE

This beautiful 5-piece Table Set, Wild Rose design—1 large Centerpiece with 4 doilies to match. Stamped on fine quality art linen ½ yd. long. This free to all who send only 10c. for trial 3-mos. sub. to our big farm and family magazine, filled with practical articles and departments of interest to

Address VALLEY FARMER E. S. CO., Dept. 1, Topeka, Kan.



FREE WATCH RING and CHAIN

We positively give free a beautiful, gold-finished, engraved American made, stem wind, stem set watch, proper size, guaranteed five years. Also a beautiful ring set with three diamond cut brilliants for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry today. When sold send $2, we will send watch, ring, chain

ARDEN WATCH CO. Dept. 40 Chicago

Given FREE to GIRLS



Beautiful Gold Adjustable Signet Bracelet, guaranteed 5 years, also new stylish Signet Ring, for selling 8 pkgs. of our souvenir post cards. Order 8 pkgs.; when sold send us money collected and we positively send you Bracelet and Ring free. Write for cards today. Address S. M. Wright, Dept. 141, Topeka, Kansas

FREE WATCH RING & CHAIN

We positively give to BOYS and GIRLS a BEAUTIFUL American-Made stem-wind, stem-set watch with handsomely designed case, proper size. GUARANTEED 5 YRS. Also dainty ring, set with three sparkling stones, for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry today. When sold send $2 and we will send watch, ring and chain. We Guarantee Satisfaction.

Dale Watch Co., Dept. 53 Chicago



A WONDERFUL ADVERTISING OFFER

Ladies: be sure to take advantage of this. Just think—only 25c for this handsome gold finished Nethersole Bracelet. "All the rage" now. Beautiful chased design with secret snap joint and catch. Resembles a $2 Bracelet. Every young lady wants one. Order NOW. Price only 25c, or 3 for 60c.

ALDEN & COMPANY Camby, Ind.

CURIOSITY BOX FREE For only 2 two-cent stamps, I'll send you 10 Beautiful Souvenir Cards and tell you how to get my big surprise Curiosity Box Free. Write me today. E. W. HAUK, Room 33 501 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS START FACTORIES. Free book how to get and sell Patents. Patent secured or fee returned. Sues & Co., Attys., 545 7th St., Washington, D. C.



WATCH, RING AND CHAIN FREE

Our American made, stem wind watch beautifully designed case, factory-tested, guaranteed for 5 years, and this latest style double heart signet ring are given to boys and girls for selling 20 packets of high grade art post cards at 10c a packet. Order 20 packets to-day. When sold send us $2.00 and we will positively send you at once the watch, ring and chain.

Palace Mfg. Co., Dept. 7 Chicago



Are You Interested In

pleasant, permanent and profitable agency work? We offer a position as exclusive distributing salesman either all or spare time for the Automatic Combination Tool, a Fence Builders Device, Post Puller, Lifting and Pulling Jack, Wire Stretcher, Wrench, etc. Used by Contractors, Teamsters, Farmers, Factories and others. Weighs 24 lbs., lifts or pulls 3 tons. Write for offer and county desired.

AUTOMATIC JACK CO., Box 162, Bloomfield, Ind.

Your Own Repair Man



Myers' Wonderful Sewing Awl for speedy hand stitching. Sews leather, canvas, shoes, anything heavy or light. Saves trips to town. Complete repair shop in itself. Mends harness, saddles, buggy tops, belts, etc. Cannot get out of order.

Original full grooved diamond point needles. Natural tension. Reel at finger tips. Big seller for agents.

$1.00 Postpaid AGENTS WANTED

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EARN MORE MONEY

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Canton Cutlery Co., Dept. D271 Canton, O.

CAMERA & COMPLETE OUTFIT



25c Takes pictures 1½x1½. Our "Little Beauty." Leather-ette covered Camera and Complete Outfit of plates, paper, chemicals, &c., with complete instructions so that even a Boy or Girl can take Good Pictures of landscapes, buildings, friends, &c.

Alden & Company, Camby, Indiana

OWN A BUSINESS

WE WILL HELP YOU



"I made $88.16 first three days, writes Mr. Reed, of Ohio. Mr. Woodward earns $170 a month. Mr. M. L. Smith turned out $301 in two weeks. Rev. Crawford made $7.00 first day. See what others have done.

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in Gold, Silver, Nickel and metal plating. Prof. Gray's new electro machine plates on watches, jewelry, tableware and metal goods. Prof. Gray's New Royal Immersion Process latest method. Goods come out instantly with fine brilliant, beautiful thick plate, guaranteed 3 to 10 yrs. No polishing or grinding. Every family, hotel and restaurant want goods plated.

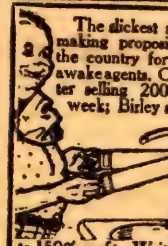
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People bring it. You can hire boys to do the plating as we do. Men and women gather work for small per cent. Work is fine—no way to do it better. No experience required, *we teach you. Recipes, Formulas, Trade Secrets Free.* Outfits ready for work when received. Materials cost about ten cents to do $1.00 worth of plating.

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The dickest money-making proposition in the country for wide-awake agents. Carpenter selling 200 every week; Birley sold 3200 and still going. ONLY SCIENTIFIC automatic razor sharpener made; gives Barber's DIAGONAL STROKE; HONES and STROPS all standard razors and safety blades. Guaranteed for life. Sells on sight. $2 complete. 100 to 150% profit. Write today for exceptionally liberal offer.

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$50.00 to $100.00 EVERY WEEK

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SEE YOUR NAME IN PRINT & GET A BIG MAIL.

For only 10c silver we will send a copy of our magazine, NEW IDEAS, and 200 Gummed Labels with your name and address thereon, convenient for use on your stationery or to paste on your books or other articles to prevent their loss, and print your name in our mailing directory, from which you will receive lots of free samples, books, magazines, letters, etc. All this for only 10c (silver) or 12c in stamps.

Address D 202 NEW IDEAS, 233 So. 5th St., PHILA., PA.

This Beautiful 20 Year Watch $3.75

Elegantly engraved THIN MODEL, GOLD FINISHED double Hunting case, 7 jewel American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, fob or vest chain for Gents Free.

$3.75



20 Year Guarantee MODEL

EXAMINATION FREE. Let us send it C.O.D. to your express office, after you examine it, if you think it is a bargain and equal to any $15.00 watch, pay the express agent our Special price $3.75. Mention Ladies', Men's or Boys' size.

HUNTER WATCH CO., DEPT. 1065 CHICAGO, ILL.

PUZZLE

Name the 10 advertisers represented below:

Just a little of your time may win for you the first prize in this interesting contest



EXPLANATION

In the patch-work shown above are parts of ten advertisements in this issue. Look over the advertisements and locate the ten from which these sections are taken. It's a very easy puzzle when you study it a little. For instance, the one in the upper left-hand corner is a part of the advertisement of Schwab Safe and Lock Company. The rest are just as easy.

CONDITIONS

Send your solution of the puzzle neatly written, giving the names of the advertisers. It is also a condition that each contestant, in order to have his answers considered, shall write a letter telling us:

1. Have you made any money from reading Up-to-Date Farming and following its advice.
2. What do you consider its greatest value to yourself and family, and has this paper done any noticeable beneficial work in your community.

In case of a tie prizes will be awarded to the ones writing the best and neatest letters.

Answers to this contest must be written entirely separate from orders or letters on other subjects, otherwise they will not be considered.

Contest open to every reader living outside of Indianapolis and Marion County, Ind.

All answers to be considered must be received before November 1.

We can not answer letters regarding this contest; the conditions above must be complied with.

PRIZES

First prize, to correct answer and neatest and best letter	$3.00
Second prize	2.00
Third prize	1.00

A present will be given to each of the next 25 sending correct answers and neatest and best letters.

ANSWERS TO SEPTEMBER 15TH PUZZLE

W. F. Young
M. J. Gibbons Company.
The Never Fail Co.
Sears Roebuck & Co.
Edwards Manufacturing Co.
The Steel Mantle Light Co.
W. W. Kimball Co.
Detroit Engine Works
Wm. Fetzer Co.
The Jahant Heating Co.

PRIZE WINNERS

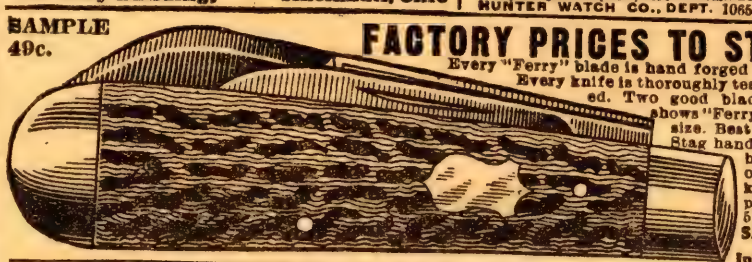
First Prize—$3.—Geo. I. Homel, Mannville, Fla.
Second Prize—$2—Mrs. Josephine Hockersmith, Lebanon, Ind.
Third Prize—$1—A. G. McNutt, Otsego, Mich.
Honorable Mention—Set of Pictures—J. J. Jones, Ala.; Miss F. E. Urlensky, Conn.; Clarence N. Alvy, Ind.; John Hicks, Okla.; S. L. Reid, N. C.; Mrs. E. Patterson, O; Juanita Sanford, Ind.; R. M. Banville, Ala.; Anna Putnam, Colo.; Eugene Ethridge, Ga.; Miss A. E. Dean, N. Y.; H. Grady Bagby, Ala.; Gertrude Brandes, Tex.; Henry Hess, W. Va.; S. S. Croy, O.; J. C. Murdock, O.; B. F. Jones, Okla.; Miss Iva Burbank, Vt.; Miss Nora Jackson, S. C.; Martha A. Gaetz, Ill.; L. J. Vogel, O; Alice Frank, Ind.; F. E. Wolgett, Wis.; J. B. McGhee, Ky.; H. A. Kinchen, La.

Address PUZZLE EDITOR, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Winners of October 15th Puzzle announced November 15th. Watch for another Puzzling Puzzle Nov. 1st

SAMPLE 49c.

FACTORY PRICES TO START YOU



Every "Ferry" blade is hand forged from razor steel. Every knife is thoroughly tested and warranted. Two good blades. Illustration shows "Ferry's Special" exact size. Best all 'round knife. Stag handle, strong, durable. We will send one of these 75c knives at special price 49c, postpaid, 5 for $2.10.

S. E. Ferry, Dept. A Indianapolis, Ind.

5 Year Guarantee



98 cents

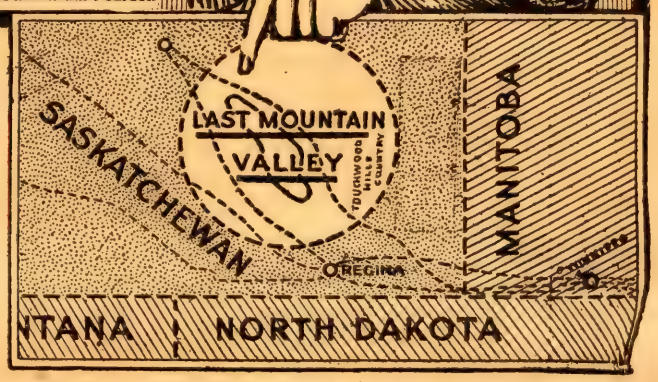
To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our great catalogue of Elgin watches we will send this elegant watch to any address by mail postpaid for **Only 98 cents.** Regular gentlemen's size, open face, full engraved, high grade gold plate finish, Arabic or Roman dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a marvelously correct timekeeper and fully **Guaranteed for 5 Years.** Send this advertisement to us with your name and address and 98 cents and watch will be sent by return mail postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Remember, 98 cents is positively all you have to pay for this wonderful watch. Send 98 cents today. Address

R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St. CHICAGO

Come to Canada!
SASKATCHEWAN THE GOLDEN

"The Land That Pays for Itself in a Single Season"
Prof. THOMAS SHAW.


WM. PEARSON, of Winnipeg
Known as Last Mountain Pearson



Yes, to Last Mountain Valley—
Where Fortune Smiles on Everybody

How foolish for a man to work hard and slave all his life, and then when he gets old have little or nothing to show for it. And all because conditions are against him—because things are **different** from what they were in his father's time—because he hasn't had the forethought to go to newer districts where big **opportunities abound.**

Do you know that today there are thousands of Americans—your own former neighbors—in golden Saskatchewan, who were struggling along five years ago "back home"—just like you are today? Many of these men were renters—didn't own a square foot of land. Today they could buy out the richest farmer in your own county.

Saskatchewan Land Maps FREE

But it isn't because these men are smarter or work any harder than you that they have grown rich. It's because they now live in a country where an industrious man has a fair chance; where you get results. Join the 200,000 of Uncle Sam's best men and women who are pouring into Canada this year.

Write for Pearson's "READY-MADE FARM" Proposition

First Offering of Our 320-Acre Ready-Made Farms in the Touchwood Hills Mixed Farming District

Farms consist of 320 acres. Improvements: 5 and 6 room houses, bungalow style; barn to accommodate 10 horses, implement shed, granary, well, 50 acres broken, disced and ready for wheat. Under the direct supervision of our expert farm superintendent. Occupants of these farms must be married men with one or two sons; must have an outfit of at least two 4-horse teams and the equivalent of machinery; must pay one-tenth down and have sufficient money to carry them one year; must have all remaining arable land broken within three years; Only practical farmers or renters of experience who can give the highest references as to ability and character will be considered. Improved methods of cultivation, as determined by the Company's Farm Superintendent, such as crop rotation, breaking of land in proper season, selected seeds, care of flower and vegetable gardens, shelter belts, etc.

Opportunity of a lifetime if you are the right man. The Company not only puts up the land, but also a complete set of improvements, against your outfit and ability and you have ten years to pay. The Company is absolutely compelled to see to it that you make a success. We own over 200,000 acres of the finest unbroken wheat land in the world, near towns and on railroads in the Last Mountain Valley.

Just east of Last Mountain Valley lies the rich Touchwood Hills Country, which we are now opening up for settlers. Great land for **mixed** farming—for stock raising and for wheat, oats, flax, barley, grasses, etc. Beautiful lakes and running streams and valleys furnish abundance of water and shelter for stock.

Come to Canada, where fortunes grow over night—where it doesn't take a lifetime to get rich—where health, wealth, pleasure and happiness abound—where **schools, churches, railroads, cities,** teeming with life, and hundreds of thousands of **live American citizens** have taken up their homes.

No country in the world has more health or sunshine than **Saskatchewan.** Health is "catching" in this pure, clear air. The altitude of **Last Mountain Valley** is 1,600 feet—the same bracing effects that you get out in Colorado without the reaction—no pulmonary troubles.

Now, reader, are you going to stay where you are and make only a living, or come to Golden Saskatchewan and get your share of her vast wealth? Are you going to keep on farming $150-an-acre land that scarcely pays, or will you put your money into good Saskatchewan land which, acre for acre, will produce more dollars' worth of crops than your present land? One acre of good U. S. land buys five acres of better Saskatchewan land.

Now Come to Last Mountain Valley

Saskatchewan farmers in Last Mountain Valley are growing 40 bushels of wheat on $30 land. **Results:** "Land clear in one year." Easy work and they are making money hand over fist. Crop failures? They don't have 'em here!

Seven great railroads form a veritable **network** over this district. Talk about living next door to civilization! **You're right in civilization.** One-third of all the C. P. Ry.'s recent construction has been in this district. Four new railroads are to be built within the next twelve months. The Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk roads are laying thousands of miles of glistening new steel in Western Canada.

And who ever saw as fine a place to live?—**good neighbors, fine climate, phones, railroads, churches, schools, rural mail, stores, good roads, fishing, hunting, picnicking, boating, bathing**—a beautiful, big fresh-water lake, on which one sees launches of all kinds puffing along. This company operates a complete freight and passenger service on the lake.

We have a list of land bargains such as were never before known. Our prices are absolutely the lowest, and we sell on small easy payments. No other colonization company can hope to meet these terms and prices because none can buy land now in such enormous tracts. No matter how large or how small a farm you want, or how little cash capital you have, write us. Don't even think of buying Canada land or any other until you have looked over these bargains. We will positively save you money. We have nothing but good land. We have been doing business in this country for ten years and are a big permanent colonization company. We own our own steamship lines, elevators, lumber yards, etc., and the point of this to you is, you have a great big organization behind you, whose business it is to make you succeed. We invite you to compare our bargains with others.

If you are accustomed to a wooded country with lakes or running water and shelter for stock, you can enjoy the same conditions in our new Touchwood Hills country, which we are just opening up.

Or if you have suffered from disastrous droughts you will appreciate the Last Mountain Valley farming country, where they don't have droughts.

Or if you find it uphill business to succeed in a country of worn-out farms, listen: The cost of fertilizing one acre will pay for an acre of virgin soil in Last Mountain Valley, which in turn will pay for itself with one crop.

37 Bushels to the Acre!
Satisfied---No Wonder!

I have purchased three sections of land in the Last Mountain Valley, and I have no hesitation in placing myself on record as saying that I am perfectly satisfied with this district, and that my expectations have been realized. In 1907 I had 130 acres on 1-5-22 which produced an average of 37 bushels to the acre. I have had bumper crops each year. This year I had 35 bushels to the acre off my breaking. I can confidently recommend anyone who is of the right stuff and has a competent knowledge of farming to come into this district.

WILLIAM SELLER, Strassburg.

Hundreds of letters like the above

Low Rates---Finest Accommodations---Cheap---
Come on Our Fast Special!

Don't come to any part of Western Canada on "any old train." **Come to Last Mountain Valley** on our **"Canada Special."** Pullman Private Observation Cars and Sleepers, Diners, Smokers, sumptuous meals and accommodations for all. Our special men make your trip one continuous pleasure. And when you reach Last Mountain Valley we will have men there to meet you with teams, show you the country free and provide you with good board, rooms, etc.

And you don't have to pay any **big prices** for this fine accommodation. We take so many people to Canada that we **board** and **room them** [both on the trains and after they arrive] for only $1.50 a day. You can make an eight-day trip and spend only $12.00 altogether. **For we pay all railroad fares if you buy land.** If you don't buy, your expenses would be only $12 plus the low round trip excursion rate.

We furnish, free, full information about our special train—when it starts—where you catch it—where it goes, rates, etc. Simply write!

Get Our Big Canadian Land Books Free

Don't wait! Don't let this opportunity slip by! Land in Saskatchewan is jumping in price. Buy **now**—and make a killing. The chances are, that if you lay this paper aside now, **without further investigating this great offer,** you will overlook it entirely and never make the big success and the fortune that every real man hopes some day to win. So—act now—on the impulse. Get your pencil and a post card quick and write this on it, "Send Me All Your Canada Land Books," or fill out and send coupon opposite. You will receive by **return mail** the most complete and authoritative land information ever published—**free.**

You will get full reports of Crops, Climate, Soil, Schools, Churches, Towns, Maps, Prices and Description of Land, etc. Our special new list of Land Bargains and further information about our "Canada Special" train will be sent you, too.

Even if you can't get away now it will pay to keep posted on doings in Last Mountain Valley, Golden Saskatchewan. Write! Address all letters to our Minneapolis Office, NOT TO OUR CANADIAN OFFICES.

WM. PEARSON CO., Ltd., 796 TEMPLE COURT, Minneapolis, Minn.



FILL OUT AND MAIL

Free Books on Canada

WM. PEARSON CO., Ltd.
796 Temple Court, Minneapolis, Minn.

Please send me all the booklets from your library referred to above and your list of Land Bargains and information about Special Excursions to Last Mountain Valley.

Name _____

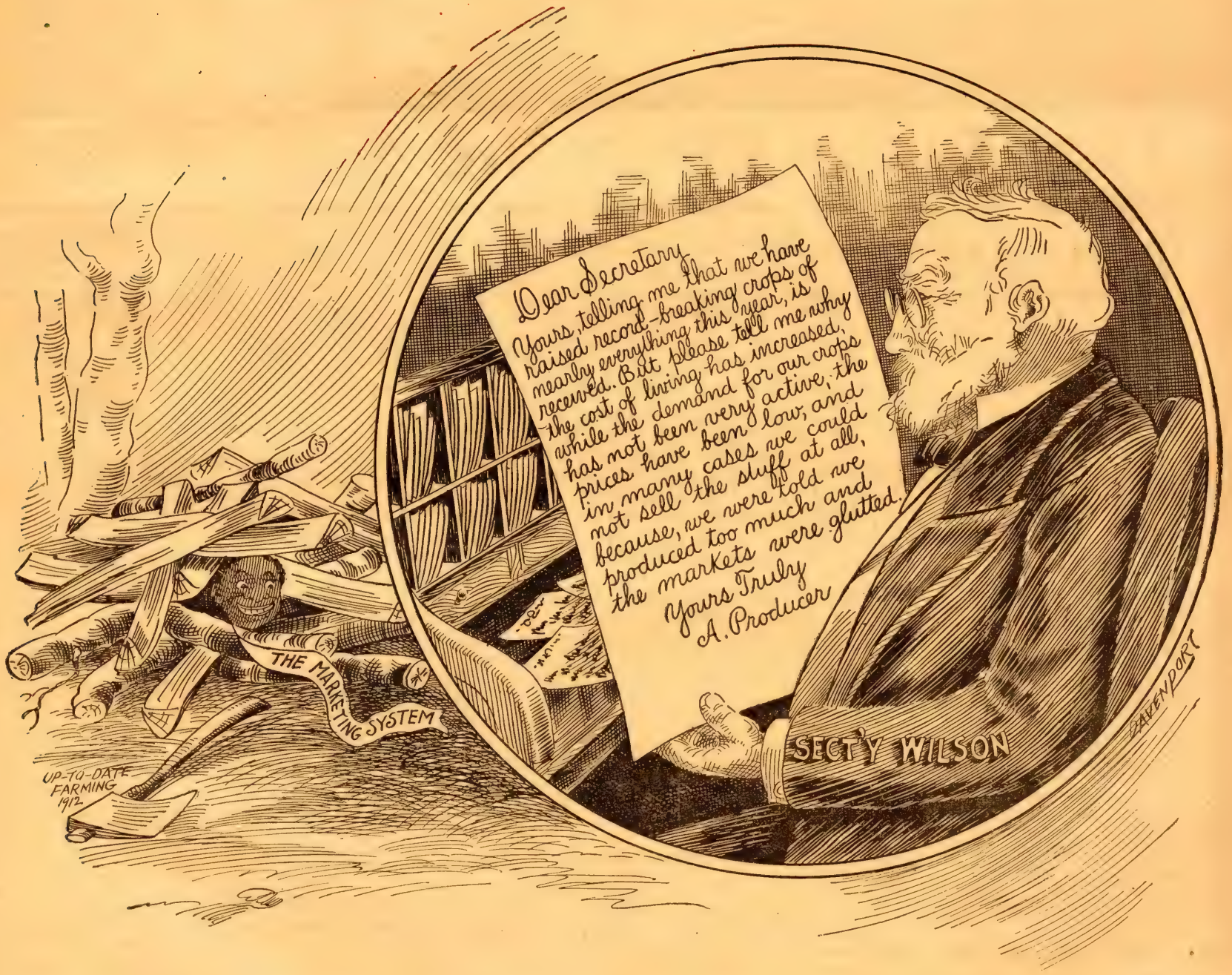
County _____ *Town* _____

State _____ *R. F. D.* _____

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

November 1, 1912 **Indianapolis, Indiana**

The African in the Wood Pile



"Bradstreet's October 1 index number will probably prove disappointing to many who have looked for prices of food and meat to show an immediate response to bumper yields of most crops, but more mature thought will convince these that meat animals have yet to be fattened on lower-priced grain. This has already been recognized by some authorities, who earlier in the autumn predicted lower beef prices. The facts are that many food prices are actually higher, others are unchanged, while other commodities have responded to better trade conditions, the result being a new high-record level for all commodities, as reflected by the index number, which is 2.5 per cent. higher than on September 1, 1.9 per cent. higher than on May 1, and 7.3 per cent. higher than on October 1, 1911. Of the groups of thirteen commodities, only two—breadstuffs and chemicals and drugs—receded during September, while of the individual staple quotations, 41 advanced, 20 declined and 44 remained unchanged.

There is No Other Paper Like This in the World

I Want You to Try On a Pair of These "STEELS" Ten Days FREE



FREE BOOK

Let me send this book to you by mail postpaid. Read it and learn more of this great shoe with the sole of steel—the shoe with the light, springy, airy "step"—the shoe that rests your foot naturally and comfortably, always holding its perfect shape—never a "rundown" heel, broken arch, warped sole, worn toe, twisted uppers or cracks and leaks. Before you think of buying a pair of workshoes, get this great book of shoe facts and learn about this wonderful, foot-saving sole of seamless steel. Do not think of turning this page until you have sent for this free book.

The Shoe With the SOLE of STEEL

Ten Days' Free Examination and Try-On in Your Own Home

I gladly send my wonderful "steels" to you upon this great satisfaction guaranteed basis. I want you to try them on in your own home without the risk of a penny. I want to let you be the sole judge. I want to prove, right on your own feet, the marvelous comfort, elasticity, airy tread, and permanent, perfect shape of this light, springy, sensible sole of seamless steel. I take all the risk—absolutely—and leave it wholly and entirely up to you to say from your own trial and examination that this shoe will preserve your feet, protect your health and save you the money that you now waste in continuously buying the old, heavy, leaky, warping, unsanitary and painful leather-soled workshoes that look bad, smell bad, feel bad and wear out every few months at the very best.

I Have Saved Over a Million Feet

And I have done it by simply applying common sense to the greatest health problem that confronts the workingman today—I have created a shoe that is comfortable, dry, sanitary and economical. Therefore, I know of no better way to extend the reputation and sales of these wonderful shoes than to honestly and fairly offer them to every workingman on this free, open home try-on-plan—because they are just what I say of them, they are honest, dependable under every test, and once you have them on your feet, you will never again work in another kind of shoe.

Every Pair Saves You From $10 to $20

Because, each pair will outlast three to six or even eight pairs of best quality all-leather workshoes. There are no repairs—and no loss of time, or trouble of any kind. The soles and sides (as shown in illustration) are stamped in one seamless piece from light, thin, springy steel secured firmly to uppers of the very best quality soft, pliable leather—absolutely waterproof, and almost indestructible. The soles are studded with *Adjustable Steel Rivets*, which give perfect traction, firm footing, and protect the soles from wear. The rivets themselves (which take all the wear) can be quickly replaced when partly worn. Fifty adjustable rivets cost but 30 cents, and should keep the shoes in good repair for from two to even three years.

No Corns, Blisters, Bunions, nor Callouses

This shoe has absolute foot form—and the sole being steel, it can not warp, twist, nor draw out of shape. Consequently, it is easy to be seen that corns, bunions, callouses, etc., can not be irritated, and no portion of the foot be rubbed so as to start new miseries of this kind. A perfect fitting shoe never made a corn in the world—and no all-leather shoe can fit it after it has a twisted, broken sole that allows the uppers to crease up into galling wrinkles. Erase these pains and disturbances—be foot free and foot healthy.

No Broken Down Arches

You know from your own experience that as soon as the leather sole becomes wet and slightly worn, the arch gives way and flattens out—your instep is immediately endangered and the very life and service of your foot is imperiled. The steel arch cannot break or get out of shape—it is a continuous, elastic, restful support, always remaining exactly the same during the entire life of the shoe.

No Wet Feet—No Colds—No Rheumatism

This steel soled, waterproof shoe is an absolute protection to your health, aside from being a comfort to your feet; for you may work all day in mud and water with your feet powder dry. Thus you escape colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, the dreaded pneumonia, and the long list of ills that result from damp or wet, cold feet. These shoes pay for themselves again and again by preventing sickness, saving doctor's bills and allowing you to work in weather in which you would not otherwise dare leave the house.

These Shoes Are Lighter Than Leather Work Shoes,

and the firm, yet springy, elastic tread gives you an ease and lightness of step and comfort that delights your feet, and gives your whole body a resiliency that lifts the pain and burden from the work of the day. You can walk more, stand more, do more, earn more—and live longer in perfect muscular health and strength.

The Cushion Insoles Promote Circulation

My special, hair cushion insoles that I send with every pair of shoes possess natural electricity that promotes the blood circulation—keeping the feet warm in winter and cool and sanitary in the summer. These insoles are highly recommended by the medical profession, and are the only insoles ever awarded a medal.

The Leather Trust Thunderstruck

Farmers, miners, smeltors, railroad men, hunters, and all workmen raise to the skies their praise of this shoe with its wonderful, yet simple, sensible, perfect, sole of steel. The success has been amazing—and in four years I have found it necessary to establish great factories in Racine, Wisconsin; Toronto, Canada; and Northampton England, to meet the demand that has arisen in such tremendous volume from all over the world. This astounding growth is the result of good words spoken by delighted wearers to their friends and neighbors. The same comfort, luxury and economy is offered you.

New 1913 Models in All Sizes—For Men and Boys

For men in sizes 5 to 12—6 in., 9 in., 12 in., and 16 in. high. For boys, 1 to 4—6 in. and 9 in. high. They cost no more than ordinary all-leather workshoes.

Send The Free Try-On Coupon Today

Do not delay. Do not put it off. Do not think of buying a pair of workshoes without learning all about this wonderful shoe with the sole of steel. Read my free book and my fair, open, satisfaction guaranteed Free Try-On Proposition. Simply put your name and address on the coupon and mail it to me, or send me a postal card, and I will immediately send you free, postpaid, this book of facts, figures and illustrations, together with complete literature and my Free Ten Days Try-On Offer. Send this coupon, or address your postal to me personally, today.



N. M. RUTHSTEIN
The Steel Shoe Man

I Want You to Read These Words From Men Who Wear this Great Shoe with the Sole of Seamless Steel

Thousands of letters pour into my office from all over the world thanking me fervently, in simple, candid words of sterling truth, for the invention of this splendid, perfect shoe of comfort, health and durability

"I bought a pair of Steel Shoes from you and I wore them two or three years and my feet kept good and dry all the time I wore them. They are the only shoes I ever did have that would keep my feet dry."—*J. H. Moss, Pineville, Mecklenburg County, N. C.*

"I have been in four continents and yet have not seen any shoes that come up to half of the comfort and service of the Ruthstein Steel Shoe."—*Anker G. Nielson, Boring, Oregon.*

"I am wearing a pair of your steel shoes with perfect satisfaction. Will say that they are all you claim them to be. My feet are in better condition since wearing your shoes than they have been for years."—*James Qualls, Bidwell, Ohio.*

"I am well pleased with the No. 9 Steel Shoes I bought of you about a year ago. They are still good for another year or more. I would highly recommend them to any one who has to go in mud and cold. They will outlast four pair of the best leather shoes with far more comfort."—*O. W. Rule, Concord, Tenn.*

"I have two pairs of leather shoes and I hardly ever wear them because the steel shoes give me better service to work in. The steel shoes are the best work shoes I ever had on my feet. I have always worn out a three to four-dollar pair of leather shoes inside of two months. I can not say too much for the steel shoes."—*Cecil Roads, Atlanta, Ind.*

Free Try-On Coupon

N. M. RUTHSTEIN
51 Racine Street, Racine, Wis.

Dear Sir: Please send me postpaid, your free book, "THE SOLE OF STEEL," together with full particulars of your *Ten Days Free Try-on Proposition*, which will enable me to examine and test a pair of your shoes in my home without placing myself under any obligations or taking any risk.

Town .....*State* .....

Name .....

County .....*R. F. D.*.....

N. M. Ruthstein, The Steel Shoe Man 51 Racine Street Racine, Wis

The Farmer's Interest in Government

BECAUSE the farmer combines in one person, the occupation of worker, manufacturer and merchant, his interest in political matters and the effects of governmental policies, is more than that of any other individual.

And because his mode of life renders him free from the passions and prejudices of men in other occupations, he is more open-minded than most men are.

Also, he knows the value of facts—as opposed to fancies, and he judges men and affairs by results shown by the harvest of accomplishment.

No farmer need be told that under the present administration greater prosperity has existed upon the farm than has existed in the same period of time in the history of this country. The natural question in the minds of all of us is:

Do we want to change conditions by a change in administration?

Mr. Taft never has made any glaring promises that he would do any special favors for the farmer, nor has the farmer asked such. The farmer only wants justice. Mr. Taft has a judicial mind, and, always, in administrative affairs, he has kept in mind justice.

The most truthful accusation against Mr. Taft is that he is not a politician. He has had political advice in plenty, and he has been repeatedly told when he advocated certain measures, that such action might mean his political death. His invariable answer has been that the one consideration he had in mind was:

"Is this the right thing to do?"

Tariff Revision

On no subject has Mr. Taft been criticized more freely by his opponents than on the subject of the tariff.

Right here it is well to state that Mr. Taft has strictly adhered to his promise of a downward revision of the tariff while maintaining the protective principle.

For the first time, a President of the United States has taken decisive and effective steps to remove the question of tariff tinkering from politics.

Against the opposition of the politicians of both parties, he established a non-partisan tariff board or commission, whose special duty was to ascertain the difference between cost of production at home and abroad.

Its duty was to make such a report that a schedule could be framed which would take care of the difference in cost and permit manufacturing to be carried on in this country.

Before this tariff commission reported, a job lot of political, vote-getting measures were presented to Mr. Taft for signature.

The President promptly vetoed these bills.

The facts afterwards presented to him, by the Tariff Board, clearly showed that if these "pop-gun" bills had become laws, immeasurable injustice and injury would have been inflicted upon many American Industries.

Anyone who will read President Taft's messages, in which he stated his reasons for these vetoes, can ascertain these facts for himself.

The President vetoed these bills after he had been warned by political friends that if he did so it would mean the end of his political life.

The interest of the farmer as worker, manufacturer and merchant, is in the maintaining of the home market.

The home manufactories built up under the protective policy have created the home market.

It is the policy of the Republican party to maintain this protective principle, and by an intelligent tariff commission, recommend reductions in the tariff in the interests of all the people where these reductions can be made without injuring our local industries. If it were not for our local manufactories, the farmer would be receiving one-half what he is now getting for his products.

The Democrats claim that the farmer is paying an excessive tariff tax and selling his goods in an open market.

As an actual matter of fact, we export but 4 per cent. of the wheat raised in this country a little over 2 per cent. of the corn raised, and less than 1 per cent. of oats. It is the protective policy of the present administration which has fostered local manufacture, so that we consume at home practically all of the farmers' produce.

The desirability of the home market is recognized by every civilized nation, and even England, which is called a free trade country, values the home market so highly that a law was recently passed in that country making it necessary for manufacturers of American goods who manufacture under patents to locate branch factories in England to protect their patents.

Since this law was passed, many American manufacturers have been compelled to erect factories in England.

Hence it is seen that England is only a free trade country when she can manufacture cheaper than we can. It is the home market that every government seeks to foster.

The home market is the farmers' market.

* * *

Most important in connection with this tariff question is to have information obtained by a tariff board, non-partisan and scientific.

Then we secure a tariff which represents just the difference between the cost of production abroad and at home.

President Taft created this board; fought for it; worked for it, and was guided by it, and every sane man knows that such a board is the only body of men who can properly develop the essential facts.

A permanent tariff commission—a bill for which received the vote of every Republican in the last House, but which was defeated by a solid Democratic vote—should be established. Re-elect President Taft and give him a Republican Congress and it will be. Then we can revise our tariffs, as other countries do, fairly, justly and upon a scientific basis.

Trust Prices

It has remained for President Taft's administration to uncover causes of high prices on certain manufactured goods and to expose trust methods which have been wrongly attributed to the tariff.

In completing and bringing to a successful issue cases which his predecessor started (and now says it was no use to start) certain facts were disclosed and the President promptly took steps to correct evils that were apparent.

Certain practices were in vogue under the protection of the patent laws. By a special message to Congress, Mr. Taft asked for amendments to these laws.

In his report recommending such a law as the President requested, the Chairman of the Committee on Patents gives the following explanation of the purposes of the different clauses:

> "Clause (i) is directed against the practice of temporary cut-throat competition so persistently pursued by the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trusts.
>
> "Clause (j). This clause is designed to prevent the illegal and immoral methods so frequently pursued by the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trusts of illegally securing secret information as an instrument for preventing competition."

The report quotes a number of court decisions—two of which are very significant, and from which the following extracts are taken:

> "That one of the parties had acquired over 100 patents pertaining to straw stackers."
>
> Another, "was charged with having acquired 85 patents on spring-tooth harrows."

It isn't the tariff laws that need tinkering in such cases. It is the patent laws that need amending.

Mr. Taft has recommended a revision to correct existing patent evils, and perhaps the strong opposition to him of the Farm Machinery Trusts and the cordial support of these interests for the Third Term candidate may have an explanation in this direction.

Control of Trusts

The Taft administration has made it unpleasant for the gentlemen who operate illegal combines and these gentlemen now want some one to "control" them.

They want to be told just what they can do and whom they can "do,"—and the Third Term Party has promised to tell them this.

The Taft administration plays no favorites. It demands that all business be honest, and then it pledges its best efforts to make all honest business prosperous.

* * *

Another point to present to the people of this country:

The present incumbent of the White House has never had his word questioned.

He has never felt under the necessity of calling his opponents bad names nor applying any epithets. His word never has been disputed—either his private statements or his public utterances.

Mr. Taft doesn't try to fool the people. He doesn't go out and pitch a few forks of hay to carry the idea to the farmer that he is "one of us." Neither does he get his picture taken hacking at a tree with an ax—in order to have campaign material.

Mr. Taft is a sane, able, dignified gentleman.

* * *

Mr. Taft stands for an effective Parcels Post.

Mr. Taft is for every advanced form of governmental administration for the benefit and advantage of the whole people.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

CHARLES D. HILLES, Chairman
JAMES B. REYNOLDS, Secretary

This is a Paid Advertisement

This is a Paid Advertisement

This is a Paid Advertisement

SAVED Eighty Hams---LOST One



Read what W. W. ALLEN of Junction City, Texas, says about the $3.00 Farmers' Meat Salter

THE T. J. TURLEY CO., Owensboro, Ky.:
Gentlemen—This is to certify that I purchased a Daniel's Meat Salter and gave it a good test. I killed twenty big hogs when the weather was mild, and saved every ham and shoulder except one, and that one the salter was not used on—spoiled in three days. All the others kept sweet and good. Yours truly, W. W. ALLEN.
Can furnish a hundred others similar to above if desired.

Why Take Chances on losing hams and shoulders when you can buy this machine for $3.00 that will last a lifetime, and enable you to kill hogs without fear of warm weather ruining your hams? One ham saved will pay for the machine.

Agents We want agents and dealers everywhere to handle our salter. You can make big money selling them to your neighbors. Write us today for terms and prices and booklet giving full description.

THE T. J. TURLEY CO.,
INCORPORATED **Owensboro, Kentucky**

Smiles

"Do you believe in luck?"
"Yes, sir. If it wasn't for luck how on earth would my neighbors get along?"

Didn't Say Anything

Late out.—What do you say to your wife when you come home late at night?
Late in.—Nothing. I learned when a child not to interrupt others when they are talking.

Too Uncertain

"Wouldn't you like to be president when you grow up, my son?"
"No, pa, I'd rather have a steady job."

Taken Kindly

"Did you tell that young fellow that comes to see you so often that I intend to turn the light off at 9:30?"
"Yes, papa, I told him."
"What did he say?"
"He said for me to tell you he had not the slightest objection."

Rather Tame

"Those people over there have been married fifty years."
"And never had a quarrel?"
"That is what they say."
"What a monotonous life they must have lived!"

Ought to Do

Inventor.—I have a great idea here if I only had some way to carry it out.
Moneyed Man.—Wouldn't a wheelbarrow be sufficient?

That Saved Them

She.—Two men whom I refused to marry have since become millionaires.
He.—They were very lucky, weren't they?

Both Had Crops

"Hello, Smith," cried Jones, across the narrow field that divided their homes, "bring over your cross-cut saw and help me cut a watermelon in quarters so that I can load it into the wagon.
"I'd be glad to, Jones," asnwered Smith, "but we just now got the saw fast cutting open one of our least muskmellons, and can't get it out."

Thought It Possible

She—The other boys would rear if they were to see you kissing me.
He—But I ain't kissing you.
She—Oh, I thought you was going to.

She Took One

"Jones says his wife can't take a joke."
"She certainly did when she took him."

Better Write Plain

Horace Greeley once quoted Shakespeare in an editorial: "'Tis true, 'tis pity; and pity 'tis 'tis true." The printer got it: "'Tis two, 'tis fifty, fifty, 'tis, 'tis fifty-two."

They'll Have To

"Yes, sir, woman suffrage is going to advance with gigantic strides from now on."
"The strides won't be very gigantic until they quit the hobble skirt."

No Trouble With the Engineers

"Why is all this worry about teaching civil engineers?" said the old lady as she laid down the school paper. "What I think they need is civil conductors and less sassy brakemen."

He Knew What Was There

The little boy was trying to learn the points of the compass, and the teacher said to him: "To your right is south, to your left is north, in front of you is east. Now what is behind you?" "It is a dogoned patch," was the instant and almost tearful reply, "and I told mother you'd see it the very first thing."

A Matter of Publicity

"Why do women complain so much about their servant girls?"
"They want people to know they have servant girls."

Knew How He Caught Them

Husband, just back from fishing—I got this string of fish in less than an hour.
Wife—Yes, but there is a fish store nearer than that one away out yonder.

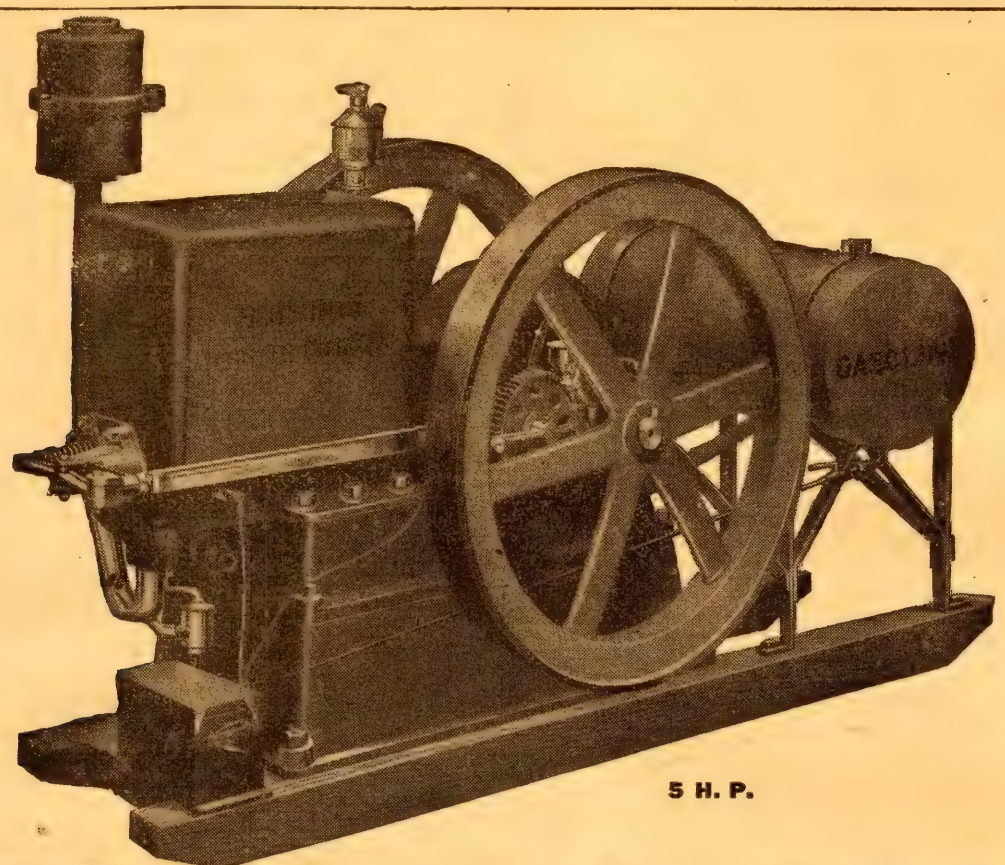
How Long He Was Honest

"You say he is honest as the day is long?"
"Yes, but you'd better lock your chicken house, for I won't vouch for him after night."

Wanted His Turn



"Hey, down there! Don't you know it's my turn for de sckates?"



5 H. P.

$7.50 And You Can Keep This Great Engine

Yes sir. That's my proposition. If you want to keep this Chilled Cylinder Engine of mine after you have tried it out for ten whole days you can do it by sending me $7.50. If you want a larger engine or a smaller engine **I will give you the same sort of record-breaking proposition. No other manufacturer ever dared make an offer like this!** But I know what my engines are made of. I make them myself. I watch every bolt and nut and piece of steel and brass put together. I know what the Chilled Cylinder is, because I have worked years to perfect it. I know what my engines will do. I have a Chilled Cylinder Engine on my farm. Part of my factory is being run by Schmidt's Chilled Cylinder Engines. I am so sure of my engines that **I do not hesitate to send any one of them out for an absolutely free trial lasting ten days.** I take the risk—you don't. If you are not satisfied with it after ten days trial, send it back **at my expense.**

Don't Send Me a Penny

I Want to SHOW You First

I don't want you to send me a cent. **I want you to SEE my engine do all the work on your place before you decide to buy one.** See the new oiling device and the wonderful valveless carburetor that I have put on the horizontal engines. See how the governor regulates the supply of gasoline so that it is impossible for the engine to use more than the minimum amount. See the spark retarder and all the devices which go to make my engine the most simple and most efficient in the world. It's the simplest piece of machinery you ever laid your eyes on. Your boy, your girl, your wife, your hired man—anybody—can run one of Schmidt's Chilled Cylinder Engines. Send the free coupon and let me tell you more about this offer. I also want to send you my book, "How to Use Power."

All Kinds of Accessories
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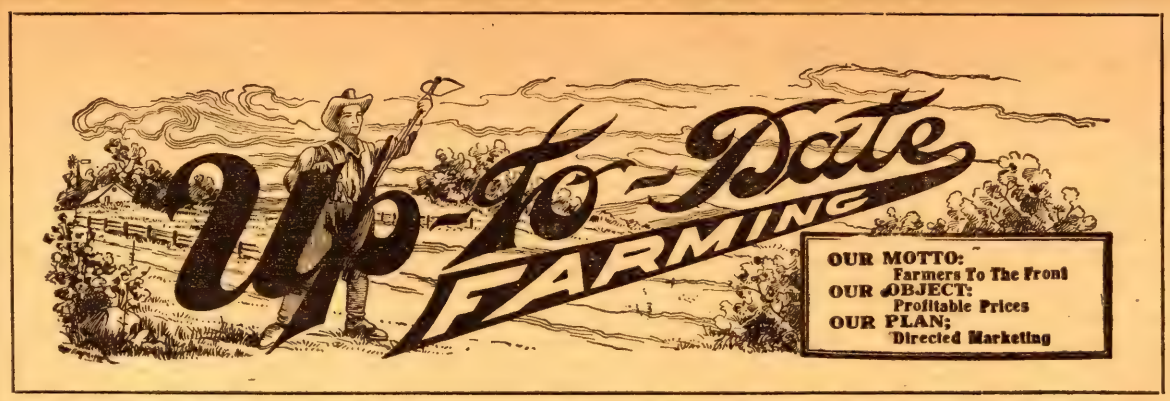
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EDITORIAL

Helping Agriculture Backward

ONE of the most gigantic graft schemes ever connected with farming is now before the American Congress, and will doubtless become a law. It has already passed the House, and stands in great favor in the Senate. It is known as the Lever Bill, and its purpose is to place in every farming community an "expert" to teach the farmers how to farm. We are in favor of education, and especially of farm education, but when we consider the influences that control official appointments, and the inefficiency of those who obtain them, we may well be startled at this gigantic scheme of graft. True, the appointments proposed in this bill are to be measurably within the direction of the agricultural schools, but any one who is familiar with the average national, state, or even local appointees need not be told of the inevitable result of such an army of appointments as this bill provides for. But to be sure that we do not give an unfair impression of the measure, we quote from a pamphlet issued by the National Soil Fertility League, one of the strongest advocates of the measure:

Section 2 Outlines the duties viz., to give instruction and demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending the agricultural college, by field demonstrations and otherwise, in the various communities. It does not interfere with the demonstrations now being carried on by the Department of Agriculture.

Section 3 provides for the free use of the mails.

Section 4 provides for a fixed appropriation from the federal treasury of $10,000 per year unconditionally to every state. It further provides conditional appropriations, beginning with $300,000 a year, July 1, 1913, to be pro rated among the states on the basis of rural population. This appropriation increases every year by the sum of $300,000 until a maximum of $3,000,000 is reached in 1923. No state will receive its pro rata of this sum until it appropriates an equal amount for the same purpose. The money goes to and is expended by the state college of agriculture in each state. At least 75 per cent of the money must be used for actual field demonstrations, 5 per cent may be used for printing and publications, and the remaining 20 per cent may be used either for household economics or for further field demonstrations.

Note that for some years our Congresses have not hesitated to appropriate a billion dollars each. Under these circumstances the appropriations above outlined are worthy of attention, as is also the further fact that, aside from the first, each must be duplicated by the states in order to make them available. Public revenue, whether state or national, must come from the pockets of the same people. The organization whose synopsis of the measure we quote, and which is specially boosting it, has its office in a bank building in Chicago, and among the twenty-four persons comprising its advisory committee we find President Taft, Secretary MacVeagh, Speaker Champ Clark, and various presidents of universities, railroad men, publishers and bankers, but only three of them are mentioned as farmers, and one of the three is a "farmer and manufacturer," and another of the three is a "farmer and banker."

After all, the sole purpose of the measure is increased production, to teach the farmers how to farm better that they may raise more stuff. Not one word is said as to what shall be done with the crops after they are produced. Demand and price are not once considered. Dr. Hopkins of Illinois is quoted as saying:

The adoption of scientific methods will in a few years give Illinois a 70-bushel corn average instead of 35 bushels.

And it is declared that it will do as much for other states. This would be to double the corn crop of the country. The Department of Agriculture and other crop reporting concerns persist in putting the corn crop of 1912 at three billion bushels. To double this would be to make the corn crop of the United States six billion bushels a year, as many bushels of corn as there are seconds in 180 years!

What would be done with the corn? what use could be made of it? The average price of corn October 1, 1909, was 67 cents a bushel; October 1, 1910, it was 61 cents a bushel; October 1, 1911, it was 65 cents a bushel; October 1, 1912, it was 70 cents a bushel, and was declining on the Chicago Boards of Trade sales are now being made for next December delivery at 53 cents a bushel.

The demand for corn was supplied during those years at the prices quoted. To double the yield would be to double the supply with no purpose or pretense of increasing the demand. Even an "expert" ought to know that that would inevitably decrease the price—double the supply will reduce the price to one-half or less. Philosophy makes it reduce the price more than this, because in glutted or oversupplied markets the surplus is not worth anything. Every corn grower ought to know this.

This is exactly the condition these people are working for. Their every effort points in that direction, and the accomplishment of their purpose would bring it about. It does not apply to corn alone, but to every crop, and it is an insult to every actual farmer in the nation. The farmers are doing their duty. They are supplying the demand for their products at moderate prices. A report from the Department of Agriculture, issued October 9, 1912, puts the corn crop at 3,016,000,000 bushels; the wheat crop, 720,333,000 bushels; the oat crop, 1,417,172,000 bushels; hay, 72,425,000 tons, and other crops in proportion. Are the farmers doing their duty and supplying the demand? The price the farmers get must determine that. No matter what others may have to pay to satisfy greed's craze for profits, the farmers themselves are getting no more than fair prices, and to quickly double these crops would be to reduce these prices and ruin agriculture. It is no relief to say that with twice as much stuff farmers could afford to take half the price. That is not so. He must handle twice the amount of stuff, and he must meet the more expensive methods taught by the place seeking "experts," many of whom do not know half so much about farming as the farmer he seeks to teach.

Agricultural Credit

WE HAVE several times protested against a scheme borrowed from European countries to make stock jobbing in American farms a business feature of this country. The Taft administration seems determined to adopt such a scheme, and it is put before the public in such a way as to captuate unthinking farmers. They are made to believe it will give them a chance to get money to use as they please, their lands standing as the only security required, but still to remain in their possession and subject to their cultivation and management.

This is one of the most deceptive schemes ever placed before the American people. Instead of merely affording an easy means of getting money, it strikes a blow at the very root of agricultural independence. The stock gamblers and the few that control the money of the country, cannot get a lien on the farms of the United States by purchase, but they can under the pretext of stock issues (worse than mortgages) on which the owners may obtain money, and in which the stock jobbers may speculate and gamble. Those who buy up the largest amount of these stocks will control the greatest amount of the lands, and, by and by, a syndicate will have them all, and then goodbye to independent farm homes and independent farming.

We are glad that some even of this administration see the dangers of such a system, and are brave enough to call attention to those dangers. Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, who has been investigating this scheme abroad, sends the following warning to the State Department at Washington, and through the Department to the people:

I realize that the agitation of the financial phase of the agricultural question has undoubtedly brought many people into the field who only see here an opportunity for creating a security which will have a wide market. Of course we can not prohibit them from entering this field and organizing under present laws, but I would urge that a timely reminder be given to the people, recalling the infinite harm that came to our country from the exploitation of Europe in our early days of railroad building, with railway securities of unlimited issue, unchecked by any state restrictions.

There was also the land-mortgage craze of some twenty-five or thirty years ago, conducted with unbridled license. There were, indeed, in that movement certain companies, honest and well meaning, but lacking in judgment. Others, however, counted upon the cupidity of the public and victimized the investor to such an extent that land mortgages have been a stench in the nostrils of the investor ever since.

The plan which I am now at work upon by direction of President Taft is of the greatest magnitude. It affects every individual in the United States. It is essential that the government, both federal and state, assume due responsibility and thus prevent a recurrence of these errors of the past. This field must not be permitted to be overrun by irresponsible people without check of legislation.

The defiance of law and of both state and national control by the speculating powers and trusts that now exist ought to be sufficient answer to Mr. Herrick's warning that unless so controlled the proposed scheme would be not only dangerous but disastrous. Those institutions have never been controlled, have never, in fact, been amenable to the law, and they never will be until Congress is composed of a different class of men and the occupant of the White House is altogether different. We do not like to say that Mr. Taft's urgency of the adoption of this measure is not born of a desire to benefit the farmer, but we do say fearlessly that he does not get his ideas from the farmers, but from the class that expects to benefit by the issuance of farm stocks and bonds. We have often said in these columns that it is not credit the farmers need so much as steady markets and equitable prices. If Mr. Taft and the Congress really desire a system that will benefit farmers, they can have it by helping to break down the present miserable graft system of marketing and handling farm products, and establish instead thereof a system that will insure steady and equitable prices, truly based on supply and demand, and that will truly supply the demand, wherever it may be at prices the users are able to pay, and all this secured by shipments so directed that supplies will reach the points of demand with the least possible cost of handling. This will cut out the graft profits of the present system, put the stuff to the users at lower prices than at present, and thus increase consumption, and yet give farmers better and steadier prices than they now receive. With this kind of a marketing system the farmers of the United States will not need to borrow money. They will not have to mortgage their lands nor to throw them into the curse of a stock market, but they will be able without that to cultivate and enrich their fields, and produce the big crops they are so persistently urged to do, but without danger of glutting the markets, because the markets will be widened immensely.

A President and all the People

THE great difficulty in government is the environment of those in power. We have in this country popular government; that is, government in which every citizen is a ruler, and the American people would not give up that form of government under any circumstances. Every citizen would fight to the death before he would surrender it.

Yet it is a fact that today we have that form of government only in theory and name. We have it in constitution and in law, but not in execution and practice. Those in authority, of course, would deny that, and affirm, in the words of Mr. Lincoln, that we really have "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people." But we have not, and the reason is obvious. Those who govern do not know THE PEOPLE. Their environment is entirely beyond the masses. Those who go to the seat of government to consult with them are not of the common people, and those who lobby in the halls of Congress and mold legislative sentiment represent some special class or interest. If a committee is appointed to make an investigation and obtain information concerning some point at issue, no matter how important it may be to the masses, the committee seldom sees the common people. We care not how sincere and honest the committee may be, nor how much time may be spent in what may seem to be the seat of the information required, those who crowd around the committee with the "information," are not the common people, but the ostensible leaders, most of them with some special interest to serve. If it be a question affecting farmers in this great agricultural country, the average farmer is neither seen nor consulted. The time of the committee is taken up by so-called farm leaders who have special hobbies of their own, and who themselves know little and care less of the real condition and needs of the average farmers. Even the Department of Agriculture at Washington is surrounded by "experts" who know as little about common everyday farming as do those in the cities who never had any practical experience in farm life. It is so with all the vocations followed by the common people. The masses are neither represented nor heard, and when those in high places think they serve the people, they really do not know the people, and learn to believe the specialists who are so persistent in making themselves heard, are actually the people. Only a few of our modern Presidents have known the people. Lincoln did because he was one of them and never lost his identity as such. Grant did because he, too, came from the ranks; but in his later official years the classes crowded in between him and the masses.

So it has been throughout, and so it will doubtless continue to be. It is encouraging, therefore, when public men confess their acquaintance with, knowledge of and interest in all classes of the people, and tell how they acquired that knowledge and why they took up the cause of all the people. Mr. Roosevelt has done that as few public men ever did. In a recent editorial article in the Outlook magazine he said:

I suppose I had a natural tendency to become a Progressive anyhow. That is, I was naturally a Progressive, in believing in fair play for everybody. But I grew toward my present position, not so much as the result of study in the library or the reading of books—although I have been very much helped by such study and by such reading—as by actually living and working with men under many different conditions and seeing their needs from many different points of view.

The first set of our people with whom I associated so intimately as to get on thoroughly sympathetic terms with them were cow-punchers, then on the ranges in the west. I was so impressed with them that in doing them justice I did injustice to equally good citizens elsewhere whom I did not know; and it was a number of years before I grew to understand, first by associating with railway men, then with farmers, then with mechanics, and so on, that the things that I specially liked about my cow-puncher friends were, after all, to be found fundamentally in railway men, in farmers, in blacksmiths, carpenters—in fact, generally among my fellow American citizens.

Before I began to go with the cowpunchers, I had already, as the result of experience in the legislature at Albany, begun rather timidly to strive for social and industrial justice. But at that time my attitude was that of giving justice from above. It was the experience on the range that first taught me to try to get justice for all of us by working on the same level with the rest of my fellow citizens.

It was the conviction that there was much social and industrial injustice and the effort to secure social and industrial justice that first led me to taking so keen an interest in popular rule.

For years I accepted the theory, as most of the rest of us then accepted it, that this was a government by the people. I believed the power of the boss was due only to the indifference and short-sightedness of the average decent citizen. Gradually it came over me that while this was half the truth, it was only half the truth, and that while the boss owed part of his power to the fact that the average man did not do his duty, yet that there was the further fact to be considered, that for the average man it had already been made very difficult instead of very easy for him to do his duty. I grew to feel a keen interest in the machinery for getting adequate and genuine popular rule, chiefly because I found that we could not get social and industrial justice without popular rule, and that it was immensely easier to get such popular rule by the means of machinery of the type of direct nominations at primaries, the short ballot, the initiative, referendum, and the like.

The country life movement was simply another side of this movement for a better and juster life. My experience on farms, my knowledge of farmers, the way I followed what happened to the sons and daughters of the farmers I knew, all joined to make me feel the need of arousing the public interest and the public conscience as regards the conditions of life in the country.

Here again I have been fortunate enough to live with my own people, and not to live as an outsider, but as a man doing his share of the work. I know what the work and what the lonliness of a farmer's life too often are. I do not want to help the farmer or to help his wife in ways that will soften either, but I do want to join with both, and try to help them and help myself and help all of us, not by doing away with the need of work, but by trying to create a situation in which work will be more fruitful, and in which the work shall produce and go hand in hand with opportunities for self-development.

The Tenantry from the Tenant's Standpoint

By C. Hayes Taylor

THE hope of every ambitious tenant is to farm his own land, live in his own house, and share with none but his own family the rewards of his labor; therefore, the great and continual increase in the price of farming lands is a matter of grave concern to the tenant, especially those who do not wish to follow the life, nor see their children born to the nomadic life of a tenant. This is one of the leading features of the tenant's problems.

Still more important is the problem of selling his crops for profitable prices. The price of a farm may be ten or twenty thousand dollars, but it does not necessarily follow that working that farm is always a profitable operation, even though the soil is fertile, the workers industrious, the methods successful, and the season favorable. The price the farmer receives is the guage of his profits; and wherein lies the virtue of bountiful crops if their sale does not provide a profit for the producer?

The average farmer who owns a farm free from debt, and is blessed with good health, is able to make a fairly good living under present conditions. If his farm is a fertile one, with the advantages of good roads, nearby markets and an up-to-date equipment, he can have a moderate amount of what were once considered luxuries, but which modern conditions have made necessities. But the tenant, who must divide the proceeds with the owner of the farm, is now in a disheartened condition with but small hope of better things for himself or his children.

The leading question then is: How are the tenant-farmers ever to be able to give to their families that inestimable blessing—a home of their own, and to enjoy equality of citizenship, possessing in full measure the respect and confidential regard of their fellowmen, and freeing themselves from the involuntary stigma that has ever been associated with tenantry?

There can be but one answer to the question, one solution of this great problem. The first thing to be done is to make farming profitable by making farm products bring profitable prices. Until this is done there can be no solution of the problem. Until this is done, the tenants of this country will remain shackled to a condition that as effectually prevents them from gaining their reasonable desires as the prison wall prevents the escape of a prisoner, and deprives him of the rights and liberties of freedom. As soon as the shackles are removed, however, and the tenant farmer is assured of a just and profitable return for the products of his labor, then opportunities will open to him.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING has incessantly taught that under a proper system of marketing the profits in farming would be as certain and as remunerative as in other lines of legitimate business. For nearly ten years it has upheld the unassailable doctrine that the farmer is under no legal or moral obligation to feed the balance of the world at unfairly low prices. It has shown, and furnished proof that no reasonable man would attempt to refute the claim that through a simple, inexpensive plan of organization and co-operation, the farmers of the United States could have disposed of the largest crops that have ever been produced at prices as profitable, if not more so, than the crops grown in years of short production. It has demonstrated clearly that only through organization and co-operation can the desired relief be obtained.

These things being true, it would seem to appear to every man that the first step to be taken is organization. There is nothing impossible in this. On the contrary, such action would be at once beneficial to the tenants, placing in their hands an effective weapon with which to fight for their rights. Next comes the question, what should be the character of an organization to give the best results? Granting that profitable prices is the object sought, and that only through co-operation can they be assured, it clearly follows that the organization must be national in scope, co-operation in character, and have for its object the goal of profitable prices for ALL farm crops. Nothing short of this will suffice. The tenant also wants an organization that is prepared to lend him co-operative assistance wherever he may be. As he is often compelled to change his location, it is essential that his membership be as valuable in one place as another, and for one crop as for another, for a change in location frequently imposes a change of crops.

The Farmers Society of Equity is the one organization that meets the needs of the tenant farmer. It is the only one that offers him the chance to get what he wants; and if the 3,500,000 tenant farmers in this country were to do their duty, and take advantage of the opportunities offered, tenant farming would no longer be hopeless. But it would decrease as the honest, industrious men and women would make permanent homes for themselves in the dawning light of a new born day of prosperity on the farm.

Editor's Note—This will be followed by "The Tenantry Problem from the Landlord's Standpoint," and another article "From the Nation's Standpoint."

NEW YORK'S FOOD BILL

A COMMITTEE recently estimated that the food consumed in the city of New York annually costs about $350,000,000 at the wharves and railroad terminals and $500,000,000 in the consumers kitchens. This gives the retailer $150,000,000 for handling it or about 43 per cent of its value at the wharves and railroad terminals, yet the report said that "the average small retailer barely makes a living." Further deductions from the committees' report seem to point to the producers having received about $300,000,000 for the produce and the distributing system was paid $50,000,000 to bring it to the wharves and terminals. We then see, by this illustration, that the handlers in the city of New York charge half as much for their services as the farmers received for everything that went into its production.

We are for you. Are you with us for an immensely greater circulation? If you are, then we're for you harder yet.

THE BIG LEAK

"Good mahrnin', Hinnessey."

"Good mahrnin', Mister Dooley. How are ye this mahrnin' after yer shtrinuous iggsersize iv listhenin' to th' diskooshin iv th' loive quistions iv th' day?"

"Hinnissey, I've been doin' so much thinkin' that I'm weary with brain fag. It's tirrible shtrain on a man's nerves to think an' think an' think. Did ye iver think iv that?"

"Niver, Mister Dooley. I've always let th' ither fellow do all th' thinkin' fer me."

"Hinnissey, that's jist what th' American fahrmer has been doin' fer th' last fifty years. He's been doin' all th' harrd wurrk an' lettin' th' middlemon do th' thinkin' fer him. It's been loike hirin' a fellow to kiss a gorl fer ye. Ye may know it's all done an' done roight, but ye don't git any profit er enjoymint out iv it. Now I've been listenin' to all this talk about boomper crops an' th' loike, an' I've been wonderin' how much th' fahrmer will git out iv it, an' what he raully should git if he had th' proper kind iv co-operashun. Now, Hinnisey, what is it that controls th' amount that's takin' an' th' proice that's paid? I till ye it's th' Middlemon. He's th' fellow, whither ye call him th' Shpiculator er not. He's got a sit iv jack screws under th' fahrmer an' can raise er lower him just to suit himself. He knows how to manipulate th' shtorage rackit so that he makes big money out iv what th' fahrmer gits hardly a fair proice fer. Now Hinnisey, why not change this whole system? It's full iv holes an' leaks an' the Milldemon is shtandin' with his hat under these leaks catchin' th' shtream iv golden grain that's roonin' through all th' toime. I till ye, Hinnissey, whin th' fahrmers wunce git after him, they'll have his scalp an' don't ye fergit it!"

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers

Minimum Prices

We believe the following are fair and equitable minimum prices for the crops mentioned. We believe conditions of supply and demand are such that these prices will be paid before the next crops are produced. Certain it is that if producers will hold their crops and ask these prices they will be paid, because the world of consumers can not get along without them. The farm price will be the minimum price less freight and a fair commission.

CONTROLLED MARKETING COMPELLS THE PRICE — KEP YOUR EYE ON THIS STAR

The minimum prices are decided by the board of directors of the Farmers Society of Equity as soon as a crop is harvested and the supply known. Later these minimum prices will be passed on by the National Convention of the Society and will be confirmed or may be changed. After that they will stand until the next crop comes. No attempt is made to name mixmum prices and there will be times when the crops will command higher prices than those named below.

All prices below are based on Chicago unless stated to the contrary. The farm price will be the minimum price less freight and a fair commission to handlers.

WHEAT—No. 2 red	$1.25
WHEAT—No. 1 northern spring at Minneapolis	1.25
CORN—No. 2 white	.75
OATS—No. 2 white	.50
BARLEY—Good malting	.75
BUCKWHEAT	
RYE	1.00
HAY—Choice timothy	$20@22
POTATOES—Choice	
BEANS—Pea	
COTTON—At New York	.15
CATTLE—Good to choice steers, Indianapolis.	7.50@8.50
HOGS—Best heavies, 210 lbs. and upward at Indianapolis	7.50@8.00
Common to good lights, 125 to 150 lbs.	7.00@7.50

Advice

Hold all crops that are not selling at the minimum prices or above. Market only while the prices will be paid. Watch the market and this department and stop as soon as the price declines below the minimums. Old readers know that it pays to act on our advice. We have been giving advice about prices and marketing for ten years and the mistakes have been the rare exceptions. No matter what you think now, you will make more money if you respect them. Help to get this paper in the hands of all your neighbors.

CROP AND MARKET CONDITIONS

BEFORE the next issue of this paper reaches its readers the quadrennial election will be held and the country will have been saved again, to the notion of some, and will have gone to the bad in the opinion of others. Whatever may happen in the way of maintenance of confidence, reestablishment of confidence, or loss of confidence in the government of the country, one thing is certain—the country has not failed to produce enough food stuff to feed the people.

All crops are in great abundance besides the quality is unusually high, with few exceptions. Rarely has the fall been so favorable for the maturity of corn and the development of the late potato crop. The first killing frost at Indianapolis was the morning of October 24. Up to this time vegetation was green and crops that had not matured from a full growth grew as in September. Flowers bloomed on Indianapolis lawns until the morning mentioned.



The government's October estimates of the corn and potato crops indicated the largest yields ever grown but we predict the estimates for November will be still larger. Notwithstanding the great yields we are pleased to call attention to the fact that the crops are well controlled. This is largely due to the fact that prices are not high enough to meet the ideas of the producers. For instance the visible supply of wheat increased a little less than 3,000,000 bushels in the two weeks since our last report, against an increase of over 9,000,000 bushels in the same period last year. The crop is estimated at 100,000,000 bushels more than last year, but the visible supply is 26,000,000 less than a year ago. Canadian reciprocity had something to do with this, too.

The oats visible decreased 3,861,000 bushels compared with a decrease last year of 538,000 bushels. The crop was placed at 1,417,000,000 bushels against 922,000,000 bushels last year, more than a half larger, notwithstanding this stupendous crop the visible is the smallest since 1908 and decreasing. If farmers will keep this up, there is bound to be higher prices soon. Barley is another crop with a record yield, but our table reveals a big decrease in visible.

Potatoes—Here's a problem. It is a semi-perishable crop. The yield is the largest ever produced. The largest before this was in 1909. In the spring following many potatoes spoiled because there was no market. Will this be repeated? There is some danger. The receipts at markets are much below a year ago. This indicates that the comparatively low prices, compared with the very high prices last spring are influencing growers to hold. But last year's crop was VERY SHORT, while this one is VERY LONG. We have not published a minimum price on this year's potatoes, but we advise our readers in the east, middle and northern states to market while they can get 35 cents at their station, and when they can't get 35 cents, and if they can get 30 cents, let them go, and if no more than 25 cents a bushel can be realized this fall, sell at that rather than carry them over. Our only other advice is to sell, before the other fellow, who reads Up-to-Date Farming, sells, because we are afraid of next spring prices on potatoes.

If potatoes growers organize on the F. S. E. plan at once we will change our advice.

The following tables tell the balance of the market story.

VISIBLE SUPPLY

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on October 12, 1912, with comparisons are shown in the following table: (The sign —before figures means decrease, X indicates increase.)

	Oct. 12 1912 Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels
WHEAT	40,598,000	X2,983,000
CORN	4,744,000	X 521,000
OATS	12,142,000	—3,861,000
BARLEY	4,028,000	—3,966,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 21,260,000 bushels. This is 12,608,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 5,339,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 897,000 bushels on the same date, which is 81,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 3,665,000 bushels less than a year before.

CLOSING PRICES OF CASH GRAIN

WHEAT, No. 2 Red

	Oct. 23	2 wks. before	A Yr. before
Chicago	1.06 @1.09¾	1.04 @1.06	1.01⅜@1.03
St. Louis	1.10 @1.12	1.06½@1.07½	1.02 @1.03½
Kan. Cty.	1.04 @1.07	1.01 @1.04	1.02 @1.03½
Cincinnati	1.08 @1.11	1.03 @1.06	
New York	1.06 @1.06½	1.04½@1.05	

Minneapolis—Spring wheat No. 1 hard, 91¼c; No. 1 northern, 88¼@90¾c. Two weeks before, 90½c and 87@90c respectively. A year before, $1.12⅛ and $1.11⅝ respectively.

CORN, No. 2 White

Chicago	64½@64¾	66¾@67½	76 @76½
St. Louis	65	67 @68	74 @75
Kansas City	63	71	70½@73
Cincinnati	67 @70	71 @72	
New York	59½	59¾	

OATS, No. 2 White

Chicago	34½@36	35 @35½	48¼@48¾
St. Louis	34½	34½	48½@48¾
Kansas City	34 @35	34½	48½
Cincinnati	36½@37	37 @37½	
New York	39 @39½	38½@39	

COTTON

New York, October 23.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 10.95c; middling gulf, 11.20c. The price is 15c per cwt. higher than two weeks before. It is $1.50 per cwt. higher than a year before.

FUTURE GRAIN PRICES

Chicago grain futures closed on October 23, as follows:

WHEAT—December, 93⅞c; May, 98⅜c; July, 95c. Two weeks before, 99⅛c, 95⅝c and 93⅞c, respectively.

CORN—December, 53⅝c; May, 52¾c; July, 52⅞c. Two weeks before, 52⅜c, 52⅝c, and 52⅞c, respectively.

OATS—December, 32⅝c; May, 34⅝c. Two weeks before, 32⅛c, and 34½c, respectively.

LIVE STOCK

Indianapolis, October 23, 1912

CATTLE—Range of day's paying prices for steers	$4.00@ 9.00
Range of day's quotations for steers	5.50@10.00
Good to choice steers, 1300 lbs. and up	9.25@10.00
Good to medium steers, 900 @ 1250 lbs.	6.75@ 8.25
HOGS—Range of day's paying prices	3.50@ 8.80
Range of day's quotations	6.00@ 8.80
Best heavies, 310 lbs. and up quoted	8.50@ 8.80
Common to choice, lights, 130 @ 230 lbs.	7.00@ 8.50

Steers are 25c to 50c per cwt. lower than two weeks before. The price of hogs is about 30 cents per cwt. lower.

Chicago Produce Market

October 23, 1912

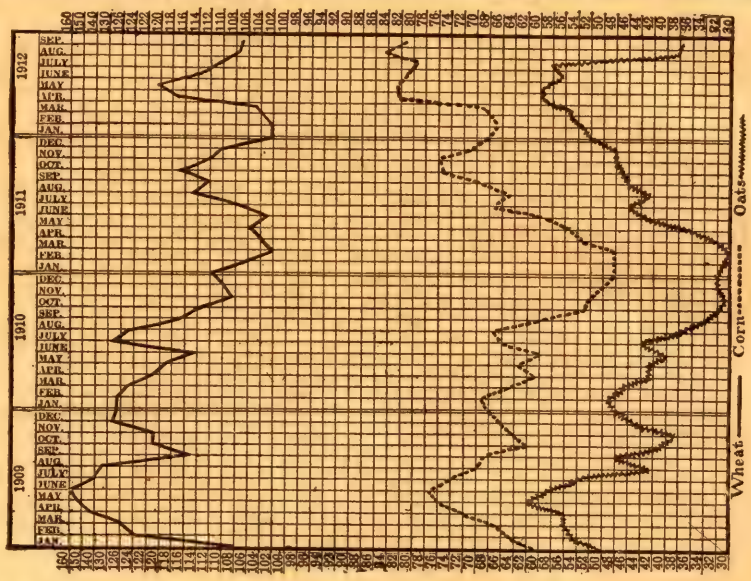
For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets. We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparison.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	115	130	129
Tuesday	75	60	108
Wednesday	60	55	82
Total, 3 days	250	245	319

Market had a steadier undertone today and strictly fancy stock was a shade firmer. Demand was good, especially for nice goods and a satisfactory clearance of all desirable offerings was made.

Sales reported were: Wisconsin, in bulk—5 cars at 35c, 4 cars at 36c, 5 cars at 37c, 4 cars at 38c, 1 car at 40c, 1 car at 32c. Wisconsin, sacked—4 cars at 40c, 1 car at 32c. Minnesota, in bulk— 1 car at 43c. Red River Ohios—1 car at 40c.



This chart shows the highest monthly cash price for the three leading grains at Chicago, for a period, 1909 to September, 1912, inclusive. The figures on right and left margins are prices in cents. The lowest prices for September were as follows: Wheat $1.01; corn, 69 1-2 cents and oats, 33 1-2 cents. This chart will be continued.

Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels	Change same period last year. Bu.
—26,114,000	— 7,724,000	X 9,094,000
— 8,000	— 2,009,000	—3,264,000
—14,869,000	—15,156,000	— 538,000
— 753,000	X 300,000	X 597,000

Per bushel, South Dakota Red River Ohios, bulk or sacked $.35@ .43
Wisconsin, Rurals and round whites, outside for sacked .32@ .42
Idahos @ .80

The price of potatoes is 4 to 8c per bushel lower than two weeks before. The price is about 20c a bushel lower than a year before.

SWEET POTATOES

A better feeling prevailed. The old stock has been about cleaned up and trade is down to fresh receipts. Demand is fair.

Barrels, Virginia, stave barrels	$1.05@1.85
Jerseys, common to choice	3.20@ ....
Illinois	2.25@ ....
Hampers, Jerseys	1.10@1.25
Delaware	.80@ .90

The price of sweet potatoes is lower than it was two weeks before.

BEANS

Continue to rule firm. There were no new features to the market. Demand for pea beans is steady and very fair; for other kinds it is quiet.

Pea Beans—	
Hand picked, choice	$3.00@3.10
Prime	2.90@3.00
Mediums nominally about same as pea beans.	
Red Kidneys, choice, new	$2.35@2.45
White Kidney	2.85@3.00
Brown Swedish, long	2.00@2.25
Round	2.50@ .
Limas, per 100 lbs.	6.50@ .

The price of pea beans is 15c a bushel lower than two weeks before. Red kidneys about 30c a bushel lower than two weeks before. Other kinds are unchanged from two weeks before.

HAY

Receipts, 2,712 tons. Market quiet. Offerings liberal and demand only fair.

Choice Timothy Hay	$19.00@20.00
No. 1 Timothy	17.00@18.50
No. 2 Timothy	14.00@16.00
No. 3 Timothy	10.00@12.00
Kansas and Oklahoma Prairie choice	16.00@16.50

The price of Timothy hay is 50c to $2 per ton higher than two weeks before. Prairie hay is $1 per ton higher than two weeks before.

STRAW

Rye straw quotable at $9@9.50; oat straw, $7@7.50; wheat straw, $6@6.50.

Wheat straw is $1.50 per ton lower than two weeks before. Other kinds unchanged.

BROOM CORN

Nothing at all important doing. The season is starting more quiet than usual.

Per ton, Illinois corn, no nice quality offered	$90.00@100.00
Oklahoma	60.00@100.00
New, damaged, to fair	70.00@ 90.00

The price quoted for broom corn is the same as ruled two weeks before.

EGGS

The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week Cases	Last week Cases	Last year. Cases
Monday	4,063	5,466	3,999
Tuesday	3,578	6,398	4,536
Wednesday	2,989	6,325	4,087
Total	10,628	17,889	12,622

Late quotations are being maintained and the market is quoted steady.

A fair demand continues to exist for fresh-laid and freshly gathered eggs, and these are selling all right. This does not mean stale and shrunken and mied eggs, but structly fresh. The poor lots and quite a few stale eggs received are slow at irregular prices and offered at less than the more desirable lots depending on the loss in poor and stale eggs contained in the lot. Eggs are going into consumption, both on local and on outside account, with not enough fresh receipts coming to suply the requirements, and some eggs are being taken out of storage.

The following quotations were posted by the Butter and Egg Board:

Miscellaneous lots, cases returned—eggs which will not grade—18½@19½c, depending on quality.
Ordinary Firsts quotable at 21c.
"Firsts" quotably 24c per dozen.
Checks quotably 15½c per dozen.
Dirties quotably 17½c per dozen.
Refrigerator eggs in only moderate request. April Firsts quotably 22½@23c. Mays, 22¼@22½c, Junes 21½@21¾c.

The price of eggs is practically the same as two weeks before.

APPLES

A weak feeling prevails in the market for barrel stock. The market lately has had receipts materially in ecesxs of the demand. Liberal quantities of the best fruit have gone into coolers. There has been much more also placed on sale than could be disposed of. The result is a weak market, especially for common goods. Some lots have had to be sold at very low prices.

Bulk apples quoted as about steady when good. Not many of these coming. Demand fair from peddlers and occasional cars are sold for shipping. It is the bulk apples that are keeping peddlers from buying.

Boxes of western apples are moderate sale. This fruit is taken where apples are wanted for display. Supply is good and volume of business is not just up to what is desired.

GRAPES

There remains a steady market. Arrivals only moderate from the east. There also are less coming from Michigan. If grapes are not fine they do not move so well, nor can they be expected to sell so well. Some Michigans are still mixed with unripe and some from New York show mould.

Market no More Crops the Old Way the Equity System is Better

WHEN TO SELL WHERE TO SELL HOW TO SELL

Tell us below what you have to sell now, or will have in the future, and we will help you to get it to the best market. This applies to grain, live stock, cotton, vegetables, fruit, hay, eggs, poultry, in fact any farm crop. Fill out the following blank very plainly. No attention will be given to blanks illegibly written.

FARMERS SOCEITY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

KIND OF CROP	Quantity	Variety, Class or Grade	When Ready	Local Price Now is

This report is from ..... P. O. .....

Rural Route ..... County ..... State .....

The Evolution of Marketing

(Fourth Article)

IN A RECENT number of this paper we referred to a movement in the Southwest for a four-states marketing federation. The states are Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas. The object was to bring the producers of fruit and vegetables into a four-state combine or federation, to market their perishable produce. In the issue of this paper referred to, we offered some criticisms of the plan, particularly along the line that a four-state federation would not have much more power to prevent glutted markets and compel profitable prices, than local or district organizations have.

The convention was held at Dallas, Tex., on the 19th of October. We have not a report of what was done, except a press report, which gave the information that Mr. B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the executive board of the Frisco railroad, was present, and that he said that farmers must have a national system of marketing. Mr. Yoakum's statement is exactly in line with what we have advocated and are working for. We will have a report of the convention and will give it in the next issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

A Pennsylvania Movement

Another attempt at increasing the size of the unit of co-operation comes from Pennsylvania. In a report that comes from Harrisburg on October 18th, is the statement that the "Grangers are in a combine to pool crops and buy supplies." The statement says that "the combine will greatly reduce the cost of producing crops," and then it continues that "this means a reduction in the cost of farm products to consumers." We hardly think that the Grangers intend to give the consumers any advantage that they gain by reducing the cost of producing crops. However, we take it that they are in hopes of benefitting the consumers by less expensive marketing, because the report says:

> The Grangers have sounded the death knell of the produce speculator and closer relations are henceforth to exist between the farmers on the one side and the railroads, bankers, merchants and consumers on the other side.

It appears that Wm. T. Greasy, a farmer of Pennsylvania, is at the head of this movement. He is reported to have said:

> We intend not only to pool our crops so as to dispose of them in the best way, but we intend to pool our purchases of farm supplies. Instead of a farmer buying one cultivator and paying a big profit on it to a retailer, we are going to buy cultivators by the carload, and the farmers will then pay no fancy profits on them. For us the harvester trust or the binder twine trust, or the telephone trust will have no terrors. If we can't deal squarely with the coal trust, there are coal lands we are able to buy and we will produce our own coal. We are tired of being held up all along the line. We need the money to improve our land, to hire high-priced labor and pay our heavy taxes. We see clearly how we can profit by marketing our own produce, and at the same time giving the consumer a square deal which he is not getting at the present time. To this end we will build storehouses which will serve to put out of business the parasitical speculator.
> It is my opinion that the present high prices of farm products to the consumers are directly due to padding on the part of produce speculators. Take onions for instance. The growers are receiving about thirty-five cents a bushel. The farmer must sell because he needs the money, and he has no way to get any money on his crop and still hold it. So the speculator gets hold of the onions and puts them in warehouses, borrows money on them and goes back to the producing sections and buys more onions to store. When the onions are gathered up in this way and put in storage belonging to the middle class, and when the demand is ready for them, the speculator puts the price up to eighty cents or more, thus making 45 cents or more a bushel. The wholesaler who buys from the speculator sells to the thousands of retailers at from $1.10 to $1.20 a bushel. The retailer, in turn, sells to the consumer at the rate of $1.80 to $2 a bushel, and as high as ten cents a quart measure, or $3.80 a bushel. These are the prices consumers pay for onions, while the farmers get thirty-five cents a bushel. The speculator and a lot of these tolls must be eliminated. We will do it by having warehouses, giving the farmers who must get rid of their onions warehouse checks which will be good for cash at the bank. We will have produce trains to take the produce to the wholesalers as they need it.

After having explained the process of marketing the products of the farm, Mr. Creasy explained more fully the plan of buying supplies for the farms, as follows:

> The buying end of our co-operative scheme is exceedingly important. It is clear that one can buy most commodities cheaper by the carload than in small lots. In our plan we will have one headquarters, which will constantly be in touch with the needs of the farmers. To illustrate: York county needs a large quantity of fertilizer, and its need will be reported to headquarters, and other counties will need large quantities of fertilizers also, all of which will be reported to our headquarters. Bradford county will need a large amount of cattle feed, also some other counties will need a large quantity of feed. These will be reported to our state headquarters. The fertilizer and the feed and everything else will then be bought by the state headquarters at the lowest prices that can be contracted and shipped to the place where it is needed, at cost plus expense.

The editor of the Grange News said about this co-operative movement:

> Through our co-operative exchanges, our storage warehouses, our crop reports, our co-operative buying and selling, we are going to give the farmers of Pennsylvania a square deal for once in their lives. This branch of the Grange work will be run as a stock company and the stock will be within the purchasing power of every farmer in the state. We will not over-capitalize our business enterprises, nor we are not trying to make a trust out of the farmers of the state. We are simply carrying out a scheme which has been followed successfully by the farmers of Germany for the past thirty years. We want to bring farmers and consumers closer together. The closer, the better for both. Our system of credit will give farming in the state a great boom. It will enable farmers to produce more. We are not producing a tenth as much as we should. This is largely because the farmers have been unable to dispose of their products.

Our criticism of this plan is that it is only a local proposition, that is, it is confined to the Grange of Pennsylvania, which is only a small part of the producers in Pennsylvania, but even though it was a state-wide movement and had all of the farmers in Pennsylvania into it, they could accomplish very little good for themselves and the consumers, because of other states producing the same kind of crops at the same time, preventing them from being in control of the situation of markets and prices. As a buying proposition it will be of enormous benefit. In buying we see that they have adopted the Farmers Society of Equity plan of a central clearing house, but it appears that they have not thought of a central clearing house for reporting the crops to sell. At least, there is no evidence of this in the report that we have before us.

Another criticism is, the capital stock idea. If we understand it the plan is to take the members' crops in and pay them a price and then later, declare dividends. We predict that this will not be successful. If, however, the capital is to be used only for building warehouses and providing the utilities for storing, grading and marketing the crops, it would be less objectionable.

This Pennsylvania movement shows that the people are broadening out their ideas about marketing, and the numerous instances we are giving, show that nearly everything is tending to larger marketing units, which naturally and logically will tend to a national marketing unit, as recommended by this paper and as is being established by the Farmers Society of Equity.

The Evolution of the Citrus Fruit Industry of California

From a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, the title of which is "Co-operation in the Handling and Marketing of Fruit," by G. Harold Powell, we quote the following as the method of marketing the citrus fruit of California:

> The citrus-fruit industry in California, which has developed commercially since 1873, represents an investment of from $150,000,000 to $175,000,000. The annual shipments of oranges and lemons have now reached the enormous total of 40,000 to 50,000 carloads. The value is estimated to be from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000. The acreage is between 125,000 and 150,000 acres and from 100,000 to 150,000 people depend on the industry for a livilihood.
>
> When the industry was small, no complicated problem of distribution or marketing faced the growers. The fruit was sold for cash to buyers on the ground or to brokers who represented distant commission houses or other interests. Or it may have been sent direct to a commission firm in some far-away city. As the industry grew larger and there were several thousand carloads of fruit to sell, the grower began to realize that the systems of selling the fruit already in operation were inadequate to bring to him the proportion of the returns which his capital was earning and to which he considered himself entitled. Under the system in operation there were frequent gluts in a few of the markets and apparently no effort among the buyers to equalize the distribution of the fruit geographically or throughout the year. The buyers were said sometimes to have fixed the maximum price which would be paid the grower and to apportion the citrus-fruit area into districts so as to reduce competition among themselves. The result was disastrous to the producer and became so serious in the early nineties as to threaten to wipe out the capital invested in the industry.
>
> About this time the growers began to organize small associations for the purpose of preparing the fruit for shipment, and in order that it might be assembled in quantity and sold for cash or shipped as a unit. The Pachappa Fruit Association was the first one formed. About 1888 a number of these growers' associations were soon formed and in 1893 a plan was outlined by Mr. Chamberlin, and finally adopted in principle, which federated a number of the associations and provided for the preparation of the fruit for market by the local associations, for the organization of district exchanges to be made up of the local associations, which were to receive orders for the fruit and apportion them among the associations, it being the intent at that time to ship only such frui as was sold before picking, and he formation of an executive committee made up of representatives from the district exchanges to market the fruit.
>
> Out of this federation grew the Southern California Fruit Exchange in 1895, and later, in 1905, the California Fruit-Growers Exchange, which now handles about 60 per cent. of the citrus fruits grown in California. There are many other associations of growers not connected with the exchange which are organized on the same general principles, and these associations, together with the exchange and a few large growers who market their own fruit, handle about 85 per cent of the citrus-fruit crop.
>
> In order that the principles which underlie the largest co-operative fruit-marketing organization in the United States may be understood, a brief outline of the exchange system follows:
>
> The California Fruit-Growers Exchange represents about 6,000 growers who have organized themselves into 100 or more local associations. The association usually owns its own packing house, where the fruit of the members is assembled, pooled, and prepared for market under brands adopted for the different grades by the association. The association usually picks the fruit of the members.
>
> The associations in the different regions combine into one or more district exchanges which represent the associations in the business operations common to each and which sell the fruit in co-operation with the California Fruit-Growers Exchange through the district or local agents of the latter or at auction, receiving the proceeds therefor through the California Fruit-Growers Exchange, an incorporated agency formed by a representative of each of the sixteen district exchanges. The California Fruit Growers Exchange takes the fruit of the district exchanges after it is packed and with their advice places it in the different markets, sells it through its own exclusive agents to the trade or by auction, and collects the proceeds and transmits them to the district exchanges, which in turn pay the growers through the local associations.
>
> The central exchange, the district exchange, and the association all transact the business for the grower at actual cost. The central exchange through its agents is in daily touch with the markets of America, thereby enabling it to distribute its fruit intelligently. The local exchanges and the associations receive a daily bulletin from the central exchange which outlines the condition of all the markets the preceding day, states the selling price of all exchange cars, and gives the growers such information as will help them to pack and distribute their fruit to the best advantage.

Numerous articles have been written about this California Fruit Growers Exchange and commending the degree of co-operation that the producers of that fruit have attained to. However, any person who has been reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING for some time and has thoughtfully considered the fundamental principles of practical co-operation in marketing farm produce, as we teach, can easily pick out the weak parts of the exchange system. We will mention a few:

It is stated that the exchange handles only about 60 per cent. of the citrus fruit grown in California. This leaves 40 per cent. of the fruit uncontrolled, or if it is controlled, it is controlled in such a way as to compete with the 60 per cent that is marketed through this exchange, and competition of this kind is just about as keen competition as can possibly be devised. The article says:

> "There are many other associations of growers not connected with the exchange and a few large growers who market their own fruit." There can be no doubt of the results under such conditions. But there is another great factor in this problem. It is the citrus fruit crop of Florida. The crops of the two states are marketed directly in competition with each other, as well as the associations and individual growers in each of the states competing with each other. The citrus fruit crop of California this year is estimated at 42,575 carloads, while the Florida crop is estimated at 15,000 carloads. It is evident that these two states can not control the matter of marketing citrus fruit short of co-operation of the growers in both of the states, yet there has not, as far as our knowledge goes, ever been an attempt to bring this about before the federation proposed by this paper and by the Farmers Society of Equity.

It is very evident from the report of the methods of the California Fruit Exchange as published above, that the results are not controlled by the producers themselves. But the producers and the associations are just as much at the mercy of the buyers and speculators, or the vicious marketing system that prevails, as they ever were before the organization. For instance, the report says: "The California Fruit Exchange takes the fruit of the district exchanges after it is packed, and with their advice places it in the different markets, sells it through its own exclusive agents to the trade *or by auction* and collects the proceeds and transmits them to the district exchanges which in turn pay the growers through the local associations." All of this is very well, except the matter of selling to the trade or by auction. The very fact that any of the fruit is sold by auction proves that the producers have nothing to say about the prices that it sells for. But the next paragraph emphasizes even more forcibly the deficiencies of the exchange. Note: "The exchange keeps in daily touch with the markets of America" and "the local exchanges and the associations receive a daily bulletin from the central exchange which outlines the condition of all the markets the *preceding day.*" Thus it is clear that the points of consumption or the markets, are making the prices instead of the producers of the fruit. It is the old plan of the fruit being started out to the markets blindly and the producers or the exchange can not know what any market will pay for the fruit until the fruit has arrived. Quite in contrast with this is the Equity plan to control the fruit and other produce and make the market, or the demand, go to the point where such control is exercised. Then, after the demand has expressed itself, the fruit and produce can be sent directly to the spot needing it.

In this connection we quote a report from Los Angeles, Cal., under date of October 11, which refers to last season's crop of citrus fruit and the marketing of the same. This report is the most eloquent testimony to the inadequacy, in fact, the absolute inefficiency of the California Fruit Exchange system and the strongest possible appeal for a sane and comprehensive system of marketing for California fruit. The report is as follows:

> Los Angeles, October 11.—Shipments of citrus fruits from all points in northern and central California November 1, 1912, to date have been 4,713 cars. From southern California, November 1, 1911, to date, —— cars.
>
> The old crop in southern California, which season will close with October this year, will amount to in round numbers 35,000 cars. The tail end of the shipments is rapidly being cleaned up and there are but a few hundred cars left. Estimates vary, but the general report indicates that there are between 625 and 1,000 carloads of citrus fruit to be shipped during October. The season just closing was short of the 1910-1911 season nearly 7,000 cars. This shortage was due mostly to the freeze during the holidays, which was the worst in the history of the citrus industry in California. The total crop in the state, amounting to 39,800 cars, or 15,681,200 boxes, will not average the growers 75c a box f. o. b. California, not including Valencias. The Naval crop resulted very disastrously for the grower. It is claimed that the freight on the 39,800 cars amounted to more than will be paid to the growers. The railroads are practically the only ones who have made any money out of the season's business. It is stated that in the Pomona Exchange there were nearly 400 cars of fruit which brought heavy red ink returns. The bulk of the California crop is, of course, Navels, and if this vast amount will not net the growers more than 75c f. o. b. some idea of the season's loss can be had, when it is stated that G. Harold Powell, former secretary and manager of the Citrus Protective League, but now general manager of the exchange, says that the cultural cost of producing a box of oranges is 86c; cost of picking, hauling and packing, 43c; cost of refrigeration, 7c; and adding to this the general cost of selling, auction charges, etc., 10c a box, makes the f. o. b. cost to the grower $1.46. Therefore the growers in California have lost between twelve and thirteen million dollars this year. Although the number of cars shipped far exceeded the general expectation after the freeze, yet a great many cars not only failed to bring freight charges, but heavy losses in addition.

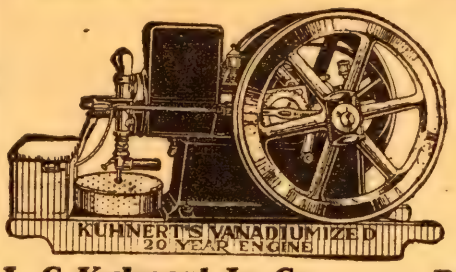
With a larger crop in both California and Florida than was raised last year, what can be expected from the present system of marketing. Is there any promise of relief for the growers short of a national system like taught by this paper and can any relief be afforded except through federation of present marketing associations, as we have been recommending and as we are working for as hard as we can?

Bales ⅓ More

J. A. Tudor, Edwardsport, Ind., says:
"The longer I run **Alligator Box Presses** the better I like them. They are *lightest running*, most durable, and have larger feed hole. Have tried others, but the **Alligator** bales one-third more."
Spencer Presses guaranteed to do all catalog claims or no sale. Rubs off green bark less than Perpetual.
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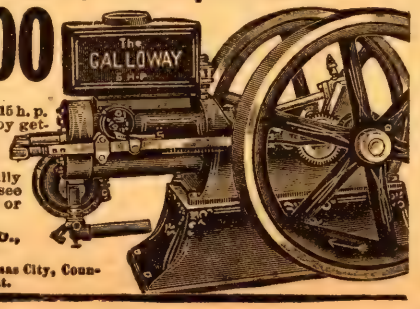
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Save $50 to $300



real *cash*, according to the size engine you need—sizes 1¾ to 15 h. p. Don't doubt—write me *now*. You never lost anything by getting information.
Why shouldn't you deal with me direct—the manufacturer—and keep in *your own pocket* the dealer's and jobber's profits! Get your engine fresh from the paint shop—fully tried out and tested. You simply must get my offer—and see my big four color catalog. Don't wait—write your postal or letter NOW before you turn over this page.

Wm. Galloway, President, THE WM. GALLOWAY CO., 506BW Galloway Station Waterloo, Iowa

REMEMBER—We carry stocks of all our machines at Chicago, Kansas City, Council Bluffs and Minneapolis—insuring prompt shipment.

Five Years for $1
OR A CLUB OF 5
One Year Each $1
Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind

Wise and Otherwise Sayings and What We Think of Them

Conservation Congress Resolutions

THE following resolutions were passed by the National Conservation Congress meeting in Indianapolis last month, and relating to "Country Life and Land:"

We keenly recognize the need of the people of the country for more complete and accurate knowledge of their land and its conditions than is now available, in order to promote their economic, social and intellectual well being and to conserve scattered individual energy.

We recognize that such data should be collected by a general series of state and national surveys arranged in the order in which they will be most accurate and effective and that many of these are already in progress.

This congress earnestly points out the following kinds of data of which the people have need and the approximate order in which it should be collected, namely:

1. A thorough geographical survey of public boundaries and cultural features.
2. Of the form or topography of the earth's surface.
3. Of the kinds and distribution of soils in their relation to agricultural operations.
5. Of the climate in its local variations and relation to crops and industry.
6. Of the surface and underground water supply of the country in its local and regional relation.
7. Of various biological, crop and forestry conditions and relations.
8. And of many other surveys of a more specialized character and local application which may be adequately carried forward on the basis outlined above.
9. We applaud the betterment of conditions affecting country life, such as good roads and organizations for co-operative buying and selling; and we urge the study of rural credit systems, whereby the farmer may more easily borrow capital at a reasonable rate of interest.
10. We applaud the work of making rural schools fit rural needs.

Ocean to Ocean National Highway

The movement to build a national rock highway from ocean to ocean was started at a banquet given in Indianapolis, September 10th, 1912. Within thirty minutes of the announcement of the project, there was pledged $300,000 by Indianapolis concerns. On September 25th, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., of Akron, Ohio, subscribed $300,000. At this time, October 2, over a million dollars has been pledged, while very few of the people who naturally will be greatly interested in such a good roads movement have been solicited or heard from.

The plan originated with Carl G. Fisher, of Indianapolis, and his associates. It provides for the purchase of material for the building of a stone highway from New York City to San Francisco, and to be completed in time for general use to the Panama Exposition in San Francisco in 1915. It is estimated that the work can be done for $5,000 worth of material a mile. On this basis it will take $10,000,000 to furnish the material for the job complete.

Commenting on the possibilities of securing sufficient money, one of the leaders in the project said: "One-tenth of the amount has already been secured, and the surface has not been scratched."

"The need of a national highway from coast to coast," said Mr. Sieberling, president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., "has been so obvious that its possibility, in fact, its almost definite assurance, seems to be the most natural thing in the world."

Should this ocean-to-ocean highway be constructed, it will give more of an impetus to good roads generally throughout the country than anything else that can be conceived of.

Gross Products of the Farms, 1909

In an earlier issue we published that according to the United States Census Report, the gross value of all farm products for the year 1909 averaged $863 per farm. This was based on the Census Report that the value of all crops was $5,487,161,223. Desiring to confirm this, we submitted the matter to Mr. Durand, Director of the Census at Washington, and got additional data and explanation. Mr. Durand says:

I am enclosing a press notice pertaining to the value of farm crops, which evidently is the report the newspapers have quoted. Please note that this is the value of farm crops only and does not include livestock products and domestic animals sold or slaughtered on farm. I now also enclose a statement showing the total value with these additional farm products added.

The statement follows:

GROSS VALUE OF ALL FARM PRODUCTS, 1909

Product	1909
All crops	$5,487,161,223
Wool	65,472,328
Mohair	901,597
Eggs	306,688,960
Poultry	202,506,272
Honey and Wax	5,992,083
Dairy Products	596,413,463
Animals sold and slaughtered	1,833,175,487
Gross Products of the Farm	$8,498,311,413

It is clear that the crops, wool, mohair, eggs, poultry, dairy products, and animals sold and slaughtered were the result of feeding part of the products of the farm included in the item "all crops." It would not be fair to list all the primary crops, and then add all of the secondary crops that largely resulted from feeding the primary; therefore, it is impossible to ascertain accurately the amount of the gross value of all farm products. Honey and wax is the only item that could in justice be added fully to the value of "all crops" as reported, as the honey and wax produced on farms was brought about without the feeding of, or sacrifice of any of the primary crops.

What is the Trouble with the Brewers?

At the annual convention of the United States Brewers Association, held at Boston, September 21, a committee submitted a lengthy report at the closing session of the convention, in which this appeared:

Brewers are facing famine prices for raw material because of the increasing demand for malting barley and a decreased production due to soil exhaustion and the withdrawal of land from cultivation.

The committee further reported that it had established development bureaus for the benefit of the farmers in nearly three hundred counties.

Let us see whether there is any truth in the claim by the brewers that there is decreased production of barley on account of withdrawal of land from cultivation and decreased production, per acre, or in the total. We make the following deductions from the United States Agricultural Report:

	Average acres harvested	Average yield per acre, bu.	Average production bu.	Average farm value, cents
1870-1879	1,528,700	22.1	33,834,000	71.4
1880-1889	2,557,200	22.0	56,346,600	59.1
1890-1899	3,071,000	23.3	73,800,000	45.3
1900-1909	5,451,500	25.6	138,152,700	47.8

We see from the agricultural report that there has been a gradual and rapid increase in acreage during these four periods of ten years each, or in the last forty years; therefore, the claim that there has been a withdrawal of land from cultivation in barley, is not correct.

In the next column we find that the yield in the period 1900-1909 was three and one-half bushels more per acre than in the first and second periods of ten years each, and 2.3 bushels more than in the third period. Therefore the claim that there is decreased production on account of soil exhaustion is not maintained. In the third column we find that the average production has increased as consistently as the acreage increased. In fact, in the last period, 1900 to 1909, the average production shows a great increase, this being helped out by the increased yield per acre.

But the fourth column is particularly interesting and we believe furnishes the key to a solution of the brewers' problem, which is that production is not keeping pace with the demand for barley, notwithstanding that the acreage and the total production have constantly been increased. For instance, the average farm value in the first ten-year period is 71.4 cents per bushel. In the second ten-year period this average farm value fell to 59.1 cents per bushel. In the third period of ten years, it fell to 45.3. In the fourth period it advanced a little and was 47.8 cents per bushel.

The conclusion that we draw from this is that if the brewers want an increased production of barley in this country to meet their increased consumption, that it will be necessary for them to pay higher prices to the producers of barley. If the producers get a higher price, they will be encouraged to increase the acreage still faster, but more vital than this is that they would increase the fertility of their soil and thus could increase the yield per acre very rapidly. With enough money to buy fertilizer to properly fertilize their fields for growing barley, we claim that the present average yield could be increased 25 to 50 per cent. or even doubled on the first crop, where the proper quality and quantity of fertilizer was applied. So, in this problem like in nearly all the other problems of increasing the production, it is first a matter of getting a price for the products now raised, that will permit the farmer to take from the proceeds and invest in fertilizer to apply to the soil.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY:

Enclosed is my membership fee. I am a subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING already. I like it better than any other paper I take. It is an eye-opener to us farmers. —J. G. Baker, Carleton, Neb.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE BELL SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

A Proverb of Bell Service

Once upon a time there dwelt on the banks of the holy river Ganges a great sage, by name Vishnu-sarman.

When King Sudarsana appealed to the wise men to instruct his wayward sons, Vishnu-sarman undertook the task, teaching the princes by means of fables and proverbs.

Among his philosophical sayings was this:

"To one whose foot is covered with a shoe, the earth appears all carpeted with leather."

This parable of sixteen hundred years ago, which applied to walking, applies today to talking. It explains the necessity of one telephone system.

For one man to bring seven million persons together so that he could talk with whom he chose would be almost as difficult as to carpet the whole earth with leather. He would be hampered by the multitude. There would not be elbow room for anybody.

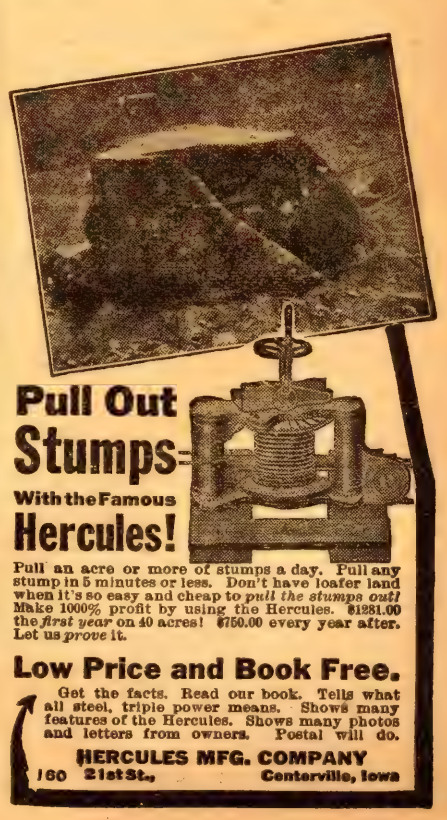
For one man to visit and talk with a comparatively small number of distant persons would be a tedious, discouraging and almost impossible task.

But with the Bell System providing Universal Service the old proverb may be changed to read:

To one who has a Bell Telephone at his lips, the whole nation is within speaking distance.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Every Bell Telephone is the Center of the System.



Pull Out Stumps With the Famous **Hercules!**

Pull an acre or more of stumps a day. Pull any stump in 5 minutes or less. Don't have loafer land when it's so easy and cheap to *pull the stumps out!* Make 1000% profit by using the Hercules. $1281.00 the *first year* on 40 acres! $750.00 every year after. Let us *prove* it.

Low Price and Book Free.

Get the facts. Read our book. Tells what all steel, triple power means. Shows many features of the Hercules. Shows many photos and letters from owners. Postal will do.

HERCULES MFG. COMPANY
160 21st St., Centerville, Iowa

Sheep Raising and Wheat Growing Feasible and Lucrative Combination

AS SWINE growing is the natural adjunct of dairying, so sheep is the natural accompaniment of etensive wheat farming. The ability to utilize and turn to account what would otherwise be waste products is the determining factor in each case.

The by-products of the wheat farm are weeds, volunteer grains and grasses, weed seeds, shrivlled grain and straw. The first four, sheep will utilize to better advantage than will any other kind of live stock, and only beef cattle and horses will surpass sheep in turning wheat straw to account.

Another reason why sheep should appeal to the extensive wheat farmer is that once he has installed the proper equipment such as fences, open sheds and watering places, they interfere little with his field work. In fact, it is very doubtful if the extra work they occasion during the busy season is not more than offset by the labor they save on the summer fallow in the way of soil packing, weed eradication and the spreading of manure.

Another fact worth considering is that the presence of a flock of sheep on a grain farm does not necessitate a material reduction in the area devoted to grain growing, but on the other hand it never fails to insure a larger yield of better grain, and it makes possible the growing of grain for a longer period of years than can be done without them, or some other kind of livestock.

A certain amount of technical knowledge regarding sheep, their habits, etc., is necessary to success, but the same is equally true of all classes of animals, and amateurs should acquire this knowledge with a small flock in order that their mistakes do not cost them too dearly.

The first step to be taken when embarking in the business of sheep raising is to enclose at least one field with a coyote-proof fence. Additional fields similarly enclosed should be provided as occasion requires, or one's means permit. An effective dog and coyote-proof fence can be made by using a woven wire fence four feet high and attached to the inside of the posts. A strand of barbed wire should be run along the surface of the ground, and another about six inches above the top of the woven wire fence. These should be attached to the outside of the posts. This arrangement makes burrowing under and vaulting over the fence from the outside very difficult. A woven wire fence thirty-six inches high with one strand of barbed wire above it is usually sufficient for inside or cross fencing.

The next step is to secure the right kind of sheep. When selecting these, two things should be kept well in mind. They must be of a breed that are noted for being quick to get on their feet after being lambed, else they will require a great deal of attention at lambing time, which, coming as it does in the midst of seeding, the farmer can ill afford to give, and they must be well wooled on the under line, else they will spend too much time about the shelter during the winter months; they will require much more hand feeding and be much more likely to contract disease than they would if they got out every day on clean ground and in the clear air and sunlight.

In managing a flock of sheep it should be remembered that a variety of feed is indispensable. When they are on succulent feed, they should have daily access to dry roughage; when they are on dry feed they should have occasional access to something succulent. A little attention to this important matter will prevent loss from indigestion which has probably caused greater losses among farmers' flocks than any other ailment. A field of native prairie or of brome grass in which there is a pile of straw or a rack of hay to which they can go at will, in order to get a change of feed while cleaning the summer fallow, and another field sown to winted rye early in August, to which they can go occasionally for succulent feed during the winter and spring months, are all that is necessary.

A word of caution may not be out of place in this connection. Turning a hungry sheep on wet rye is very likely to result in bloating. Therefore, if the sheep do not have constant access to the rye field, be sure that their appetites are fairly well satisfied and that all dew and raindrops are dried off before the sheep are turned in.

The present is a favorable time to secure foundation stock, because they can still be purchased at moderate prices. The sheep ranchers of the western states are reducing their herds because of scarcity of pasture, and the large numbers going to market are keeping prices at a low level; but once this reduction of herds stops, prices will rise. They will probably not soar as have the prices of cattle and horses, because the frozen mutton of Australia and New Zealand will be drawn on to prevent excessively high prices, but the trade that refuses to accept the frozen article is sufficiently large to permit of a material advance in mutton prices, and this advance is sure to take place as soon as the big ranges have been depleted.

PEANUT BUTTER

THE Department of Agriculture at Washington regards peanut butter an article of food of sufficient importance to justify it in issuing a circular concerning it. Last year one manufacturer used over one hundred and thirty cars of shelled peanuts in the production of 6,000,000 small jars of this new food commodity, and other manufacturers used large quantities, the total consumption of peanuts in the manufacture of peanut butter during last year being a thousand cars of shelled nuts, or about a million bushels. This is good for the peanut growers, as it indicates a great increase in the demand for that product. The process of manufacture as given by the Department is very simple. The fresh-roasted peanuts are ground fine and salted to suit the taste. It was first manufactured and offered for sale as a food for invalids; but it soon outgrew such limited use, and, as the above figures show, has become a food article of general use and quite a prominent commercial product.

We wonder if the department circular from which we quote was really intended to increase the demand for peanuts in the interest of the growers, or to boom the consumption of peanut butter for the benefit of the manufacturers. We may be too prone to look at both sides, but it is true that "There is no other paper like this in the world." With our eyes open we can't help seeing things.

FARMERS AND MEAT SAVING

THE price of meat grows so tremendously from the time it leaves the farmer's feeding pen until it reaches the retail market that the farmer who does not put up his own meat must often do without, for no ordinary farmer can afford to keep a family supplied at modern prices.

The thing which, more than anything else, keeps farmers from killing their own hogs and saving their own meat is the fear that the meat may spoil in the process of curing. This fear is not well grounded, at least not now. There is now in use what is called the Farmers Meat Salter, which is said to make the salting and curing of meat absolutely safe and easy. All who have ever tried to save meat know that the danger is in the joints where it is so difficult to get salt from the outside. The salter method puts the salt to the bone at the start, whence it works outward and meets that from the outside, thus it is said, making preservation absolutely certain.

The little machine that does this work is very inexpensive and will last a lifetime, with care. The solution for salting is made by the farmer with salt. So the only expense is the machine itself and the saving of only one or two pieces of meat will pay for it.

No Smile for Him

He met her in the meadow
As the sun was sinking low;
They strolled along together
In the twilight's afterglow.
She waited very patiently,
While he lowered all the bars,
Her soft eyes bent upon him
As radiant as the stars.
But she did not smile and think him
Because she knew not how
For he was but a farmer lad
And she a Jersey cow.

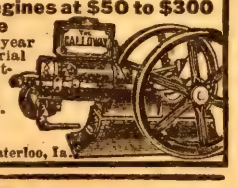
FACTS!

—plain facts about the worth of a farm engine are what you want to know before you do any buying. That's what I give you in my big engine book.

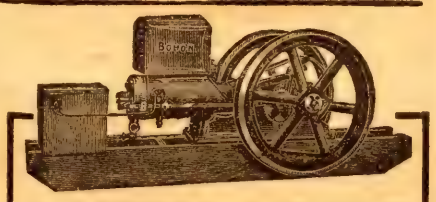
My big book tells you all you ought to know about farm engines, what you should pay for one, how to tell **real** quality. Also tells how I sell my

1913 Galloway Engines at $50 to $300 Saving In Price

besides giving you 5-year guarantee, 30-day **free** trial —and **lowest price** quoted on efficient, durable engine—any size. Get book and 1913 offer now.



Wm. Galloway, Pres.
WM. GALLOWAY CO.,
505BY Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Ia.



BOHON GASOLINE ENGINES

From 1½ to 12 H. P.

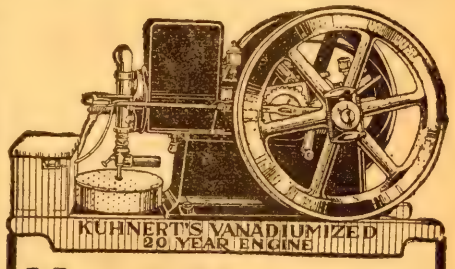
The simplest engine made. Fewest working parts. Starts easy in cold weather. Patented mixer, new, simple and positive igniter. Many other valuable features. Thousands of satisfied users say it's the best gas engine in all the world.

Owing to our close factory connections we offer these great engines at prices that will save you from $25 to $350. And every one of these engines is

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS

Let us send our large engine folder. It illustrates and describes all BOHON engines as well as feed crushers, grinders, etc. Write us now—we will save you money.

THE D. T. BOHON CO.
107 Main Street, Harrodsburg, Ky.



My 20-Year Engine Sent to You FREE

Free for you to try. This is an actual free trial. Not a cent down. I will send you any one of my vanadiumized 20-year engines on an absolutely free trial for 10 full days. Use my marvelous engine on your farm, shop or factory. Make my engine do your work as though it were your own. See what the giant power of vanadium has done to make my engine the strongest, easiest running and most durable gasoline engine. Prove to yourself at my expense that it is the best engine for your work. Test my 20-year engine in every way. Then if you are not perfectly satisfied send the engine back at my expense. Write for particulars of this great offer.

Vanadiumized Engines My vanadiumizing process is the marvel of engine building. Vanadium has the power of making iron tougher, stronger and more durable. I control the Kuhnert vanadiumizing process for gasoline engines. I want you to see for yourself the absolute superiority of my engines. Write me today for full description of my wonderful engines, and bed rock prices.

20-Years Guarantee A full 20-year guarantee on every engine I make. 20 years of work, day and night. 20 full years. This astounding quadruple guarantee covers every size of engine. My vanadiumizing process has made this sensational guarantee possible. Learn more about this four-fold guarantee.

Easy Payments

I give you a long time to pay for my engine on your own credit. No note or mortgages. My bed rock prices direct from the engine works are so low and the terms so easy that you will not miss the money. My engines pay for themselves before you pay me. My vanadiumized engine is your money-saver, your time-saver and your labor-saver. You try it first absolutely free to see how you like it. I trust you. Write now for particulars of our easy payment plan.

Send No Money Write for particulars of this free offer. This is your chance to try out a vanadiumized engine free, at my expense. Write for all particulars. Just send your name on a post card or letter. But write today. *L. C. KUHNERT, Jr., Pres.*

L. C. Kuhnert, Jr. Co. Dept. 3103 Chicago, Ill.



Try This Stump Puller At Our Risk

We are the inventors of the Stump Puller, and for more than fifty years our efforts have been given to the development and perfection of the Smith machine. **Its design and compactness insures the maximum of strength and the minimum in weight; its low-down feature gives it double the power for the same force expended on any other machine made; it can be changed instantly for use with the straight rope or any number of Blocks from one to four.**

Our Latest Wonderful Improvements

The new model Smith is provided with our **Pivot-Anchor** to insure the equipoise of the machine under any conditions that may exist, our **Patent Drum-flange** to insure the winding of the rope in even layers and prevent its winding off the Drum, our **Automatic Pawl** hung on the Platform where the whole machine must offer resistance to the heaviest load, and our **Imperial Slack Rope Take-Up** for making the hitch to the stump at any point on the Pull Rope.



The Most Profitable Machine Made for Farm Use Today

The Smith machine can be used with either one or two horses in the heaviest work; **it will clear from one to three acres a day; it will pull the largest tree and stump out by the roots and it will pull them quicker than the holes can be bored for dynamite;** it will transform your waste lands into the most productive, while the first crop on one acre will pay for the machine. You can rent it out by the day and get your money back in a month.

Our Three Year Guarantee

We want one of these machines on every stump and timbered farm in the country. **Every machine is backed with our $100,000 guarantee** to replace any casting broken for three years from date of purchase. **Send today for our new Catalogue, and with it we will send you our Special Introductory Offer and our Free Trial Proposition.**

W. SMITH GRUBBER CO., 27 SMITH STA., LA CRESCENT, MINN

The Dormant Profits in Stump Covered Land

MR. JOHN S. RIDENOUR says, "America's greatest opportunity for the small farmer lies in those acres of rich farm land now covered with stumps."

It is true that such lands are pregnant with the elements which produce amongst the highest in cultivation. The stumps are the evidence of former large growths of forests, and are in themselves the proof of the fertility of the land. The more stumps there are and the more imposing they are, we may conclude that the fertility of the soil is in about corresponding ratio. But to make this stump-covered land profitable, it must be cleared of the stumps.

Most farmers look on stump-covered land as the big obstacle to profitable farming. Some processes of clearing are very expensive, while the old rotting-out process, which, on an average, takes about five to ten years, is too slow. It means the loss of crops and profits on the ground during these years. But today, with machinery that can be purchased, such slow or expensive methods are not necessary to resort to. We refer to the modern stump pullers. With one of the down-to-date stump pullers on a farm, or even in a neighborhood, stumpy land may be cleared at odd times, be ready for planting in the next season, and produce a crop within a year. If the ground to be cleared does not justify a farmer in owning a stump puller, then some person in a community should obtain one and clear the fields on contract, or several farmers can join together in owning a machine and clear their farms co-operatively. This is one of the co-operating activities that may be taken up by local unions of the Farmers Society of Equity.

Before selecting and purchasing a machine, the various makes should be carefully considered. The material of which the stump puller is made should be considered. Also its weight, strength, economy in operation, durability, etc.

Quoting again from a letter from Mr. Ridenour, he says:

The farmer who has part of his land lying waste under stumps can increase his crops and his profits as if by magic with a first-class stump puller. The additional land under cultivation increases his operating expenses but slightly, and except for the first cost of the stump puller, there need not be additional expense for machinery and improvement of the land. Thus a fairly good farm, with a portion of it dotted with stumps, may be turned into a highly efficient model farm. The change may be made so quickly as to seem to have taken place almost over night. Farming, with the man who has all of his land doing its utmost in the way of producing crops, is the surest of profit. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of land in many parts of the country which are yet untouched for agricultural purposes. These are stump lands. They can be bought at nominal prices in their unimproved condition, but with a good stump puller, can be cleared at slight expense and the value doubled and quadrupled in a short time. These are opportunities for small farmers. Such land is always virgin soil. It is no longer necessary for a farmer to spend months in grubbing out a small patch for immediate use, but in a few days can clear ten acres and immediately put it to use raising crops.

To get a line on the various makes of stump pullers examine our advertising columns.

ATTRACTIVE LIVE STOCK

THE farmer that keeps his stock in an attractive condition; in fact, who has none but attractive stock, will soon get the name of having the best stock in the neighborhood, and whenever there is a buyer in that locality, he will be certain to be visited and his stock will bring the top price. There is much in the breeding, grade and quality of stock, but there is even more in the care that is taken of it, and the condition it is in. The finest bred animals, if thin, uncared for and ragged, attract no attention and command no better prices than the commonest stock. The value of stock, and its being always ready for market depends upon its feed and care.

WORLD'S CHAMPION COW

BANOSTINE BELLE DE KOL is the world's champion cow, with a record of 1,058.3 pounds of butter fat, which will make 1,323 pounds of butter. In the 365 days of the test, she gave 27,404 pounds of 3.86 per cent. milk. Cows have been making records for years and the limit has not yet been reached. This cow has produced nearly six times the amount of milk and butter by the ordinary cow and has produced an amount of butter nearly equal to her own weight.

Useful Stock Hints

The first cold rains are hard on the cows, and there should be plans to shelter them from these rains.

If the horse loses its appetite change its feed for a day or two, but be sure to keep up proper nutrition.

Don't wait until winter is actually here to see to it that the stock buildings and sheds are ready for it.

We advise farmers not to keep a surplus number of horses when good prices may be had for them.

Do you still consider poultry a side line that you can't afford to bother with? What was it that paid for the past summer's home supplies, and to what do you look for the supplies during the coming winter? Get busy with the chickens, and see that the hens have comfortable and egg-producing quarters.

Clover or alfalfa hay is better than corn fodder for milch cows. Besides, corn fodder is one of the most troublesome and deceptive feeds. Again, clover growing on the land makes it more fertile, and the corn stalks properly treated and plowed under improves the land.

Take good care of the colts now. It is weaning time, but growth and development must not stop. Good horses are too valuable for that. The colt should eat alone, and it should have feed rich in protein. Clover or alfalfa hay, and wheat bran and threshed oats or chopped corn are good feeds for growing animals.

Meat is too high for farmers to think of buying the family supply. Hence the old plan should be promptly brought in. Fatten and kill enough hogs to supply the family needs.

Farm stock need salt. Do not make salting the horses, cattle and sheep a mere incident to be done or not as it may or may not be thought of. Make it a regular job to be done with certainty.

$15.95 and Upward
AMERICAN SEPARATOR
FREE TRIAL. FULLY GUARANTEED. Easy running. Easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, obtain our handsome free catalog. Address BOX 1149
AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS
that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be removed with
ABSORBINE

also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. $2 per bottle, delivered. Book 3 E free.
ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. Reduces Goitre, Tumors, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. $1.00 and $2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book with testimonials free.
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

COME TO MINNESOTA SURE CROPS
Plenty rainfall. Good markets. Land cheap, but advancing rapidly. Literature and information FREE. Write H. J. MAXFIELD, State Immigration Commissioner, 204 State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.



You Can See for Yourself

HOW YOUR ANIMALS IMPROVE WHEN FED SALTONE

It is a cure and also a preventive. It is not safe to be without it, for worms are so prevalent that you can not afford to take any chances.

Worms in Your Stock Cut Your Profits More than Weeds in Your Corn

Maybe you can't see the worms, but nine chances out of ten they are there. For all authorities agree that most animal diseases are caused by worms, the very worms that are easily and quickly removed by SalTone.

The Stock Tonic

SALTONE TRADE MARK

The Great Wormicide

SalTone is a medicated salt tonic and conditioner for hogs, sheep, horses and cattle. It contains the vegetable tonics they would hunt for themselves if allowed free range. They take it without urging if kept within their reach, and only take enough to effect a cure in nature's way. It will carry off the worms and put the animals in perfect condition.

Don't Confuse SALTONE with poorly compounded and poorly prepared medicated salts. SALTONE is entirely different and better than any medicated salt ever offered to American Farmers and Stock Raisers.

SALTONE is the result of many years of careful experimenting and testing by the president of this company, J. E. Robbins, assisted by Dr. C. B. Ainsworth. It is prepared with a knowledge of farm animals and their habits, which Mr. Robbins has gained through 30 years of careful study and experience—**A knowledge which is absolutely necessary to produce a proper remedy.**

Don't Take Chances with Others—Benefit by Mr. Robbins' 30 Years' Experience.

We Want You to Test SalTone—Try It 90 Days on Approval

Judging from what SalTone has done for me, I believe it would have saved me $1,000.00 worth of hogs, if I had had 100 lbs. the first of January.
W. H. REMY, Concordia, Kans.

My pigs are fine as silk. I lost two and two could hardly walk before I received SalTone. They have increased $50 in value on $12 worth of middlings in 70 days. Judge for yourself what I think of SalTone.
C. A. HUNT, Thompsonville, Mich.

SalTone is more than you claim. I got worms from my colt six inches long, heads and all. I would not take $5.00 for what SalTone I have left. I find it of great benefit to brood sows; in fact it is good for all live stock.
C. C. SAUNDERS, Hanna, Wyo.

PRICES: 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $5.00; 200 lbs., $9; 300 lbs., $13. No mail orders filled for less than 40 lbs. SalTone is always sold in "trade marked" packages—never in bulk.

Fill Out the Coupon Today

We'll ship SalTone to you on our big, broad guarantee that it costs you nothing if it fails to do all we claim. You merely pay the small freight charge, and use according to directions for 90 days. At the end of that time, after you have had an opportunity to fatten and market your stock, report results. If you are not satisfied that SalTone has been of benefit to you, just say so, and it costs you nothing. We leave it to you—you are the judge and jury as well—we take your word—your verdict as final.

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contains all the elements of scientific hog feed—is rich in protein, better than milk or oil meal, and, results considered, actually costs less than any other feed obtainable.

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gives you facts and figures which you as a hog raiser ought to know about. It tells how and why Darling's Digester Tankage has won the endorsement of experts and State Experiment stations. Write today. Get the facts and you'll make more money on hogs this year than you ever made. Tell us to mail you a copy of this helpful booklet today.

HOG CENTS

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Take **any** ordinary horse you have or your most likely colt and train it yourself. You can do it. And it requires no special gift or "magnetism". Easy, simple, direct. A scientific system, easily mastered. In my wonderful saddle horse training course I will teach you how to judge a horse—read his disposition—how to teach any horse the five standard gaits, and to waltz, bow, kneel, etc.. how to change its gait by a simple movement. It's all clearly explained by photos and diagrams.

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Box 671 Pleasant Hill, Ohio

The Motor Vehicle

IN THIS period of unparalleled production on the farm, with indications of even better things for agriculture, it is no wonder that farmers are turning their attention and thoughts to the internal combustion motor vehicles and tractors, as means of increasing the pleasures of farm life and economy and increased profits in production. Unlike old Dobbin, the motor vehicle or tractor is always ready for service and its cost of maintenance stops instantly when the service stops. On the farm the pleasure car has become so popular that the great automobile factories are bending their energies to supply the need. One thing that probably has been noted by all of our readers, but to which we want to call particular attention, is the fact that where the appearance, quality and durability of the cars have been improved in rapid strides, the prices have been going down. One of the things that surprises most prospective purchasers is the moderate price at which a first-class automobile can be purchased at the present time.

With the era of good roads now dawning and the actual building of good roads that has been accomplished and will be prosecuted in the future, the advantages of automobiles and motor trucks for the farmers will be multiplied.

The tractor has been a longer time in arriving, but it has arrived and is here, and it is here to stay. Its use is rapidly solving some of farmers' hardest problems of production and transportation. In the matter of furnishing practically unlimited power for nearly every farm operation and multiplying the speed of farm operations, the tractor places the horse at a decided disadvantage. These facts were forcibly impressed upon us after an examination of the "Steel Hoof Tractor" manufactured by the Buckeye Manufacturing Company, of Anderson, Ind. This tractor takes its name from the fact that its wheels are equipped with steel cleats which engage the loose earth much in the same manner as the contact of a horse's hoof, thus giving it great traction in loose soil. It is only fifty inches in height and eleven feet long. It is adapted to a great variety of farm work. It has peculiar advantages in the orchard from the fact that it is so low, enabling it to pass under low hanging branches. Also, it is built to adapt it for close work up to the trees.

Indianapolis is justly proud of the Cole automobile factory. It is strictly an Indianapolis enterprise, originated and developed by Mr. J. J. Cole, formerly a builder of buggies, but Mr. Cole does not need an introduction to many farmers, as his medium-priced, thoroughly reliable automobile can be seen nearly every day on nearly every road in every state in the country. The Cole factory and its sales department recently entertained the Cole agents to the number of about three hundred, in Indianapolis. The main object was the instruction of the agents in the improvements made in the cars for the season 1913. Also, this convention enabled all of the representatives to familiarize themselves with the magnitude of the operations carried on in the factories in Indianapolis, and the thoroughness of the equipment, and particularly, with the high grade of the material and workmanship put into the Cole cars. The principal instructors were Mr. E. Leroy Pelletier, advertising director of the Flanders allied interests, and advertising director, Mr. Homer McKee. We recommend our readers to call upon the nearest Cole agency and talk with the representative who has just returned from the convention at Indianapolis.

The writer was recently called to inspect the "Detroiter" automobile for 1913. Everything about the Detroiter impresses a person with style, bigness, power and quality, except the price, which is low enough to be a wonder, considering all that it secures. This car is manufactured by the Briggs-Detroiter Company, of Detroit, Mich. It is the purpose of the company to build five thousand cars for 1913. As it is bound to be in great favor, and as this is the limit of the output of the factory, we recommend any person who is interested to not delay getting further particulars and placing orders.

The Great Western Automobile Company, of Peru, Ind., has a message that they would like to send to the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It is contained in a catalog of the product of this firm. The catalog is unique and ornate, and graphically displays the product of a firm that caters to the farmers' trade in automobiles.

While all of the 1913 high-grade motor cars will have all of the latest improvements looking to the avoidance of engine troubles, yet the announcement of the Gilson Auto Starter Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., of a simple and inexpensive device to obviate troubles, will interest many of our readers who already have motor cars and trucks. Besides the elimination of starting troubles, it is a great ecomomizer of gasoline. In this way it pays for itself many time in the use of an automobile.

The Hupmobile owner is largely independent of the supply and repair man, as in the first place the Hupp Motor Car Company, of Detroit, Mich., deliver a fully equipped car, even to the latest thing in rain curtains. Then the car is built so well, that even bad roads do not apparently effect its long life. The Hupmobile is not a favorite with the repair man, as he rarely gets a chance at it. This company issues a catalog, which is well worth writing for and examining by any person who is contemplating making an investment in an automobile.

A Free Book for Young and Old

"The Adventures of Willie Winters," a booklet just published by Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co., Dept. U. F., Battle Creek, Mich., will please every member of the home. Its little jingles by Byron Williams, together with the illustrations will interest the children for hours at a time. Its instructive article, "How to Grow 100 Bushels of Corn to the Acre," gives most excellent advice to the farmer and is well worth reading and studying.

This booklet is given free. Write to the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co., address above, and ask for a copy. A postal brings it to you.



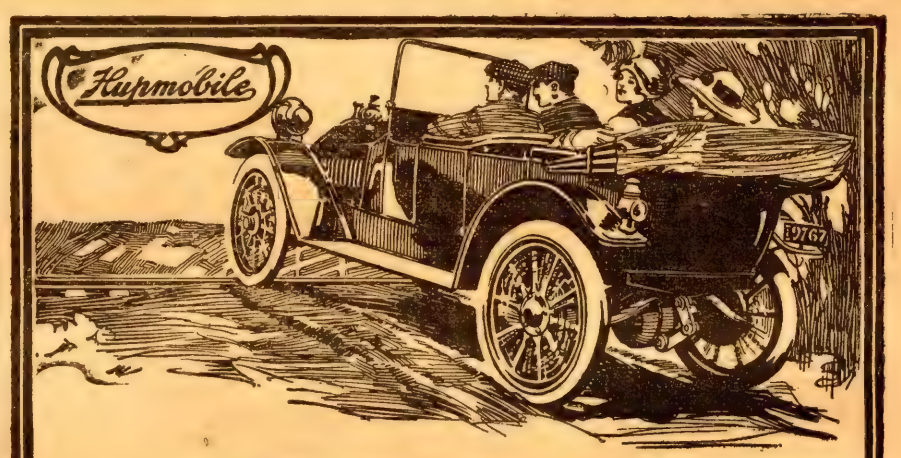
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Hupmobile "32" Touring Car, fully equipped, $975

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An Axle Built to Stand the Strains of Country Roads

The rear axle of an automobile carries most of the load and drives the car.

Its work is most severe; and it is also subjected to the strains of traveling over rough roads.

So it must be strong enough to carry the weight, drive the car and resist the shocks of rough going.

In this particular the Hupmobile again stands head and shoulders above the average car.

Its rear axle is of the full-floating type—a type you rarely find except on cars much higher in price.

In this type, the casing or housing of the axle carries the load; the axle shafts drive the car.

Each part has its own work to do. Neither is forced to carry the weight and drive the car as well.

And the axle is so strong and sturdy that it needs no support of truss rods, and reach rods, as most axles do.

Because of its exceptionally rugged axle construction, in conjunction with its other superiorities, the Hupmobile stands up notably well in country use.

Its owners know that they have nothing to fear from rough and rutty roads, because the Hupmobile axle will carry them through.

This axle is fully described in our latest book.

Please write for a copy.

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Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

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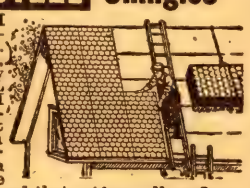


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Get up-to-date you huskers and buy a Never Twist Husker It is used on left thumb over mitten in connection with hook or peg on right hand. It is a mitten-saver, thumb-protector and slip-husk-getter. Made of spring steel and can be adjusted to fit any thumb. Guaranteed to not stop circulation and prevents thumb becoming sore. If not for sale by your dealer will be sent *prepaid* for 25 cents.
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"In all my life I was never so surprised" writes Mr. D. Elzroth, of Fosters, Ohio, "as I am at my new *Edwards* STEEL Shingle barn roof. I wouldn't have believed it if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes. Your steel shingles cost *lots* less than wood and they sure beat wood shingles and that rubber roll roofing *forty miles*. The stuff got here in *good shape*, right *on time* and I done the work myself. I've got the best roof in the township. What a fool I was not to get your catalog 4 years ago when I roofed my *house*."

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Fire-proof, rot-proof, rust-proof. Guaranteed against *lightning* by $10,000 Bond.
Never need repairs. Out-last *three* wood-shingle and *five* composition roofs. Lowest factory prices—all freight paid. Put them on yourself. Made of Open Hearth Steel, *finest quality*. Made absolutely rust-proof by our world-famous "Tight-cote" Process. Come in sheets, 24 inches wide, 5 to 12 feet long.
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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.,

of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, published semi-monthly at Indianapolis, Ind, required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

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Owners: (*If a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock.*)
J. A. Everitt, S. F. Everitt, both of Indianapolis, Ind. There are also thirty-three other stockholders, each owning less than one per cent. of the capital stock.
Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding one per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgagees, or other securities:
The Equity Publishing Company has no bonds or mortgages.
S. F. EVERITT, Business Mgr.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of October, 1912.
(Seal) CLAUDE PALMER
Notary Public.
(My commission expires March 1, 1914.)

FATTENING SURPLUS STOCK OF CHICKENS

THERE has been a good demand for well-fed chickens this season. The dealers find no difficulty in disposing of large quantities of well fleshed chickens, but the poor or thin chickens, or those off the range, have found a very poor market. Last year's experience taught the dealers that this class of stock is very hard to dispose of at a profit, and many dealers lost considerable money on the thin chickens they handled, consequently this season they are buying ordinary stock at low prices. The difference paid by some dealers between stock as it runs and properly fed birds has been from five to seven cents a pound.

A good ration for fattening chickens is composed of equal parts by weight of corn chop, low grade flour and middlings. This is mixed with sour milk or buttermilk to the consistency of a pancake batter. After the birds are put in the fattening crates they are starved for twenty-four hours. So that when feeding commences their appetites are very keen.

At first they are fed sparingly, but after a few days the ration is gradually increased until they are given all they will eat quickly in ten minutes. Two feeds are given daily, and as near equal hours apart as possible. Grit should be given once a week. At the end of the fattening period the birds should be starved from eighteen to twenty-four hours before killing, so as to make sure that the crop and intestines are empty.

START WITH A FEW

Keep a few fowls and rear a few chickens. If you find pleasure and success in so doing, add to your plant and stock, little by little, and so continue until you have experimentally demonstrated your fitness or unfitness for the business.

TANKAGE AS FEED FOR HOGS

DURING this period of high priced feeds the question of results is more important than the kind of feed used. Every farmer knows that, measured by the results obtained, an exclusive feed of corn to growing hogs; in other words, wintering young hogs on corn alone, is a costly feed, and can not be made profitable. The reason is obvious. Growing animals must have flesh-building feed. They can not increase in size without material of which to make meat—bone and muscle rather than fat. Corn is not that kind of feed. It is a fattening feed rather than a feed to grow upon. Even a costlier feed, if it produces growth, may be a cheaper feed for growing animals than the feed of corn alone.

It has been fully demonstrated that tankage supplies this deficiency in the feed of growing hogs. An extensive hog raiser of Indiana, who by use for many years, has proven the value of tankage, says the most practical manner in which to feed tankage, where the object is to buy as little feed as possible is to exchange a portion of the corn with the local miller for meal, or buy corn meal and mix with the tankage in equal proportion by weight. Then feed from one to one and a half pounds daily of this tankage meal mixture either in dry form or add enough water to form a thick slop. The slop method was found most satisfactory.

This tankage corn meal mixture fed in the morning with some ear corn, and then all the ear corn that the hogs will eat up clean in the evening, proved a very profitable treatment, besides the simplifying of the work by giving only two feeds a day. Estimating the protein in the various grain mill feeds usually bought to supplement the corn feed, the tankage is a much cheaper feed.

In this connection we can not refrain from referring to the well-known digester tankage specially prepared by Darling & Company of Chicago, as it is manufactured with a view to the very results required.

Poultry Thoughts

The idea of unrestricted range for young chicks is being abandoned even on the farms. Having enclosed runs, kept free from tall weeds or grass, but with shade and plenty of sand or gravel, and water vessels kept clean and filled, and with dust for a bath for the hens, is a life saving and profitable proposition. To keep the chicks free from gapes frequently sprinkle these runs with lime.

Farm families need a continuous income and poultry will bring it more certainly than anything else that can be had on the farm.

High-grade poultry of one breed is undoubtedly more profitable than a mixed mongrel flock. Change roosters every season, and be sure to get vigorous young fowls of the same breed. The egg-laying varieties are the most profitable.

The practice of keeping a large number of young roosters through the fall and winter months is a profit reducer. At whatever time they will sell the best is the time to dispose of the young roosters.

So treat and care for the flock that the hens will be in condition to do their best when eggs command the best price. That is more profitable than trying to preserve the cheap eggs and keep them for better prices.

Turkeys are ready sellers and bring good prices, but they seem to be more difficult to raise than in former years. When one is provided with large but restricted runs and shed roosts they may be made very profitable.

Remember that fowls of all kinds must have a variety of feeds. This is often not much considered on the farms because poultry find the variety for themselves when they have unrestricted range. In the absence of such range the owner must furnish the variety.

The one thing to be always kept in mind and never neglected, is to keep the poultry house and runs clean.

Combine the dairy and poultry plants on the farm. In other words, feed the milk to the chickens.

The barn is a splendid place for the chickens but they should not be allowed to appropriate it exclusively.

Pullets hatched in May can be brought to laying by November, if they are properly fed and cared for.

Once a day is sufficient for chickens to be fed a mash; the remainder of the day dry grain is considered better.

Too many people who get good returns for a small flock figure that the returns for a large one will be in proportion.

In giving medicine to a fowl, commonly speaking, what would be considered the dose for a child is about right for a fowl.

The small potatoes and other vegetables that are not suitable for human food can be fed to the chickens to splendid advantage.

Lice increase very rapidly on the setting hen. Thoroughly insect powder her before setting, and a couple of times during the sitting period.

Charcoal is an excellent feed for the hens and should be before them at all times. They will not eat very much of it but they should have free access to it.

One of the best investments a farmer could make in machinery is a cheap bone grinder. Could the bones that come from the farmer's table be converted into ground bone and given to the hens, it would beat all "make-hen-lay" nostrums, and the mill would soon pay for itself.



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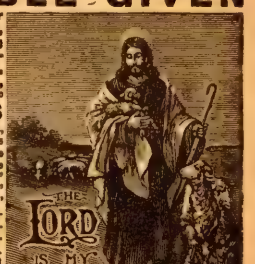
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ESSENTIALS REQUIRED FOR SUCCESSFUL STORAGE OF CABBAGES DURING WINTER

(By L. C. Corbett)

THERE are three things necessary for the successful storing of cabbages. (1) Carefully grown and carefully handled heads of a sort well adapted for storing; (2) storage warehouses so constructed and arranged as to prevent drip from the ceiling or roof striking the stored heads; and (3) such an arrangement and control of the ventilation and temperature of the building as to prevent the condensation of moisture on the cabbage while in storage.

Cabbage to be stored in commercial storage houses should be very carefully cut and closely trimmed so that no loose leaves get into the storage house. In hauling cabbage from the field to the storehouse, spring wagons should be used and the heads should be passed from hand to hand and never thrown into the wagon body. The same care should be observed in placing the heads in storage.

If the heads are to be stored in bins, the bins should be narrow and not more than 16 or 18 feet from front to back, and the heads not more than 6 or 7 feet in depth in each bin. Several bins may be placed one above another in the same section by placing a waterproof flooring between the bins, so that the drip caused by decaying cabbage or other condensation can not reach the lower bin from the one above. This plan of storage is not, in general, as satisfactory as to store the cabbage on shelves. The heads may be stored in single layers or in layers two or three deep on the shelves. Precautions should be taken to provide an area way between the outside wall of the building and the storage bins or shelves.

The walls of the building should be so made as to provide a dead-air space to prevent the penetration of frost.

The secret of success in the management of a storage warehouse is to have disease-free, well-matured, firm, carefully-handled stock grown from high-grade seed and the storage house so constructed that the temperature can be lowered and maintained as near 34 degrees F. as possible throughout the whole storage period. This means that the greatest care must be exercised to take advantage of cool, frosty nights which occur during the storage period, and as soon as the house is filled to keep it closed during the day and open as much as possible during the night so as to get the benefit of the low night temperatures. The other extreme of too low temperature should also be provided against. During protracted cold spells the temperature inside the storage houses may get dangerously low. To guard against loss from freezing, oil heaters are placed at suitable intervals in the walks and alleys to maintain the temperature above the danger point.

Storage troubles are more largely the result of careless handling and bad ventilation than of diseases. Practically all of the rotting which takes place during the storage period is the result of organisms attacking the badly handled or slightly diseased heads under bad storage conditions. Poor cultivation, bad harvesting methods, a long haul to storage, and rough handling in unloading and storing are all to be avoided if cabbage is to be kept successfully through the storage period.

If storage facilities are not available, cabbage may be stored on a small scale on a well-drained portion of the field. The preparation for this consists in leveling an area wide enough to allow five heads of cabbage to be placed, roots up, in a continuous row.

The outer leaves are all preserved and carefully wrapped around the heads as they are placed, after which the whole is covered with a layer of straw or marsh hay, and, as the weather increases in severity, with a slight layer of earth. In the milder portions of the country this protection is employed for the whole winter. Farther north the soil layer must be increased, and where winters are severe storage houses should be used rather than this primitive method of storing.

If the crop is to be stored on a more extensive scale it may be placed on a ventilated platform and piled in long ricks, and then covered with rye straw and a layer of earth.

FERTILIZING THE ORCHARD

Barnyard manure is, in general, the best fertilizer for the orchard, says C. M. Buritt, of the Department of Agriculture. This should be applied at the rate of a load to from three to five trees, at least once in three years. The use of commercial fertilizers is hardly advisable, except where careful experiment has demonstrated its value.

TREES FROM FRANCE

DURING last year many shipments of nursery stock from Angers, France, contained brown tail moths. These shipments have been placed into thirty-five states, and it is believed that all the nests of the moths were found and destroyed. The secretary of agriculture will ask for a law for inspection and quarantine for all imported stock.



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Sweet School Time

Awake! I hear the school bell ringing,
A joyful call to better things;
New thoughts are in the mind upspringing,
And knowledge comes on fluttering wings.
Onward, while the sun is shining,
The sluggard only dares to wait;
But in the home there's no repining,
Where all are reading UP-TO-DATE.
—J. P. S.

THE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

THE children are in school now. This applies to city, town, village and country. The homes are more quiet than they have been, and hope, ambition and progress are supposed to be prominent elements in the child life. But there are associations that have not always been. The school is much like the busy world life. Where good is there is very apt to be evil also, and the children thus called out of the home, though only for a few hours at a time, are anxiously followed by parental interest and love.

But we are glad to say the American school, as a rule, is a safe place for the children to go, and it is where the country's hope for future goodness and greatness centers. In just a few years, when the names of our leaders in state and nation, in church and society, in progress and good works, are called, they will be names now on the rolls of our public schools. This emphasizes the responsibility of parents and teachers to make the schools as efficient as it is possible to make them, to throw around the children influences that lead upward. Development of mind and morals should be the purpose, so that, as the details of an education are acquired, the principles of right, of honesty, of honor and true greatness may have a like growth and development.

But how of the hours when the children are not in school, the sweet home hours? There is mental activity during the school season, and the evenings are long and well adapted to thought and study. The school books do not contain all there is of an education. Well selected home reading, family reading, is a wonderful developer. It draws the children and parents together, broadens the mind, awakens thought, strengthens the intellect, and paves the way to future success and distinction. The family where the children are encouraged and properly directed in home reading will give names to be printed for others to read not many years hence; and as they may be better than those of today, so may our country and its institutions be better than they are now.

AROUND THE HOME

OF COURSE we love the home on the farm, the country home. At all seasons of the year Nature's work must be aided by industrious hands directed by good taste. During the autumn the gay colors of the flowers give way to the golden tints and rustling winds that whisper of approaching winter; and these very winds call for a cleaning up. Summer's attractions have lost their beauties, and autumn's painted leaves have been scattered everywhere. How about the cleaning up that all may be smooth and ready for winter? Things that have served their purpose and finished their course are unsightly now, and should be carefully removed. Rubbish is liable to gather about the home. It, too, should be taken away so that each change of season may find "all things ready," that the country home may always be a tidy place, with never a thing to mar its beauty. But of course, the beauty of loving hearts inside is the one thing that defies the changes nature makes in its surroundings.

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DIFFERENT LIFE ENJOYMENT

LIFE is what we make it, and happiness is what we get out of life. Note the difference in different individuals. One may be always cheerful, and constantly expecting something better. Another is always gloomy or grumpy, forever looking for a worse day, or for something unpleasant to happen. To such a one everything may be just right today, but what may come with tomorrow is in doubt, and is almost sure to be loaded down with trouble.

Which of these persons would you rather be like? Hold on a minute; which are you like? If you are happy, and if those around you are happy, you are like the first. The diamond shines even in the darkness, and the cheerful life is bright during its cloudiest days, and that brightness is reflected to all who are in reach. The longest life is made up of days, and one can not afford to blot any of them with borrowed trouble, or even to magnify the troubles that are real. Clouds sometimes float across the clearest skies, it is true, but the sun shines all around them, and makes their edges bright. Nature teaches so many life lessons. Those are happiest who study and practice them. Be cheerful and always expect something better.





THE difference between a Christian and a heathen is, one fashions himself after his God while the other fashions his god after himself.

The Underside of Things

There are many women who have established a reputation for good housekeepers because on the surface and things in sight were always kept neat and in order, while disorder and even filth might run riot in unseen corners and out of the way places.

No room in the house needs such care as the cellar, and she who throws things into and makes a dumping ground of the cellar, closets and dark places is not deserving of the name of a "good housekeeper."

Cellars where fruits and vegetables are stored should be carefully aired and all decaying vegetables removed at once.

The average housekeeper is constantly talking about "good or bad luck," in regard to housekeeping; in cooking especially. If we turn this matter over and look at it from both sides, we will see that there is no such thing as luck. We are successful in our undertakings only as we meet and fulfill conditions, and when the conditions are not fulfilled we have what is termed "bad luck."

Coffee Cakes.—Use any sour cream cake recipe, add coffee for flavoring, and bake in small patty pans. When cool, frost with an icing colored and flavored with strong coffee.

A dainty and delicious salad for Lent is made of cottage cheese and the seasoned yolks of hard-cooked eggs put through a sieve or potato ricer. Arrange nice crisp lettuce in the form of nests, arrange a border of cottage cheese put through a ricer and in the form of a ring on the lettuce, in the center place the riced yolks, and serve with any cooked salad dressing. A very inviting salad to look at and also a most tempting one to eat is a simple lettuce sprinkled with peanuts and the tiny pearl inions. Serve with French dressing which has a bit of chopped red pepper in it.

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The Road to Providence

By MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS

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The Road to Providence began in April 15th number. Back numbers will be mailed for two cents each.

CHAPTER X

THE SONG OF THE MASTER'S GRAIL

The sweet-toned old Providence Meeting-house bell was tolling its notes for the passing of the soul of the gentle little Harpeth woman of many sorrows as her friends and neighbors walked quietly down the Road, along the dim aisle and took their places in the old pews with a fitting solemnity on their serious faces. The young Circuit Rider spoke to them from a full heart in sympathetically simple words and Pattie Hoover led the congregation from behind the little cabinet organ is a few of the Deacon's favorite hymns.

Then the little procession wound its way among the graves over to a corner under an old cedar tree where the stout young farmers laid their frail burden down for its long sleep. The Deacon stood close by and the children clung around his thin old legs, to his hands, and reached to grasp at a corner of his coat. Eliza laid her head against his shoulder and Henny and 'Lias crowded close on the other side, while Bud held the old black hat he had taken from off his white hair, in careful, shaking little hands. The singer lady, with the Doctor at her side and her hand in Mother Mayberry's stood just opposite and the others came near.

The simple service that the Church has instituted for the committing of its dead to the grave had been read by the Circuit Rider, the last prayer offered, and as a long ray of sunlight came through the mist and fell across the little assembly, he turned expectantly to Pattie Hoover, who stood between her father and Buck at the other end of the grave. He had read the first lines of the hymn and he expected her to raise the tune for the others to follow. But when a woman's heart is very young and tender, and attuned to that of another which is throbbing emotionally close by, her own feelings are apt to rise in a tidal wave of tears, regardless of consequences; and as Buck Peavey choked off a sob, Pattie turned and buried her head on her father's arm. There was a long pause and nobody attempted to start the singing. They were accustomed to depend on Pattie or her organ and their own throats were tight with tears. The unmusical young preacher was helpless and looked from one to another, then was about to raise his hands for the benediction, when a little voice came across the grave.

"Ain't nobody going to sing for Mis' Bostick?" wailed Eliza, as her head went down on the Deacon's arm in a shudder of sobs.

Then suddenly a very wonderful and beautiful thing happened in that old churchyard of Providence Meeting-house under Harpeth Hills, for the great singer lady stepped toward the Deacon a little way, paused, looked across at the old Nob in the sunlight, and high and clear and free-winged like that of an archangel, rose her glorious voice in the

"Hail, holy, holy, holy Lord,"

which she had set for him and the gentle invalid to the wonderful motif of the Song of the Master's Grail. Love and sorrow and a flood of tears had relieved a pressure somewhere, the balance had been recovered and her muted voice freed. And on through the verses to the very end she sang it, while the little group of field people held their breath in awe and amazement. Then, while they all stood with bowed heads for the benediction, she turned and walked away through the graves, out of the churchyard and on up Providence Road, with an instinct to hide from them all for a moment of realization.

"And here I have to come and hunt the little skeered miracle out of my own feather pillows," exclaimed Mother Mayberry a little later with laughter, tears, pride and joy in her voice, as she bent over the broad expanse of her own bed and drew the singer girl up in her strong arms. "Daughter," she said, with her cheek pressed to the flushed one against her shoulder, "what the Lord hath given and taketh away we bless Him for and none the less what He giveth back, blessed be His name. That's a jumble, but He understands me. You don't feel in no ways peculiar, do you?" and as she asked the question the Doctor's mother clasped the slender throat in one of her strong hands.

"Not a bit anywhere," answered Miss Wingate, with the burr all gone from her soft voice. "Is it true?"

"Dearie me, I can't hardly stand it to hear you speak, it are so sweet!" exclaimed Mother Mayberry in positive rapture and again the tears filled her eyes, while her face crinkled up into a dimpled smile. "Don't say nothing where the mocking-birds will hear you, please, 'cause they'll begin to hatch out a dumb race from plumb discouragement. Come out on the porch where it ain't so hot, but I'm a-holding on to you to keep you from flying up into one of the trees. I'm a-going to set about building a cage for you right—"

"Now, didn't I tell you about that slippery-ellum!" came in a positively triumphant voice to greet them as they stepped out of the front door. Mrs. Peavey was ascending the steps all out of breath, her decorous hat awry, and her eyes snapping with excitement. "Course I don't think this can be no positive cure and like as not you'll wake up tomorrow with your voice all gone dry again, but it were the slippery-ellum that done it!"

And, with more congratulations to the singer lady, laughs with Mother Mayberry, and the return of a shot or two with Mrs. Peavey, the happy country women dispersed to their own roof trees. The sorrow that had come they had endured for the night and now they were ready to rise up and meet joy for the morning. In the children of nature the emotions maintain their elemental balance and their sense of the proportions of life is instinctively true.

Over in the office wing Miss Wingate found the young Doctor sitting in the deep window and looking out at Providence Nob, which the last rays of the sun were dying blood red, with his strong young face set and white. The battle was still on and his soul was up in arms.

"Where have you been?" she asked quietly as she came and stood against the other side of the casement. The pain in his gray eyes set her heart to throbbing, but she had herself well in hand.

"When I came up the Road the others were all here and I waited to see you until they were gone," he answered her, just as quietly and in just as controlled a voice and with possibly just as wild a throb in his heart. "I have been writing to Doctor Stein and there are the Press bulletins, subject to your approval." He pointed to some letters on the table which she never deigned to notice. She had drawn herself to her slim young height and looked him full in the face with a beautiful stateliness in her manner and glance. Her dark eyes never left his and she seemed waiting for him to say something further to her.

"You know without my telling you how very glad I am for you," he said gently and his hand trembled on the window ledge.

"Are you?" she asked in a low tone, still with her eyes fixed on his face, but her lips pressed close with a sharp intake of breath.

"Yes," he answered quickly, and this time the note of pain would sound clearly in his voice. "Yes, no matter what it means to me!"

The pain of it, the haggard gray eyes, the firm young mouth and the droop of the broad shoulders were too much for the singer girl and she smiled shakily as she held out her arms.

"Tom Mayberry," she pleaded with a little laugh, "please, please don't treat me this way. I promised your mother to be stern with you but—I can't! Don't you see that it can only mean to me what it means to your happiness—if—do you, could you possibly think it would make any difference to me? Do you suppose for all the wide world I would throw away what I have found here in Providence under Harpeth Hills—my Mother and you? Ah, Tom, I'll be good, I'll go to Italy and India with you! I'll—I'll 'do for' you just the best I can!"

"But, dear, it isn't right at all," whispered the young Doctor to the back of the singer lady's head, as he laid his cheek against the dark braids. "Your voice belongs to the world—there must be no giving it up. I can't let you—I—"

"Listen," said the singer girl as she raised her head and looked up into his face. "For all your life you will have to go where pain and grief call you, won't you? Can't you take my voice with you and use it—as one of your remedies? Your Mothers says songs can comfort where words fail; let me go with you! Your father brought her and her herb basket to Providence, won't you take me and my songs out into the world with you? Don't send me back in the dreadful crowded theaters to people who pay to hear me. Let me give it all my lifelong, as she has given herself here in Providence. Please, Tom, please!" And again she buried her head against his coat.

And as was his wont, the silent young Doctor failed to answer a single word but just held her close and comforted. And how long he would have held her, there is no way to know, because the strain had been too great on Mother Mayberry and in a few minutes she stood calmly in the door and looked at the pair of children with happy but quizzical eyes.

"It's just as well you got Tom Mayberry straightened out quick, Elinory," she remarked in her most jovial tone. "I've been getting madder and madder as I put Martin Luther to bed and though I ain't never had to whip him yet, I'd just about made up my mind to ask him out in the barn and dress him down for onct. Now are you well over your tantrum,sir?" she demanded, as she eyed the shamefaced young Doctor delightedly.

"Mother!" he exclaimed as he turned his head away and the color rose under his tan.

"Have you done made up your mind to travel from town to town with Elinory and take in the tickets at the door and make yourself useful to her the rest of your life? Are you a-going to follow her peaceable all over Europe, Asia and Africa?" And her eyes fairly over-danced themselves with delight.

"Mother!" and this time the exclamation came from Miss Wingate as she came over to rest her cheek against Mother Mayberry's arm. She also blushed, but her eyes danced with an echo of the young Doctor's mother's laugh as she beheld his embarrassment.

"Yes," answered the Doctor, rallying at last, "yes, I'm ready to go with her. Will you go too, Mother, as retained physician?"

"Well, I don't know about that," answered his Mother with a laugh; "not till 'Liza Pike have growed up to take my place here. But I'm mighty glad to see you take your dose of humble pie so nice, Tom, and I reckon I'll have to tell you how happy I am about my child here. It was kinder smart of you to cure her and then claim her sweet self as a fee, wasn't it?"

"I do feel that way, Mother, and I don't see how I can let her make the sacrifice. Her future is so brilliant and I—I—"

"Son," said Mother Mayberry with the banter all gone from her rich voice and the love fairly radiating from her face as she laid a tender hand on the singer lady's dark head on her shoulder, "I don't have to ask my honey-bird the choice she have made. A woman don't want to wear her life-work like no jewelry harness nor yet no sacrificial garment, but she loves to clothe herself in it like it were a soft-colored, homespun dress to cover the pillow of her breast and the cradle of her arms to hold the tired folks against. Take her to India's coral strand if you must, for it's gave a wife to follow the husband-star. Long ago I vowed you to the Master's high call and now with these words I dedicates my daughter the same. She have waded through much pain and sorrow, but do it matter along how hard a Road folks travels if at last they come to they Providence?"

THE END.

Naturally So

"There is one thing in life that always seemed queer to me."

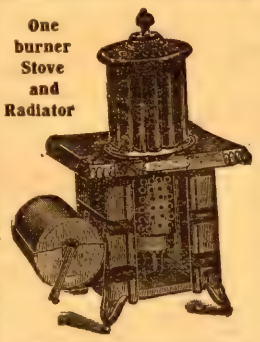
"What is that?"

"Everybody that is out looking for an opening is in a hole."

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The Portable Stove will boil, bake, fry, roast—cook anything. Ideal for quick meals, washing, ironing, hot water, canning fruit, camping. Winter or summer stove. Oil automatically turned into gas furnishes a steady, intense heat, passed into radiator and distributed throughout the room; or condensed under cooking vessels the heat is absorbed by articles being cooked. Heat under control. **Not Dangerous Like Gasolene.** No valves no wicks—nothing to clog, close up or get out of order. Heats rooms—slow fire or fast fire. No flues or chimneys. Light—pick it up, set it anywhere. **Many Thousands** of the Portable Oil Gas Stoves sent to families in all parts of the world. Men and women enthusiastic over its comfort, convenience and economy.



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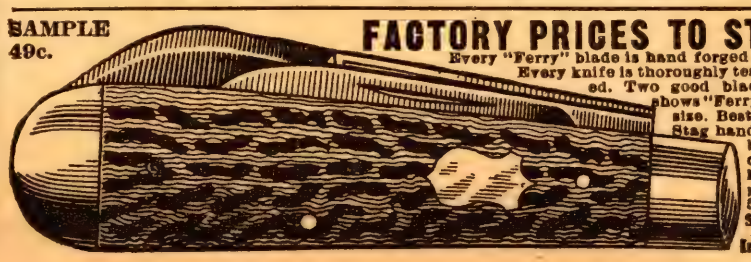
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This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of Our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is printed in the paper becomes a CADET of Equity, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—35 cents—will be made a PIONEER of Equity and sent a collection of twenty (20) beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address, CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

WE ONCE more approach the great event which determines who shall be our rulers for another four years at least. Not many of the Cadets of Equity are qualified to take part in the election, but all are interested who are interested in the government. In these great elections we elect not only a President and Vice-President of the United States, but we practically elect the heads of all the departments of government and the tremendous army of appointed officers. It is no wonder that great interests cluster around the presidential elections, and that there are many schemes and much corruption to serve selfish purposes there can be no doubt. Hence it is well for the young people of the country to study these things and build on high planes of honor, truth and right. But to our letters.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer girl, age 16, from the old north state, and I enjoy country life. I spend some of my time in the city, but I like the country best. I think there is more real enjoyment in the country than in town, especially for us young folks. Just think of the birds and trees and the flowers and the sweet summer breezes and all the fields of growing crops! Then look at a crowded city where one can seldom get a breath of fresh air! Of course, there are amusements in the city that we don't have in the country. I enjoy them for awhile, but I soon long for the fields. Oh, isn't it fine to gallop across the fields on horseback, or to go for a stroll through the cool forests and gather wild flowers? But I must not dwell on my enjoyments. I have just read the Cadet page, and I think it more interesting in each issue. My brother is a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and thinks it an ideal farm paper, and so it is. It is kind of the editors to give us this page in his busy paper to express our thoughts and interests. Dear readers, we should try harder to help others, and to make something worth while of ourselves. Fond love and best wishes to all ,and I would like to hear from all.—Beda Laird, Advance, N. C.

DEAR CADETS: I have read with interest your letters of the past few months, and trust I may be admitted to your company. I am 20 years of age, and a genuine westerner, having lived here practically all my life. I live on an 80 acre farm in the beautiful and fertile Williamette valley. Farms are small in this section, and much of the land is devoted to market gardening. All sorts of fruits, vegetables and grain are raised, as well as large quantities of hops. Fairly good prices prevail as a rule, and there is always a good demand for all kinds of produce. I think it would be hard to beat Oregon for climate. The summers are very pleasant, but we sometimes have a little too much rain in winter. Of course, we must have some sort of a "dampener" or all you easterners would flock in upon us and crowd us out. I shall be pleased to receive letters and postals from all the Cadets, and will answer all I can.—Harry G. Boge, Cornelius, Ore.

DEAR CADETS: I am a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and will say it is the best farm paper in the world. To be without it a farmer lacks one of the main elements of success. I am 22 years of age and live on a farm of our own of 150 acres. I will be glad to exchange cards, letters and photos with the Cadets, and will answer all I receive.—Ray C. Gitt, Littletown, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I am 18 years old, and live on a farm of 350 acres. I like farming fine, and I think UP-TO-DATE is a fine paper. I will gladly exchange letters and cards with the Cadets and readers of the paper.—Columbus Lawhorn, Battles, Ark.

DEAR CADETS: I am a boy of northern Arkansas, and am 20 years of age. I live on a farm, and like farming fine. I also like to read this paper. Our important crops are corn, cotton and hay. I will be glad to hear from all the Cadets, and will answer all.—James H. Hightower, Battles, Ark.

DEAR CADETS: I will join your merry little band. I am a country girl, 18 years old, and live on a farm. I have taken UP-TO-DATE for about four years, and think it a fine paper. I enjoy reading the Cadet page and wish to become a Cadet. Our nearest town in Dugger, four miles from where I live, and one mile from Little Giant mine. I would be glad to exchange cards of to correspond with any of the Cadets.—Andrey Beck, Paxton, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: Papa takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I enjoy reading the letters so much. I am 8 years old, and live on a farm of 800 acres. Most of it is woodland. We have only about 100 acres under fence. We raise cotton, both upland and sea island, corn, potatoes, pindaros, and all kinds of vegetables for home use. I can ride the mules to pasture, and can drive a wagon to the field. We are having so much rain it looks like all of our cotton will rot in the fields. I have two sisters older than myself, and we can all pick cotton, and help mamma cook and feed the chickens. We live three miles from the G. S. & T. R. R., and get our mail every day except Sunday.—J. D. Folsom, Hakira, Ga.

(Pindaros are peanuts.—Editor.)

DEAR CADETS: Though not a farmer's daughter, I have read with pleasure all the Cadet letters for some time past, but have never seen my state represented, so I would like to help swell the ranks. I am 19 years old, and live in a small city of 14,000 people in the central part of Connecticut. Would be very glad to exchange letters or cards with any reader of this page.—Mary C. McCarty, 126 Woodland St., Bristol, Conn.

DEAR CADETS: I am 18 years old, and live on an 80-acre farm about 8 miles northeast of Beardstown, whose population is several thousand; but my nearest station is Browning, about 2 1-2 miles east of here. My brother has a motorcycle and has taken me several rides. I like it about as well as an auto. I have been reading the letters in UP-TO-DATE FARMING, which my father takes, and decided I would like to be a Cadet of Equity. I will try to answer all letters and cards received from the Cadets.—Florence Geer, Browning, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: The lady where I stay takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I like it fine. I was raised on a farm, and am a jolly maiden of 18 summers, and I will answer all cards from the Cadets, both girls and boys.—Hattie Cole, Alfordsville, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer lad 20 years old, and live in the central part of western Oregon. We have an ideal climate here, and can grow most any kind of grain and vegetables. We came here five years ago. My father took a claim and will prove up on it this fall. I like the country much better than the city, and I also think UP-TO-DATE is a great help to the farmers. I will be glad to receive cards or letters from any of the Cadets.—Will Leff, Lorane, Ore.

DEAR CADETS: I own a farm about 30 miles above here, but at present I am living on a small place in West Springfield. I was looking through UP-TO-DATE FARMING for the first time, and read the Cadet page, which made me want to become a Cadet, and later a Pioneer of Equity. I know it is the best farm paper I ever saw. I am 25 years old, and would like to hear from any of the Cadets.—Claude Nott, Springfield, Ore.

DEAR CADETS: My sister takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and thinks it is the best farm paper printed. I have been reading the Cadet letters for six months, and I do enjoy them. I am a country girl, 17 years old, and live on a farm of 80 acres. I would like to receive cards and letters from all the Cadets, girls and boys. I will answer all received.—Annie Brown, Bandy, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: I am a country boy of 21 years. We take UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I like to read it, especially the Cadet letters. We are having real cold weather in old West Virginia just now (October 1), but I love cool weather better than hot weather. Come and see me, boys, and we will have a good time squirrel hunting. There are lots of gray squirrels here, and I love to hunt them. I hope to have a card shower December 2, for that is my birthday. Come on with your letters, girls. I will answer all I receive.—Clarence Sharp, Dilley's Mill, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS: We have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for a long time, and think it a grand paper. I sure do enjoy reading the Cadet letters, and thank the editor much for giving us a page. I am a farmer's daughter, 19 years of age, and have two sisters and five brothers. We live on a farm of 120 acres, and corn and cotton are our principal crops. Our crops are not very good this year. We have just begun to pick cotton (September 28). We have good schools and churches, and I sure do like school. Thanksgiving will be my birthday, and I would be glad if Mr. Everitt and all the Cadets could spend that day with me. We sure would have a jolly time. I want to hear from all the Cadets. Don't any of you slight me.—Annie Sinyard, Crane Hill, Ala.

DEAR CADETS: My father's farm is in Nebraska, and as I became of age, I had to find me a different home. So I came out here and took up 160 acres of timber land, and like it fine. I do like to read the Cadet letters, and find them very interesting while I am on my claim. I would be very glad to exchange letters and cards with any of the Cadets.—Hans F. Harrsch, Troy, Mont.

DEAR CADETS: My brother takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and we all think it is a fine paper. I certainly enjoy reading the Cadet letters, and my mother enjoys reading the paper as much as I do. Every chance she gets she sits down with an UP-TO-DATE paper in her hand. We do not live in the country now, but we did for quite a number of years. I like country life better than city life. I think it is more healthful. I am 19 years old. I would be pleased to hear from the Cadets by card or letter, and will answer all I receive.—Adella Winkler, Pierce St., Sandusky, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer by occupation, 22 years old, live on a 320-acre farm, and like farm work fine. Our chief crops are corn, cotton, peas, peanuts, hay and sugar cane. We have fine fruit of all kinds. I live with my father and mother, and enjoy life as it comes. I like to read UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I am going to school, and we have a good lady teacher. I live only 200 yards from the school, and 300 yards from the post office. We have good schools in Louisiana. I will answer all letters from the Cadet boys and girls.—Jesse Erskins, Hill, La.

DEAR CADETS: Look out! Here comes a Kentucky girl of 19 summers. My father takes UP-TO-DATE, and thinks it the paper for every farmer. I have always lived on the farm, and think country life is the sweetest and purest life any one can live. I keep house for my father, and can do all kinds of work. Father and I spend the winters in the south, which we think it a grand place. I wish I could chat with you awhile this beautiful morning. Will be glad to exchange letters or cards with any of the boys and girls.—Viola Blackburn, Cynthiana, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer girl, 16 years old, and live at home with my father and mother. I have no sisters or brothers, so I get pretty lonesome at times. We live a mile and a half from town. I have been reading the Cadet letters, and think they are just great. Would like to exchange letters, cards or photos with the writers.—Esther Anderson, Kent City, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, and like farming fine. I have only taken UP-TO-DATE two months, but I think it a grand paper. Our main crops are corn, cotton and wheat. I live 7 miles from Fort Valley. I am 17 years old, and will be glad to get letters and cards from the boys and girls, all of which I will try to answer.—Willie Mae Williams, Fort Valley, Ga.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, 16 years old, and have come to College Place to go to school. I enjoy reading the letters in UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and will be glad to answer all letters I receive.—May Moyer, College Place, Wash.

Letters Crowded Out

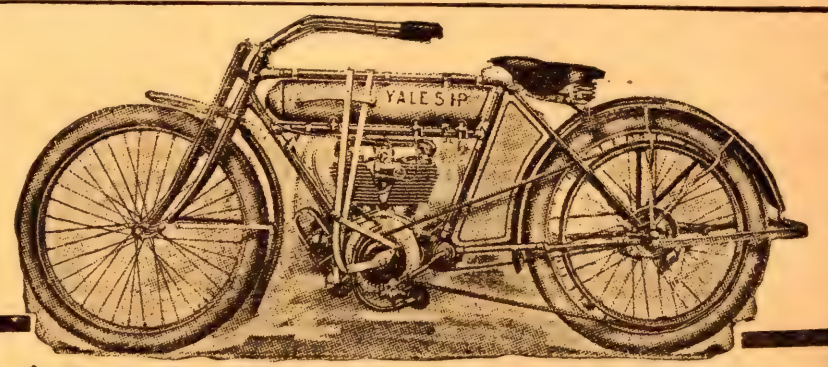
Matilda M. Siltala, Nemo, S. Da.	15
Hazel Peck, Walla Walla, Wash, Rt. 1	17
Edna Heisey, Elizabethtown, Pa.	16
Marian E. Quirk, Wrentham, Mass	20
Elsie M. Quirk, Wrentham, Mass	18
Lillian C. Quirk, Wrentham, Mass	15
Lonnie L. Payne, Ashland, Ga.	13
Willis Hightower, Battles, Ark.	22
G. W. Lee, Jennings, Fla.	26
Shelley Hodges, Jacksonboro, S. C.	21
Ethel Crumley, Bonnie, Tex.	16
Ernest Neet, Springfield, Ore.	19
Alice Yockey, Springfield, Ore.	17
Margaret Henan, Park City, Utah	16
John Welton, Friendship, Wis.	34
Hattie Brown, Bandy, Ky.	18

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TRAPPING *and* HUNTING
FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT

BEAUTIFUL PICTURE FREE

The Young men on the farm will be glad to see the Hunting and Trapping Department reinstated with this issue. It will be a regular feature of Up-to-Date Farming throughout the season.

We want good letters from all our trapping and hunting readers. We need these to make this department a success. To encourage the writing of trapping experiences, we will give to the writer of each letter published a set of ten beautiful pictures, printed in colors, each 7x10½ inches, and suitable for framing. These will be sent as soon as the letter is published.

Simply tell us of your experience on the trap-line, your methods of trapping, favorite sets, sketches of trap sets, photos of animals, traplines, creeks, etc. These are all of interest.

Address Trapping Editor, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

MINK FARMING

THE raising of wild animals for their fur is a subject of much interest to many persons. The Department of Agriculture offers the following practical hants on mink farming:

Minks should be kept in the proportion of one male to five or six females, and each breeding female should have a separate pen. Rutting begins about the middle of February, and the young are born about the middle of April. The male should be kept by himself except at mating time, when he should be admitted to the female's pen for about one day. The females must be kept separate or they will be likely to kill each other's young. The male would also kill them if he had a chance.

Bread and sweet milk, corn-mush and milk, or corn-mush cooked with bits of meat in it, is the best steady food. Meat (which may be of a very cheap kind) or fish should be provided about twice a week. Feed once a day, except females that are suckling young, which should be fed twice. Provide fresh water regularly. Do not salt the food. Keep pans clean and feed only as much as the animals will eat up clean at each feeding.

Pens should be five or six feet square, the sides of smooth wide boards cut four feet long and set up with the lower end resting on a footing of stone or concrete eighteen inches in the ground. The sides may be of heavy wire netting instead of boards, but in that case the top would need to be netted or the animals would climb out. Pens may be built economically in groups of four or more. The floor of the pen should be the bare ground.

Boxes about 2 feet by 1 1-2 by 1 1-2 feet in size should be provided for nests, and should have hinged lids so as to allow their being opened and examined. The boes may be outside the pens, bolted to the fence, with a hole in the fence and box to admit the animals. Boes should be 3 or 4 inches above the ground, and should be as dark as possible, with a hole 4 inches in diameter for the entrance of the minks. A boarded up passageway is an excellent device to insure darkness inside the nest box. Fine straw or hay should be provided.

The Way to Set for Muskrats

DEAR EDITOR: I like to read UP-TO-DATE FARMING, especially the Hunting and Trapping Department. Fur bearing animals are pretty scarce around this neck so do not have much time to hunt or trap.



TRAPPING GROUNDS ON THE NEOSHO RIVER

I trap for muskrats mostly and can catch them easier than I can other animals. of the woods. The principle ones being civits, skunks, muskrats, wolves, oppossums, coyotes and a few coon and mink. It is hardly ever you hear of a coon or mink being caught. I go to school and

The way I catch muskrats is: I find signs where they go under a log or brush in the water, and then I take a No. 1 trap and set it by the log or brush and stake it well into the water so they can't get on the bank and they will drown fighting the trap. If Mr. Rat goes under the log you will sure get him. I never use bait of any kind except for mink and coon for I believe bait scares the animal away instead of drawing them to it.

Well, let us hear from some of the old experienced trappers so as to give some of us young fellows a few good methods.

I enclose a picture of Neosho river south of Erie, south east of here, where I trap.—Jesse Allen, Neosho Co., Kas.

Some Good Points from a Coast Trapper

DEAR EDITOR: I have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for two years, and it is my favorite farm paper. I am glad you ran a Trapping Department, for that is part of my business.

This is the way I catch mink. Go along a stream of water and look for their signs. If there are any mink along the stream you wont have any trouble in finding tracks in the mud. Then dig out a small hole in the bank on a level with the water; put a piece of chicken, rabbit or muskrat meat back in the hole and drive a sharp stick through it to hold it fast so Mr. mink can't get away with it before he gets in the trap. Then set the trap (No. 1 or 1 1-2 is large enough) in front of the hole and get a piece of small wire long enough to reach deep water; tie a stone to one end of it and throw in into deep water. Put the other end through the ring on the chain of the trap and fasten to a stake. When the mink gets into the trap he dives for deep water and drowns.

It is easy to get a mink into a trap, but he is hard to hold as he will gnaw his foot off and get away. When I am trapping along a stream I always drown them.

Another good set is to wait until the creek or river freezes over and find where a spring runs into the crek. Set a trap there and bait it and you will surely catch a mink.

If there are any old drainage ditches that drain into the creek be sure and set a trap there, for every mink that comes along will go up the ditch.

Now, boys, this trapping business, as well as any other business, calls for grit. "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." Let me also tell you that it is not necessary to wear gloves when setting traps, as some of the old timers say it is. A mink is not afraid of human scent at all.—MASON BROWN, Whitman Co., Wash.

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The Hunter-Trader-Trapper is the oldest, largest and best magazine of its kind in the world. The Editor wants you to read a copy free—he knows you will like it for he has had about 30 years experience with traps, guns, dogs, furs, etc., so that the magazine is up-to-date, illustrated, 128-200 pages issued montnly about Steel Traps, Deadfalls, Snares, Baits, Scents, Trapping Secrets, Skinning and Stretching Furs, Raw Fur Prices, London Sale Reports, Fur Farming, Ginseng, Coon and Fox Hunts, Big Game Hunting, Training Night Hunting Dogs, etc. The Editor has also written many books on Hunting, Trapping, Fur Farming, Ginseng Growing, Camping, Fishing, etc. To show you what a great magazine it is a 176 page number together with 32 page booklet giving description of books and magazine sent free.

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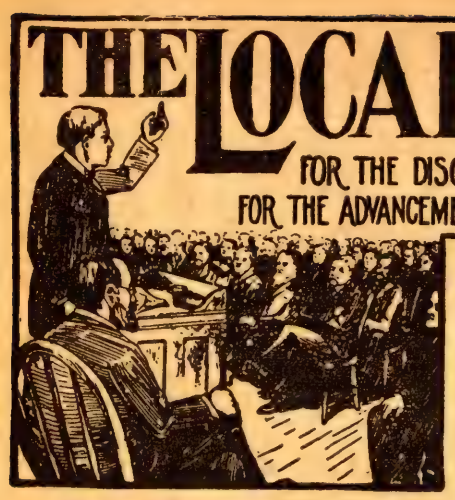
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The Membership

consists of farmers and is limited to farmers and co-workers with farmers. The wives of members and their minor sons and daughters may become *special members.* The terms of membership are fully set forth in the Constitution and By-Laws.

The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the Society. In it must be shaped the plans and work that will revolutionize American agriculture and usher in the time when the tiller of the soil shall no longer be a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for others, but when he shall be a more important and more independent member of society. Through the local union, assisted by headquarters and representatives on all the great markets of the country, all the *business* of the members—selling and buying—can be done.

How to Organize a Local Union

Whenever a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING reaches that condition of mind that he believes the farmers of his community should do more of their own business of selling and buying, instead of paying an enormous price to have it done by middlemen, he should send for instructions for organizing a local union. Any person who stands well in his community can organize.

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Are you a member of the F. S. E. now?....



A Personal Message from the President

This paper has often claimed that it is different from any other one in the world.

—o—

It is entirely unnecessary to make the claim to the man who has read a copy. But we carry the statement on the first page to catch the eye of the casual observer.

—o—

..We aim to make the contents of each issue of real service to the reader from a money-making standpoint. But the benefits need not end with the reading of the paper. Any subscriber can ask questions on any subject about marketing his crops and have them answered. And the service reaches even farther than this. By becoming a member of the Farmers Society of Equity, the cost is nominal, any farmer can have the service of the Society's system of marketing. This system is the nearest approach to getting what crops are worth that farmers ever had. It has gone farther than was ever attempted before, and is the close forerunner of the nation-wide system that all co-operative efforts by farmers are tending to.

—o—

This marketing service extends to over 100 of the large markets of the country. Over 300 representatives on these markets may be consulted by the members of the Society about markets besides the headquarters service. All of this is free to members.

—o—

The army of farmers using this service is constantly getting larger. On almost every day the headquarters office is consulted on marketing problems in more than a majority of the states.

—o—

To take care of this correspondence means much expense. But we are glad to assume it, because it is proof that our work is appreciated and that UP-TO-DATE FARMING is fulfilling its mission to be the most helpful farm paper published.

—o—

To get the most from this paper and its affiliated organization every article and editorial in the paper should be read carefully. Particularly is this true of the numbers since and including September 15, containing the articles on "The Evolution of Marketing" and the accounts of the movement for a national federation of present farmers' associations.

—o—

Any subscriber who does not read each issue carefully is missing many of the links in the educational chain that is being forged, and which is calculated to make every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING a valued co-operator in the national federation when it is brought about. And not only does he miss this, but he will miss much of the service that each issue of the paper is able to render.

—o—

Each issue is a guide to better marketing as well as the only text book in which can be learned the plan to build a sound and enduring farmers' organization. Many schools are reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING for its articles on co-operative marketing. They are wise. Such education, is today, far more valuable, in dollars and cents sense than teaching how to produce.

This is clearly pointed out in the letters in this issue under "The Field" head.

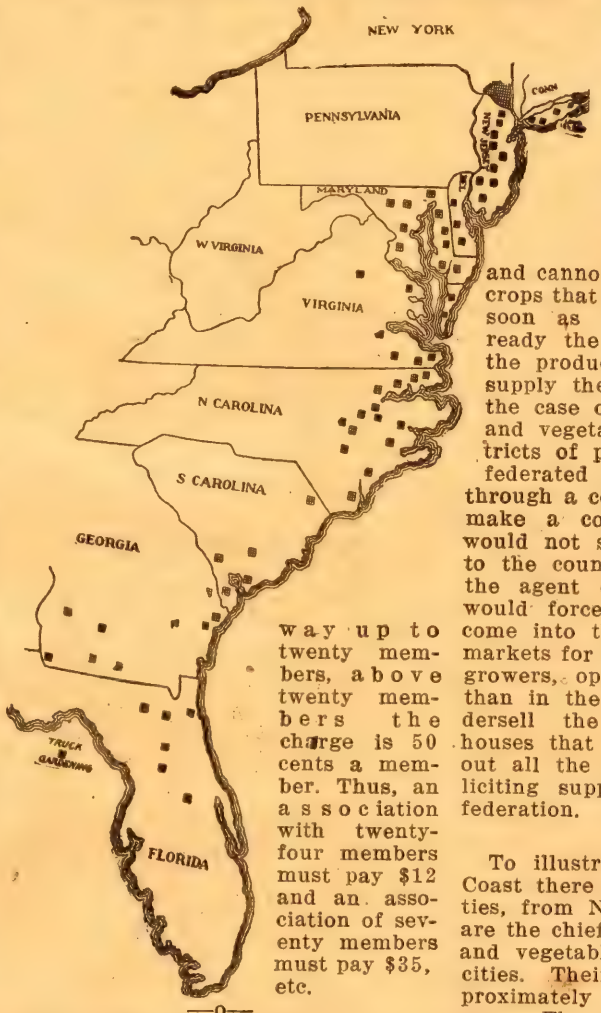
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Some people have misinterpreted the terms of federation as announced by the conference committee. The resolution was:

Resolved, that in order to strengthen the movement, and build up a working foundation for such federation, other associations be invited to unite with this movement at once as body units, by the payment of a flat rate of fifty cents per member, or a minimum charge of $10.00 for any organized body, they being granted in return the services of the present system of th Farmers Society of Equity.

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This does not mean that any association, regardless of number of members can come in for $10. But it does mean that no association can unite for a less charge than $10. To illustrate: an association of ten members will not be accepted at 50 cents each, $5.00, but the charge is $10.00. The same way up to twenty members, above twenty members the charge is 50 cents a member. Thus, an association with twenty-four members must pay $12 and an association of seventy members must pay $35, etc.



—o—

Some people have asked how much control of crops will be necessary to control the marketing and prices. While we must set our mark at complete control this will not be necessary. A few illustrations will serve to illuminate this matter. We ask the reader to remember what we print below because it is vital in the movement we have undertaken and because they cannot be gotten from any other paper.

—o—

First let us say that the supply that leaks out of the hands of the producers and gets into the hands of middlemen is the trouble. As soon as such "visible supply" or invisible supply gets large farmers cannot control and dictate prices, because another set of people, who produced no crops, but gathered up the dumped crops, enter into competition with them in supplying the markets.

—o—

So the vital thing with the grain, cotton and similar crops is to prevent the visible supply, or keep it small, then the farmers will be in control, by virtue of having all the supply. Therefore, the control, or power that can prevent the visible supply is sufficient to solve the marketing and price problem.

—o—

The visible supply of wheat is now about 40,000,000. If only this amount had been controlled since July 1st, that was dumped, there would not have been any visible supply and the Chicago board of trade would not have dared to make prices contrary to the farmers idea, because it would be compelled to get wheat from the farmers at their price. As there are about 2,000,000 farms producing wheat, an average of twenty bushels less marketed would have prevented any visible supply now; or 500,000 wheat growers in the federation, holding eighty bushels each that was marketed would have prevented it.

—o—

When it comes to corn and oats the problems will be simplier yet. See the market page in this issue for the visible supplies and make calculations similar to those made for wheat. Hay, cotton and other non-perishable crops present the simple proposition of a little more control than is exercised now, and the central clearing house idea of marketing.

—o—

When we come to perishable produce the problem is just as simple, or even more so. For instance, there is no visible supply of most of them, and cannot be, except in the cases of crops that are put in cold storage. As soon as fruit and vegetables are ready the consumers must look to the producers. There is no visible supply then to be drawn on as in the case of grain. Nearly all fruit and vegetables have their chief districts of production. Such districts federated and clearing their crops through a central head would at once make a condition that the buyers would not send their representatives to the country but they would seek the agent of the federation. This would force the other producers to come into the federation too, to get markets for their stuff. The federated growers, operating so much cheaper than in the past could afford to undersell the independents, also the houses that handle the stuff can cut out all the enormous expense of soliciting supplies, by looking to the federation.

—o—

To illustrate: Along the Atlantic Coast there are about sixty-six counties, from New York to Florida that are the chief source of supply of fruit and vegetables for the large eastern cities. Their locations are shown, approximately on the accompanying map. The producers in these counties are largely organized now, so all that remains is for them to unify their marketing—clear their crops all through one head. As soon as they take this step all the demand will quit chasing over the territory to find the supply, but will go to the representatives of the federation. Also, then the growers who may not have joined the local association will come in because we predict there will be no market for their stuff outside of it, or, the advantages of clearing through the central clearing house will be so great that they would not want to stay outside.

—o—

This East Coast section is an example of what must be done in all heavy producing sections.

—o—

Greater New York and nearby cities have a population of about 5,000,000. Yet within a half-hour ride from the cities are truck farmers who frequently cannot make a good living raising fruit and vegetables. This can all be changed through federation to end competitive marketing. Under the new system, with scientific, intelligent distribution the markets will be widened and the demand increased. The economy in distribution will reduce the cost to consumers, again resulting in greater consumption.

The Traveler

Under this head appears accounts of what our "Traveler" sees, hears and otherwise discovers. He can not, unfortunately, visit every section and locality, and those whom he can not see he most earnestly desires to hear from occasionally. This applies to every reader of this paper who is interested in the plans of the Farmers Society of Equity. Write to "The Traveler." Write today and address your correspondence to

"THE TRAVELER'S DESK"
CARE THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ONE exceedingly beneficial result of such a system as we are putting in operation will be that farmers, especially truck and fruit growers, will understand the requirements of the markets, and will be able to supply each market with the special variety, grade, and style it likes best, and will pay most for. Markets are like people, I have discovered; no two are exactly alike. Their tastes differ and each must be treated according to its own special peculiarities. Farmers don't realize these things fully now, but they will know and understand all about it when they have been members of this Society for a while. Supplying a market with what it wants, and just as it wants it, in the style it likes best, is the method that will make our members the most money. The Equity System of Marketing can help producers to do just these things.

A produce trade journal gives a discouraging account of the late peach market in some of the large cities. Several carloads of peaches failed to sell for enough to pay the freight from the station where shipped. The growers lost the peaches, also the crates and boxes in which they were shipped, and all their time and labor. Far better to have left the crop hang on the trees. Just such conditions as this is what makes the Farmers Society of Equity a necessity. With the growers all members, exact conditions will be known to all of them and such losses can be prevented. Until that time, the same danger hangs over the heads of every producer.

* * *

In addition to the saving of losses through mismarketing, the F. S. E. will be able to largely increase the consumption of all farm products. This will be accomplished in two ways. First, by making the cost less to the consumer. Second, by enlarging and creating new markets. For instance: There is a variety of beans grown in the southwest that are especially rich in nutriment, but are almost unknown except in the southwestern states. Once introduced into other sections they will become popular. In years when the bean crop in the north and east is short, and beans are high, the new bean would have its chance, and the F. S. E. could introduce it. The individual grower can not.

Another instance: Why should the peach growers of Colorado and other states suffer loss in shipping when there are thousands of homes in the country that are peachless? While Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and St. Louis were supplied with this fruit, hundreds of towns and villages in the north, where no peaches were grown, would have gladly paid a reasonable price for fruit they were compelled to do without. Of course, these markets might not pay fancy prices, but would have paid enough to have returned the grower something more than a freight bill. The F. S. E. will develop and take care of all such opportunities.

* * *

U. G. Fry, the wide-awake secretary of Burley (Idaho) Local No. 6819 sends us a good word. Hear him, ye doubting Thomases: "We have fine prospects for a good strong local. Had we but organized two months sooner we could have saved at least $500 in buying and selling co-operatively, yet we are but a handfull. We will do our part in this much needed organization."

* * *

The Oklahoma brethren are planning a big meeting at Shawnee on November 2. Every member in Pottowattomie county is going to be there if he can possibly get there. Every organized county should hold a rousing Equity mass meeting at least four times a year, one for each season. We mustn't overlook the educational and inspirational features. We can't get along very well without them.

* * *

Organizer H. F. Cutting is doing a lot of hard work in Clackamas county, Ore., and successful work, too. He sends us reports of two more locals this week.

* * *

I've told you before about Brother R. A. Southworth, of Idaho Falls, Idaho. Well, Mr. Southworth becomes more than a member, he is shortly to take the field as organizer. His wide experience in farmers' organization makes him a keen and able judge of such movements, and he finds the F. S. E. the best of all farmers' co-operative associations. He writes: "I am familiar with most farm and labor organization work. Yours goes a little farther than others. Farmers need help. I was born on a farm, educated on a farm, have fought and bled on a farm. I know the life. I know their needs. I can enlist them, and organize this state within a year." With such men as Carpenter, Morris and Southworth, Idaho will be captured for Equity in a few months more.

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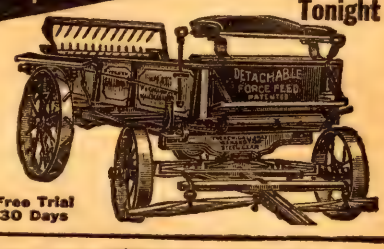


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For only 10c silver we will send a copy of our magazine, NEW IDEAS, and 200 Gummed Labels with your name and address thereon, convenient for use on your stationery or to paste on your books or other articles to prevent their loss, and print your name in our mailing directory, from which you will receive lots of free samples mdse., books, magazines, letters, etc. **All this for only 10c** (silver) or 12c in stamps.
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Xmas Collection Free 20 newest up-to-the minute Christmas tags, seals and stamps, richly embossed, printed in many colors and gold, free with trial subscription to Woman's Home Weekly, "10 weeks for 10c," stamps or coin. Special! Imported post card included free if you write today.
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201 News Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn.

Beautiful Baby Doll



2c Every little girl can have one of these beautiful baby dolls if she or her mamma or papa will send me only 2 cents. Dolly is **one foot tall** and with her red lips, rosy cheeks, blue eyes and golden hair is indeed as handsome and cute as a real live baby. She is stamped in colors on strong cloth and positively can not be broken after mamma has sewed her up according to directions. Remember, 2 cents is all you are to send me and then this doll is yours to keep and I will also give you **32 other all different beautiful doll presents free if you want them.** Write me at once—your name and address and a 2-cent stamp is all that I want. Address **The Doll Man, Dept. 11, Topeka, Kan.**

Boys and Girls:

Get Ready for a Big Surprise and One That Will Please You Immensely.

The Holidays are just ahead—nearer than you realize. Now, lets get together early so that you can have a beautiful assortment of seasonable Art Post Cards in hand. I've a big box of 50 Art Cards for you—the handsomest you ever saw—and I want to give this big surprise box to you without it costing you a penny. For this I'm sure you'll be glad to do me a little favor. Just send me your name and address, enclosing a two-cent stamp, showing your good faith, and I'll immediately send you ten of the prettiest Art Post Cards you ever saw. At the same time I'll send you my Surprise Free Offer—so you can get the big Prize Reward of 50 cards without them costing you anything but a little of your time. Sit right down now and write—saying you want the 10 Cards—and also the big Surprise Box of 50 more seasonable Art Post Cards. Please address Editor Farm News, Springfield, Ohio, and I'll reply in return mail.

Possibly some of our readers may think the good ladies of the farms are not interested in this Society. If you do, just revise that idea, please. Womenfolk know a good thing when they see it. The lady members of an Oklahoma local who reside in a village a short distance from Boley P. O., decided that the local should name the village and you know what it means when the women folks decide about anything. The president of the local, Brother Charles Chiles, a pioneer in the locality, and the original owner of the village site, was honored by having the village named for him. All hail the new town of Chilesville, an Equity center, now and forever; and all honor to the ladies who are helping to keep it so. We gladly print their names: Mesdames Hannah Chiles, Cornelia Hicks, Cora Tollie, Addie Hicks, Viola Hargis and Miss Annie Rogers.

* * *

Farmers and truckers near Harlingen, Tex., members of a local association, held a meeting on October 11, and arranged to co-operate in planting so that shipping could be done in carload lots at all times, and also to prevent an oversupply of any one crop. Co-operation is good, but unless it goes far enough it can accomplish but little. Take onions, for instance. These Harlingen growers may decide not to plant a heavy crop of onions, but to plant in moderation. If they plant less of onions they will occupy the ground with some other crop, making more of that. Then, when marketing time comes, they may find that other localities have planted in the same manner that there will be heavy supplies of some and scarcities of others, consequently low prices of the new crops and high prices for a short crop of onions. Co-operation must extend to all growers both in producing and shipping, to get the desired results. The Harlingen people took a step forward, however, and then made another advance when they decided to form a co-operative agreement with the Coast Association. There is but one solution to these great problems, and all intelligent growers are working toward that solution, which is National Organization and Co-Operation, one complete system for all.

* * *

The farmers of the Easton district, near Morgantown, W. Va., have organized an Egg Circle, the object being to stimulate the production of poultry and eggs, and sell them, in case lots, through a general selling agent. Why will hungry people try to content themselves with a crumb, or a crust, when for the same effort and expense they could have a whole loaf? It would have been just as easy to organize a local union of the F. S. E. as an egg circle, and then they would have a circle wide enough for the whole business of farming. It's funny how some folks seem to think to join a national organization would prevent them from doing the things they desire to do. Why, bless your heart, instead of hindering, it will help. Instead of clutching at a straw, these drowning hopes could have a life-boat. Instead of a candle they need a searchlight that will throw its rays into the darkness of the present marketing system, and dispel it. But we're glad to see the first steps taken. It is necessary to strike a little match before we can have a big fire.

One of Our Services to Producers and Consumers

As an additional help to MEMBERS OF THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY in marketing their crops we have instituted the "Bulletin" form of communicating what they have to sell, to the representatives of the Society and to farmers and local unions, who may be in need of the things.

Following is "Bulletin 9." It has been sent to over 300 representatives on our 100 markets, and is now placed before our 170,000 subscribers. Wherever there is an individual or local union that needs any of these things, correspond.

Any reader of this paper, who is also a member of the Farmers Society of Equity, or will become a member, is entitled to report his crops to the Society and get this service. See blank for reporting on market page.

Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

FRUITS

Luther Putnam, Cambridge, Vt.—Two cars apples, sprayed orchard.

A. U. Fairbairn, Hamilton, Mont.—150 boxes fancy apples, Wealthys, Alexanders and Wolf Rivers.

H. Lengeman, Inlay City, Mich.—1 or 2 cars apples. Excellent winter fruit. Will supply in lots of from one to ten barrels, if desired.

J. A. Aldridge, Cooper Hill, Va.—260 barrels winter apples, Baldwins, J. F. Winters, Mann No. 2 and Ben Davis.

G. C. Bayler, Lincoln, N. C.—75 bushels Kiefer pears.

John Devine, Holland, Mich.—160 bushels apples.

M. G. Oakley, Newberg, Ore.—5 tons dried prunes, 45s and 50s, Italian. Also 12 tons dried raspberries.

J. G. Lambert, La Grande, Ore.—1,000 boxes apples. Free from worms; good size.

Geo. H. Harris, Davisburg, Mich.—1,500 barrels apples, standard varieties.

A. M. Spaulding, Three Rivers, Mich.—200 bushels apples, Spies, Baldwins, Rainbows, Greenings and some fall varieties.

W. D. Wilson, Boonesville, Ark.—100 bales cotton, 50 dozen cans peaches.

Robert A. Krames, Carthage, Ind.—250 bushels Kiefer pears, 100 bushels Ben Davis apples.

POTATOES, VEGETABLES, PRODUCE

Theron Miller, Jamestown, Ind.—100 bushels Snowflake potatoes, 100 bushels Red Wethersfield onions.

Ezra Tesman, Centerville, Mich.—Potatoes.

J. W. Kaber, Enderlin, N. D.—200 bushels early potatoes.

Jas. N. Steed, Nessen City, Mich.—200 bushels Potentate and 100 bushels Early Red Jewel potatoes. First quality.

G. E. Bjork, Ashland, Wis.—2 cars potatoes; fresh eggs by the case.

Brockman and Hall, Parkers Prairie, Minn.—2,000 bushels Ohio potatoes.

M. Homling, Buhl, Idaho.—400 bushels Early Ohio and Rural New Yorker potatoes.

H. E. Hilderbrand, Dallistown, Pa.—500 bushels No. 1 potatoes; 5,000 heads cabbage.

C. A. Matheson, Little Falls, Minn.—150 bushels Burbank and R. N. Y. potatoes.

Chas. E. Vollmer, Grand Bay, Ala.—600 to 1,200 bushels yellow yam sweet potatoes. Choice.

G. J. Streicher, Taylor, Neb.—Carload fancy Red Wethersfield onions. 150 bushels, very fancy.

C. E. May, St. Maries, Idaho.—1 car each fancy Early Rose potatoes and fancy Burbanks; Danish Ballhead cabbage. All of highest quality, soundness and flavor.

J. S. DeJong, Ravenna, O.—1,500 bushels Southport Yellow Globe onions, Grade A No. 1.

J. D. Steed, Stapleton, Ala.—Imp. Jersey sweet potatoes.

E. C. Oldenburg, Three Rivers, Mich.—200 bushels Rural potatoes, 150 bushels Pride of Michigan cowpeas.

Fred Newmiller, Lyons, N. Y.—75 tons early large-headed cabbage; 90 barrels apples, Baldwins and Greenings; 1 car Rural potatoes.

E. E. Stingley, Pine River, Minn.—1 car Red Wethersfield onions.

D. P. Madson, Devil's Lake, N. D.—500 bushels Early Red potatoes.

B. F. Garver, Kutch, Colo.—28,000 pounds Speckled Mexican beans, Rich flavor.

Fred I. Garland, Kutch, Colo.—6,400 pounds A No. 1 Speckled Mexican beans, and 1,700 pounds Chili beans No. 1.

L. E. Ringold, Ripley, Okla.—200 bushels onions at 75c, home market.

GRAIN, SEEDS, COTTON, HAY

Wm. Rose, Eden, Wis.—1,400 bushels oats, barley, rye.

Anton Candria—Effingham, Kas.—1,000 bushels of wheat.

C. A. Matheson, Little Falls, Minn.—15 tons mixed hay; 80 bushels No. 1 flax.

B. B. Rogers, Farmington, Mont.—2,000 bushels No. 1 Northern wheat.

G. W. Brown, Fontanelle, Ia.—125 bushels timothy seed.

Don Willett, Hamburg, Ark.—100 tons prime hay.

Vernon S. Rody, Parkersburg, Ill.—20 bushels Red Clover seed.

C. J. Oberst, Hingham, Mont.—2,000 bushels flax, oats, barley.

M. E. Wilmot, New Hartford, N. Y.—Onion sets.

F. W. Brooks, Orson, Ia.—2,500 bushels white and yellow corn.

Edward H. Mickle, Springfield, Ohio.—100 bushels uncleaned timothy seed.

A. M. Reeds, Wheatland, Okla.—1 car each No. 1 oats, No. 2 wheat and corn ready in 30 days.

John A. Fiatt, Morocco, Ind.—1,000 bushels buckwheat, No. 1; 100 bushels No. 1 Timothy seed.

J. A. Granton, Canton, Miss.—8 bales cotton and peanuts.

Hugh Trammell, Stone Fort, Ill.—40 tons No. 1 Timothy hay.

W. B. Anderson, Ruby, La.—15 bushels Speckled Cowpeas, slightly mixed.

J. L. Bellinger, Cazenovia, N. Y.—5 cars Timothy and Clover hay and 1 car Alfalfa hay.

J. W. Kaber, Enderling, N. D.—400 bushels flax.

Wm. Loest, King City, Mo.—4 carloads wheat; 200 bushels Timothy seed, apples; wants to buy clover seed.

J. D. White, Adams, Minn.—20 bushels Timothy seed; 1 car white oats. Local price offered, 25 cents for oats.

A. K. Merkel, Schnellville, Ind.—10 bushels clover seed; 450 bushels red winter wheat.

E. Baumgartner, Leesburg, Ind.—5,000 bushels oats, various varieties and grades.

Henry Moran, Canton, Ill.—1,000 bushels oats, 500 bushels wheat, 300 bushels corn, 20 tons No. 1 Timothy hay.

MISCELLANEOUS

Albert Francis, West York, Ill.—Wool, medium grade.

M. E. Wilmot, New Hartford, N. Y.—Onion sets. Seed corn, calico variety.

T. J. Samuels, Alden, Okla.—1 car Japanese Dwarf broomcorn.

H. W. Rader, St. Leo, Minn.—1,000 bushels popcorn. Also 500 head cabbage.

R. W. Rusher, Yale, Okla.—100 bushels onions; also cotton and corn.

J. T. Chambers, Stephensville, Tex.—1,000 bushels Ben Davis apples, also 30 bales cotton.

T. W. Walker, Ramah, Colo.—1 car each potatoes, oats and rye.

Albert E. Francis, West York, Ill.—20 fleeces medium wool.

A COMPLAINT—Mr. Wm. Loest, of King City, Mo., reports that he wrote to J. Smart, Dupont, Ind., about his clover seed published in Bulletin No. 8, and got no answer. He wants to know why.

We hope that the people who report crops to sell will answer inquiries. If they will not then how can this service be justified? Also if farmers ever intend to become business men they must adopt and carry out business rules. One rule of business is, every letter deserves a reply.

Mention F. S. E. Bulletin No. 9 When Writing to Any of Above

15 fine gold embossed Thanksgiving cards 10c. Gold Gelatin Thanksgiving 25c. German Am. Post Card Co., Dept. 84, Burlington, Iowa.

FOR SEWING LEATHER

The Speedy Stitcher is the latest and best of anything ever offered for $1.00.



Agents make over 200% profits.
Send at once for catalog and terms.
Automatic Awl Co. 21 Gardner Terrace, Worcester, Mass.

GRAY HAIR

How Your Hair May Be Darkened and Kept So

Remarkable Method

Gray hair is believed by most people to be evidence of weakening in physical and mental power, and those who must rely upon looking young and vigorous are often compelled to fight this prejudice.

Prejudice Against Gray Hair

The gray-haired person soon realizes that younger-appearing men are chosen for positions, although he may know some thus selected who are really older than he is.

Among women, doesn't the one who possesses hair of the natural dark or dark brown shade (rather than gray, white or bleached) meet with the highest favor?

As a matter of fact, gray hair usually has nothing whatever to do with loss of physical or mental vitality. It is caused by a disorder of the pigmentary glands in the hair follicles, due to such causes to a shock, fever, wearing of heavy hats, neglect in caring for the hair, etc.

Don't Paint Your Hair

Most gray-haired persons make the mistake of relying upon what are commonly sold as hair stains, dyes, dyeing combs, etc. It would be quite as sensible to use ink or stove polish, for these cheap and nasty dyes deceive nobody except those who use them. The color is unnatural, and everybody easily knows what has been done. The hair has been merely painted. These dyes soon begin to wash off, usually discoloring the skin, clothing, pillows, etc., and ugly streaks of strange shades cover the hair.

Restoration of Color

Scientists have been studying the problem for years. We are confident the best hair darkening method has been evolved, which has its object not merely in restoring the hair to the natural shade of youthful days, but in developing a luxuriant, silky, strong, beautiful growth.

The hair roots and glands are reached scientifically and the best possible results are attained. This new method is directed at causing the hair to darken gradually, so that the appearance is that of improving health and vigor.

Information Free

The cost of the new Method is comparatively very small. An illustrated, very interesting book will be sent absolutely free. It has information about restoring the hair to natural color, overcoming baldness, lasting removal of dandruff, how to stop hair from falling out, etc. This treatise is of value to men and women of all ages. It will be sent postpaid in plain wrapper by Koskott Laboratory, 1269 Broadway, 434E, New York, N. Y., if you return Coupon below. Do not delay if you want to save your hair, grow new hair or restore the color.

Free Gray Hair Book

KOSKOTT LABORATORY
1269 Broadway, 434E,
New York, N. Y.

This coupon entitles sender to Our Important book on Gray Hair, Baldness, etc.

THE FIELD

UP-TO-DATE FARMING will print in this department short letters from its subscribers on any subject of general interest and calculated to further the mission of the paper.

THE following are some expressions from our subscribers in regard to UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the esteem in which it is held. We do not aim to use much of our space in telling how good our paper is, but, as we send out a good many sample copies each issue, the paper itself affords us a good medium to place before non-subscribers these letters and thus persuade them to have their names enrolled on our list. Verily there is no other paper like UP-TO-DATE FARMING in the world, and there is not a farmer in the country who should not be a regular reader of it.

These letters were called forth directly by our inquiry as to what department in UP-TO-DATE FARMING the readers liked best.

DEAR EDITOR:
From experience and observation, as well as reading Up-to-Date Farming, I have reached the conclusion that the farmers of our country already know how to produce more than they can profitably market. Also that an association or farmers' trust along right lines, would greatly improve the marketing facilities to our benefit; therefore, I prefer that your paper treat on "Co-operation in Marketing."—H. A. Kinchen, Springfield, La.

—::—

DEAR EDITOR:
I think there cannot be too much stress laid upon the serious problem of marketing which is now confronting the farmers of America. The articles, "The Evolution of Marketing," as have been running in our paper, interests me more than any other articles that you have printed. I am a young man, just 20 years of age. My father has taken me in as a partner on his farm, and I have taken much interest in the matter of marketing of produce and live stock. I am disgusted with the present and past marketing system. I feel that something has got to be done to get better results. For my part I would like to see more articles along the same line.—J. B. McGehee, Hickman, Ky.

—::—

DEAR EDITOR:
I want to say that in my opinion you cannot write or publish too much on the subject, "Co-operation in Marketing." Too many of the crops that are now grown on the farm are sold at cost, if not below cost. For instance, oats are selling for 35 cents a bushel here at the present time, barley 56 cents, rye 66 cents, while corn which we do not raise, but must buy, we are required to pay 85 cents a bushel for it. As we must buy considerable corn, it forces many of our farmers to sell their other crops at the high prices. In order to secure the corn at the high prices.—V. E. Wiegert, Cato, Wis.

—::—

DEAR EDITOR:
I like our Up-to-Date Farming, and the last issue appears to be an improvement over any former issue. I think the article, "Evolution in Marketing," is a good one and that others like this would be more beneficial to farmers than articles on production. As long as the farmer cannot get a square deal in marketing, he realizes more profit from a medium-size crop than from a large one as we have this year.—A. Frank, Greencastle, Ind.

—::—

DEAR EDITOR:
I consider that the most important thing that a farm paper can put before its readers at the present time is practical co-operation in marketing the crops. For instance, each farmer knows very well how to produce the crop, but that is not all, he must be familiar with the markets. In co-operation each farmer can trust the other, while in competition each farmer distrusts the other and strives to take an advantage of his neighbor. I want Up-to-Date Farming to give all the space it can to the subject of co-operation in marketing. Give us examples of marketing and show us the results.—L. J. Vogel, Mansfield, Ohio.

—::—

DEAR EDITOR:
As to my preference of matter to publish in our paper. I am in favor of you giving most space to reports of co-operation in marketing. Both of the subjects, producing and marketing, are important, and neither one should be given up completely, but the average farmer is well enough educated now in better methods of diversification and rotation of crops and other new ideas on crop production, to warrant the sacrifice of a portion of the space usually given to these subjects, for the purpose of publishing matter concerning the vital, but greatly neglected subject of co-operation in marketing. I like the September 15 issue better than the former ones.—Nora L. Jackson, Lalzell, S. C.

—::—

DEAR EDITOR:
I want to say that your articles, "Evolution of Marketing," are fine, and for my part I prefer more articles of the same kind to follow. I am a farmer and I have come to the conclusion, that the only redress and salvation for the farmer is to be educated up to a system of marketing his produce similar to the system shown in the article that I refer to. The middlemen seem to be our greatest drawback in our present system, and anything tending to his elimination, or elimination down to the really necessary ones, is to my mind a step in the right direction.—B. F. Jones, Goodwell, Okla.

—::—

DEAR EDITOR
Your articles on the "Evolution of Marketing" are the most valuable ever printed in any farm paper. The farmers must co-operate in their marketing business if they expect to get for their produce what they are entitled to. I would like to see articles of this kind in every issue, but I would not like to see the other valuable departments and articles sacrificed. Particularly we want to see articles and departments of interest to the ladies and young folks in Up-to-Date Farming.—J. C. Murdock, Proctorville, Ohio.

—::—

DEAR EDITOR:
Up-to-Date Farming is a unique paper. It is performing a greater service for the farmers of the land than any other paper I have ever found. I like all the issues and am especially interested in the articles on co-operative marketing. As I see it, through organization only can farmers hope to improve conditions, with his family shrdlu mfwvp y prove their condition. The average farmer under the present conditions, with his family, is obliged to work twelve to eighteen hours out of every twenty-four, and this means that he neglects social, intellectual and commercial sides of his calling. It should not be necessary for any man to work like a beast of burden to gain a living, and the hope of some profit.

I sincerely hope that the influence of Up-to-Date Farming will increase and widen.—S. S. Croy, Trotwood, Ohio.

I consider Up-to-Date Farming is the best now that it ever was. This is because you are giving more space to definite ways and plans of marketing our crops, and wise ways of buying what we need. For me, give us more of this kind of articles and do away with the production departments of the paper altogether.—H. Grady, Bagby, Murray Cross, Ala.

The Progressive Party is the Worthy Champion of Human Rights.

Today our country calls once more to its sons and daughters, and again, in the spirit of 1861, under the compelling leadership of the world's greatest man of today, Theodore Roosevelt, men and women all over this broad land, forsaking the old, corrupt parties, "Leaving their outgrown shells by life's unresting sea!" are marshalling in another Grand Army of the Republic, which shall battle for decent politics, higher ideals of public and private service, broader opportunities for the average man and woman, better homes and a better land for the children of today and tomorrow.

The Progressive party, as its great name denotes, sees with twentieth century eyes. Unfettered by outworn creeds and theories of government, it brings to the solution of the great problems of today and will bring to those of tomorrow, the knowledge that constantly the order changeth and that that nation only is justified which is ever driven by divine discontent to a quicker insight, a larger understanding and the determination always to give its best powers to the realization of a better order in government and in the lives of the people.

Born only a few days ago, championed by conscientious and patriotic men of all political affiliations and every stage of human endeavor, the Progressive party presents itself to the American voters with every promise of victory—victory achieved by unselfish service to the common weal—victory over the corrupt bi-partisan bosses who have worked together for many years to perpetuate their unholy influences in our political life—victory for the men, women and children who have been the unfortunate victims of low wages and long hours in manufacturing institutions—and a triumphant victory for human rights and righteous government throughout the borders of our great nation.

The Progressive Party makes its appeal to voters of every political faith, and asks them to unite in this great crusade which is destined to mark the dawn of a new day in the history of American politics.

A VOTE FOR

ROOSEVELT AND JOHNSON

Is a Vote for Justice to all Men

This is a paid advertisement. This is a paid advertisement. This is a paid advertisement.

PUZZLE

Name the 10 advertisers represented below:

Just a little of your time may win for you the first prize in this interesting contest

DARNE WHATC CO.
VIDAD TUBLINES & SORB
LEENCHAD & NEEDHLAC
CHEERSUL FMG CO.
NIGLARD & CO.
THE REDDAWS GFM CO.
PHUP TROOM RAC CO.
LAPIRIME ESTEL GAREN CO.
MASKENILT ORBS.
NIRMAL RIFE RAMS CO.

EXPLANATION

We give above the names of ten advertisers in this paper, just as they are signed to their advertisements, except that the letters are transposed. Look over the advertisements and locate the ten. It's a very easy puzzle when you give it a little study. Take the first line, for instance. Darne Whatc Co. straightened out, spells Arden Watch Co. The others you will find as easy.

CONDITIONS

Send your solution of the puzzle neatly written, giving the names of the advertisers. It is also a condition that each contestant, in order to have his answers considered, shall write a letter giving an account of marketing the farm crops off of your farm this year. It matters not whether you received good or poor prices, the letter we want is one telling the interesting features of your 1912 marketing. If Up-to-Date Farming has helped you, we will be glad to know it.

In case of a tie prizes will be awarded to the ones writing the best and neatest letters.

Answers to this contest must be written entirely separate from orders or letters on other subjects, otherwise they will not be considered.

Contest open to every reader living outside of Indianapolis and Marion County, Ind.

All answers to be considered must be received before November 15.

We can not answer letters regarding this contest; the conditions above must be complied with.

PRIZES

First prize, to correct answer and neatest and best letter	$3.00
Second prize	2.00
Third prize	1.00

A present will be given to each of the next 25 sending correct answers and neatest and best letters.

ANSWERS TO OCTOBER 1st PUZZLE

The Oxweld Acetylene Co.
W. W. Kimball Company
The Imperial Steel Range Company
The World Manufacturing Company
White Flame Light Company
Curtain Club
The Sharples Separator Company
John S. Noel Company

PRIZE WINNERS

First Prize, $3—Eugene Ethridge, Ivey, Ia.

Second Prize, $2—M. L. Soar, Dade City, Fla.

Third Prize, $1—E. L. Erickson, Denmark, Wis.

Honorable Mention, Set of Handsome Post Cards.

Edith Williams, Ky.; Mr. P. W. Weaner, Ohio; Will T. Noe, Tenn.; Viola Bolton, Pa.; Anna Fitzsimmons, Ill.; Frank Desmond, N. Y.; Mr. Ulen Cook, Ohio.; Eunice Justice, Texas; Lincoln Rappleys, N. Y.; John Latham, Ohio.; J. Arthur Kennedy, Ind.; Chas. Farrell, Mo.; Mrs. E. F. Arnold, Minn.; Petrea J. Brook, Mont.; Mrs. Hubert Stone, Texas; Mrs. F. Reimer, Wash.; Miss Louise Provost, Ohio; Mrs. H. W. Gatling, N. C.; Pauline Harris, Texas; George A. Souder, Va.; Zora A. Taylor, Texas; Mrs. B. B. Hamilton, Mo.; Francis Adams, Pa.; Mrs. K. H. Wheeler, Mich.; Lillie Wetenpamp, Minn.

Address PUZZLE EDITOR, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Winners of November 1st Puzzle announced December 1st. Watch for another Puzzling Puzzle Nov. 15th

KY. BLUE GRASS. Genuine and pure. The last you bought you probably paid about $3 a bushel for it. We will supply you at $1.50 a bushel. Send orders to O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.



LITTLE GIANT CORN SHELLER

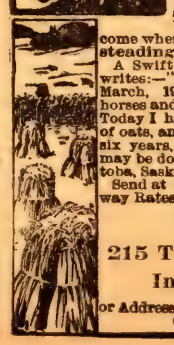
Just Out and Entirely New

75c

This sheller is a little wonder. Will do the work equal to any other hand sheller. No springs to jar loose, and adjustment simple and accurate. Impossible to get out of order. The sheller deposits the corn in the box on which it is mounted, and the cobs outside. Is made on honor and will last a lifetime. Will easily shell eight bushels per hour. Price 75c F. O. B. here.

O. K. SEED STORE
INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA

YOUR OPPORTUNITY
is NOW in the Province of
SASKATCHEWAN
Western Canada



Do you desire to get a Free Homestead of 160 Acres of that well known Wheat Land? The area is becoming more limited but no less valuable.

New Districts have recently been opened up for settlement, and into these railroads are now being built. The day will soon come when there will be no Free Homesteading land left.

A Swift Current, Saskatchewan farmer writes:—"I came here on my homestead, March, 1906, with about $1000 worth of horses and machinery, and just $35 in cash. Today I have 900 acres of wheat, 300 acres of oats, and 50 acres of flax." Not bad for six years, but only an instance of what may be done in Western Canada, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Send at once for Literature, Maps, Railway Rates, etc., to

G. W. AIRD
215 Trac. Terminal Bldg.
Indianapolis, Ind.

or Address, Superintendent of Immigration Ottawa, Ont., Canada



My Chatham Mill

Grain Grader and Cleaner

Loaned free for 30 days—no money down—freight prepaid—cash or credit. It grades, cleans and separates wheat, oats, corn, barley, flax, clover, timothy, etc. Takes cockle, wild oats, tame oats, smut, etc., from seed wheat; any mixture from flax. Sorts corn for drop planter. Rids clover of buckhorn. Takes out all dust, dirt, chaff and noxious weeds from timothy. Removes foul weed seed and all the damaged, shrunken, cracked or feeble kernels from any grain. Handles up to 80 bushels per hour. Gas power or hand power. Easiest running mill on earth. Over 250,000 in use in U. S. and Canada. Postal brings low-price-buy-on-time proposition and latest Catalog. I will loan 500 machines, "first come, first served." Write today if you want to be one of the lucky 500. Ask for Booklet 31 . (39)

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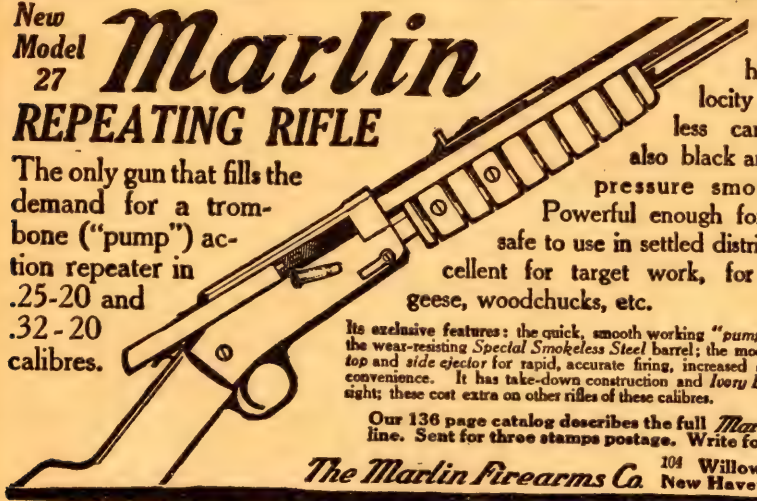
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THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY, Detroit, Kansas City, Minneapolis

New Model 27 **Marlin** **REPEATING RIFLE**

The only gun that fills the demand for a trombone ("pump") action repeater in .25-20 and .32-20 calibres.



Shoots high velocity smokeless cartridges, also black and low pressure smokeless. Powerful enough for deer, safe to use in settled districts, excellent for target work, for foxes, geese, woodchucks, etc.

Its exclusive features: the quick, smooth working *"pump" action;* the wear-resisting *Special Smokeless Steel* barrel; the modern *solid-top* and *side ejector* for rapid, accurate firing, increased safety and convenience. It has take-down construction and *Ivory Bead* front sight; these cost extra on other rifles of these calibres.

Our 136 page catalog describes the full *Marlin* line. Sent for three stamps postage. Write for it.

The Marlin Firearms Co. 104 Willow Street New Haven, Conn.

FREE TO YOU 5 TO 10 MILE RANGE

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THIS GREAT TELESCOPE 3½ FEET LONG

Send Your Name and address—I want to send you a big, powerful telescope. Nothing so interesting. Enjoy it day and night. Entertain your friends. Interesting, instructive, useful on every farm. Examine fences, houses, stock at a distance. See friends and neighbors miles away. Young folks and old wild about it. Telescopes this size have sold for $5 to $8. We have already given away thousands. Measures closed. 12 ins. opens out OVER 3 1-2 FEET LONG. Brass bound, brass safety caps on ends. Big, powerful; 5 to 10 miles sight range. It will cost you NOTHING—NOT ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY IS REQUIRED. Send for our free offer. UP-TO-DATE, Dept. A Indianapolis, Ind.

I can say every time it is worth $10.00 to me. I can see cattle at 15 miles and a nickel 600 yds. T.S.Sepeda, Morgan Hill, Cal.

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MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, largest in world, Trenton Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma, Okla.

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FOR SALE—One of the finest farms in sunny southern Alberta. Rich black soil, clay subsoil, no stones; near two towns, one on Canadian Pacific railway, other on Canadian Northern. School, church, post office and general store within one mile. Never-failing water fountains, 1,400 acres; easy terms. For further particulars apply to owner. This is more than I want to farm and will sell any part. Henry L. Futts, 725 15 Avenue, West, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

IDEAL FRUIT AND STOCK FARM, in Orange county, Ind., the big apple district of the Central states. 128 acres, 2 miles from county seat, 8 miles from French Lick Springs, 40 miles from Louisville, Ky. Fine new pike road right through this place. Good house, barns and sheds, all in good repair. Excellent water; good orchard, plenty wood and pasture. Values here are increasing faster than anywhere in the state. Offered at a big bargain, to close an estate. Jos. A. Hall, Paoli, Ind.

GREAT CROPS again this year on our $12 to $15 lands in St. Louis county. Literature free. Land Commissioner, D. & I. R. R. R., 130 Wolvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

BEAUTIFUL IMPROVED OHIO FARMS in "Western Reserve." Write for free catalog. Williams' Farm Agency, Spokane, O.

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FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

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10,000 FERRETS FOR SALE—Write for price list and catalog, it's free. DeKleine Bros., Jamestown, Mich., Box 80.

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FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. R. No. 5.

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WANTED—Salesmen and saleswomen; hundreds of good positions now open paying from $1,000.00 to $5,000.00 a year. No former experience required to get one of them. We will teach you to be a high-grade travelling salesman or saleswoman by mail in eight weeks and assist you to secure a good position where you can earn good wages while you are learning Practical Salesmanship. Write today for full particulars, and testimonials from hundreds of men and women we have recently placed in good positions; also list of good positions open. Address (nearest office), Dept. 196A, National Salesmen's Training Association, Chicago, New York, Kansas City, Seattle, New Orleans, Toronto.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L511 Marden Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-839. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, Up-to-Date Farming.

FARMERS WANTED—To go to south Florida for the winter and work on plantation. Good opportunity to study soils and agriculture. Write for particulars. Address Dr. Franklin Miles, Fort Myers, Fla.

WANTED—A man or woman, all or spare time, to secure information for us. Experience not necessary. Nothing to sell. Good pay. Send stamp for particulars. Address M. S. I. A., Indianapolis, Ind.

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PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

INGROWING TOENAILS removed, painlessly; successfully treated by mail. Hall's remedy guaranteed. Half Dollar. Hall Drug Co., Jackson, Miss.

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY IN SOUTHERN ALABAMA

ONE year ago the Summerdale local union of the F. S. E. handled some eight or ten cars of sweet potatoes for its members. Other associations in this county (Baldwin) handled fifty to sixty cars. The members of the F. S. E. received from ten to twenty cents the hamper more for the sweets than the independent associations.

This season there are four locals in the county organization and three will soon be ready to come in. The expectation of the county business manager is about a thousand cars. This includes spring and fall shipments.

There were about twenty-five members in the Summerdale local union last season. This season there are some four hundred members in the four locals. Last season the associations not in the Equity Society were looked to for the market price. This season all eyes are on the F. S. E. county secretary for the market price.

Last season the F. S. E. had only a few producers who were in any way interested in the Society. This season all the influential men of the county, even outside the membership, are vitally interested in the working of the Society. In fact all the people are looking to the Society to put this county in the front rank of southern produce growing and shipping districts.

Of course, there were many obstacles to be overcome and some still remain, but they are being swept aside and the progress of the Society is never seriously hampered. There is a movement on foot now to start a cannery in the name of the Society, also other activities for the betterment of the community are being considered.

The members of the different locals in the county are now so converted to the organized marketing idea that nothing is ever said of individual sales. The chief thought is to bring all producers into the Society and thus increase the volume of business for the county union. The idea of federation into a strong marketing unit has overshadowed the local unit plan.

The Foley local has applications for membership of almost the entire roster of the German-American Alliance at Elberta, while Loxley, Bay Minette, Dyas and Magnolia are preparing to come into the county union.

The county is settled chiefly by northern farmers who are very progressive and wideawake. For a brand new country this county is going fast toward modern improvements and quite a lot of the progress in the past year is due the influence of the F. S. E. And what the Society has done for Baldwin county it can duplicate in any agricultural county anywhere.

The sweet potato crop is the largest one grown in this district. The Alabama sweet has a splendid reputation. The appearance and quality this year are particularly fine. It is our purpose to hold a large portion of our crop for winter and spring marketing. The sweet potato improves in quality when kept under proper conditions, as we are prepared to do. Mr. C. B. Lozier is the county secretary and business agent. Any person interested in our section of the Gulf Coast County and our products should write to him.

MINNESOTA 1,800,000 acres free homestead lands. 2,500,000 acres state school lands on 40 years' time. For free literature and information write H. J. Maxfield, state immigration commissioner, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.



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Twenty Xmas Tags, Seals, Stamps, FREE Let me send you free my new Xmas collection of 20 handsomely embossed Christmas tags, seals and stamps, printed in many colors and gold. Send me only 2 two-cent stamps and I will include special post card free and send entire collection postpaid. M. TRUHART, Woman's Weekly, 201 News Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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We will send you 12 of the prettiest post cards you ever saw if you will mention this paper and send 4c. to pay postage and mailing and say that you will show our cards to 6 of your friends. D-59. NEW IDEAS CARD CO., 233 S. 5th St., Phila. Pa.



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We give to *anyone* a highly engraved, stem wind 5-yr. guaranteed watch, proper size; also 3-stone sparkling ring, for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now; when sold send $2.00 and we will send you watch, ring and handsome chain.



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Send for four of our beautiful 12x16 Enameled Art Pictures to distribute with Mammoth Pattern Collection at 25c each. Return us the $1.00 when collected and we will send you by return mail this very fine 14K gold filled heavy band ring. Address B. F. HOSEB, 323 Housenold Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

HOMES FOR EVERYBODY! MINNESOTA Ideal climate any social conditions. Leads in dairying. Grain, Had Vegetables, Live Stock, Poultry. Lands low. Send for literature. H. J. Maxfield, State Immigration Commissioner, 204 State Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota

PATENTS

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Box 382 Willson Bldg. WASHINGTON, D. C.



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We want to send to every little girl a **Talking and Sleeping Doll** She is the prettiest, daintiest and sweetest dolly you ever saw. She closes her pretty eyes and goes to sleep. She will say "Papa" and "Mama" as plain as a real little girl, whenever you want her to. Stylishly dressed with lace trimmed hat and gown, shoes and stockings; a foot and a half tall. **Send No Money** Just your name and address and say you want a "Mama" and "Papa" Talking Doll and I will tell you how to get her. Not One Cent of Your Money is Required UP-TO-DATE, Dept. A Indianapolis, Ind

O. K. SEED STORE

SEMI-MONTHLY QUOTATION

We quote below prices ruling the day this paper went to press and good till Nuvember 15th. If in the market for any seed we would be pleased to hear from you.

	Per Bu.
Choice little red clover	$12.00
Choice English clover	12.00
Choice alsike clover	13.00
Choice timothy seed	2.50
Fancy Ky. blue grass	1.75
Fancy red top	2.75
Unhulled red top	1.75
Special lawn seed, per lb	25c

Seamless bags, 20 cents each. f. o. b. here.

FALL BULBS

We have a full line of choice Holland bulbs. See these special collections.

INDOOR COLLECTION A

30 Fine Bulbs $1, Delivered

3 Hyacinths, pure white
4 Hyacinths, light blue
4 Hyacinths, dark blue
5 Narcissus
6 Freesias
6 Oxalis

OUTDOOR COLLECTION B

65 Fine Bulbs $1.25, Delivered

5 Hyacinths, as. colors
6 Tulips, white
6 Tulips, yellow
6 Tulips, red
6 Tulips, striped
6 Crocus, white
6 Crocus, yellow
6 Crocus, blue
6 Crocus, striped
6 Scilla, Siberica
6 Snowdrops

Circular free.

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.

I'll Feed Your Stock 60 Days Before You Pay

S. R. FEIL, Pres. Registered Pharmacist and Graduate of the National Institute of Pharmacy



I'll Show You How

—To Make Them Grow Faster
—Thrive Better—Look Better
—Put on Flesh on No More Feed
—GET RID OF THE WORMS
—Save Your Stock Losses

I have done it for thousands of farmers and stockmen—I am doing it every day—I'll do it for you. All I ask is the privilege of sending you enough Sal-Vet to last all your stock sixty days. If it doesn't do what I claim I'll gladly cancel the charge.

The Great Worm Destroyer

SAL-VET

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The Great Live Stock Conditioner

I simply want to show you what a remarkable change Sal-Vet will work on your sheep, your hogs, your horses and cattle. I want to show you how it will improve their condition—make them thrive better—look better—put on more flesh—and, above all, ***get rid of the worms and parasites,*** which are the biggest drain on your stock profits. After you see the wonderful results Sal-Vet produces you will be only too glad to pay its small cost and order more.

Remember, I don't ask a penny of pay in advance. I prove all my claims first.



S. R. Feil, Pres.
Registered Pharmacist and Graduate of the National Institute of Pharmacy.

Your Stock Will Doctor Themselves

No Drenching—No Dosing—No Mixing—No Trouble at All

Simply place the Sal-Vet I send you where all your farm animals can run to it freely and they will quickly rid themselves of stomach and free intestinal worms. I want you to see with your own eyes before you pay me one penny how Sal-Vet will save your sheep, how it will save your hogs, how it will protect your stock against deadly plagues, how it will make all your farm animals look better and put on more flesh with no more feed. I want you to see how it will do all these things for you by first getting rid of the blood-sucking, life-sapping, disease-breeding worms and then by putting your stock in the pink of condition before you pay me a cent. That's why I make you this unusual offer.

Send No Money

SIMPLY FILL OUT AND MAIL THE COUPON TODAY

Read the letters at the right from grateful farmers and stockmen who accepted my offer. See how Sal-Vet stopped their losses and increased their profits, how it rid their stock of the deadly worms—how it prevented losses when contagious diseases were all around them. It will do as much for you. All I ask is that you fill out the coupon—tell me how many head of stock you have, mail it to me and I will ship you enough Sal-Vet to last your stock 60 days. You simply pay the freight charges when it arrives and at the end of 60 days report results. If Sal-Vet does not do what I claim, I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me one penny. Mail the coupon today.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, President
THE S. R. FEIL CO.
Dept. UPF 11-1-13 **Cleveland, O.**

Ship me enough Sal-Vet to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, report results in 60 days and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name.....

P. O.....

Shipping Sta.....State.....

Number of Sheep.....Hogs.....Cattle.....Horses.....

Address

SIDNEY R. FEIL, President

THE S. R. FEIL CO., Dept. UPF Cleveland, O.

[98]

Shipments also made from our Western and Southern Branch Warehouses, to save customers time and freight.

Proof That Proves From Actual Users

"Your Sal-Vet has done all that you claim, and perhaps more. Hog cholera has been all around me, and I have not had one sick hog. I cannot praise Sal-Vet too highly, and I do not hesitate to recommend it to all hog raisers."—(Signed) A. O. Kellogg, Troy Grove, Ill.

"I fed a carload of hogs on which I made a thorough test of Sal-Vet for seventy days. Cholera or some disease like it was killing off hogs all around me, but I never had a single one sick; they remained in fine condition during the entire time."—(Signed) W. C. Grove, Box 235, Hominy, Okla.

"I am greatly pleased with your Sal-Vet; my hogs are doing just fine, but my neighbors all around me, who have not used Sal-Vet, have had heavy losses."—(Signed) Jerry C. Smeltzer, Box 33, Canalou, Mo.

"All last winter I used Sal-Vet for 2,500 head of yearlings, and can not find words to say the good things about it that I would like. However, I believe Sal-Vet to be the best thing in the world to keep sheep in a healthy condition and in excellent appetite."—Svend Mauland, Big Timber, Mont.

"We have given the preparation (Sal-Vet) to our milch cows, and these also have shown great improvement since."—Geo. W. Smith & Son, Burnett, Wisconsin.

"Have been feeding Sal-Vet to some of my horses which were very thin and in a run-down condition. They have now picked up in flesh and spirits in spite of the heavy work incident to this time of the year."—Ell Furland, Artesian, S. D.

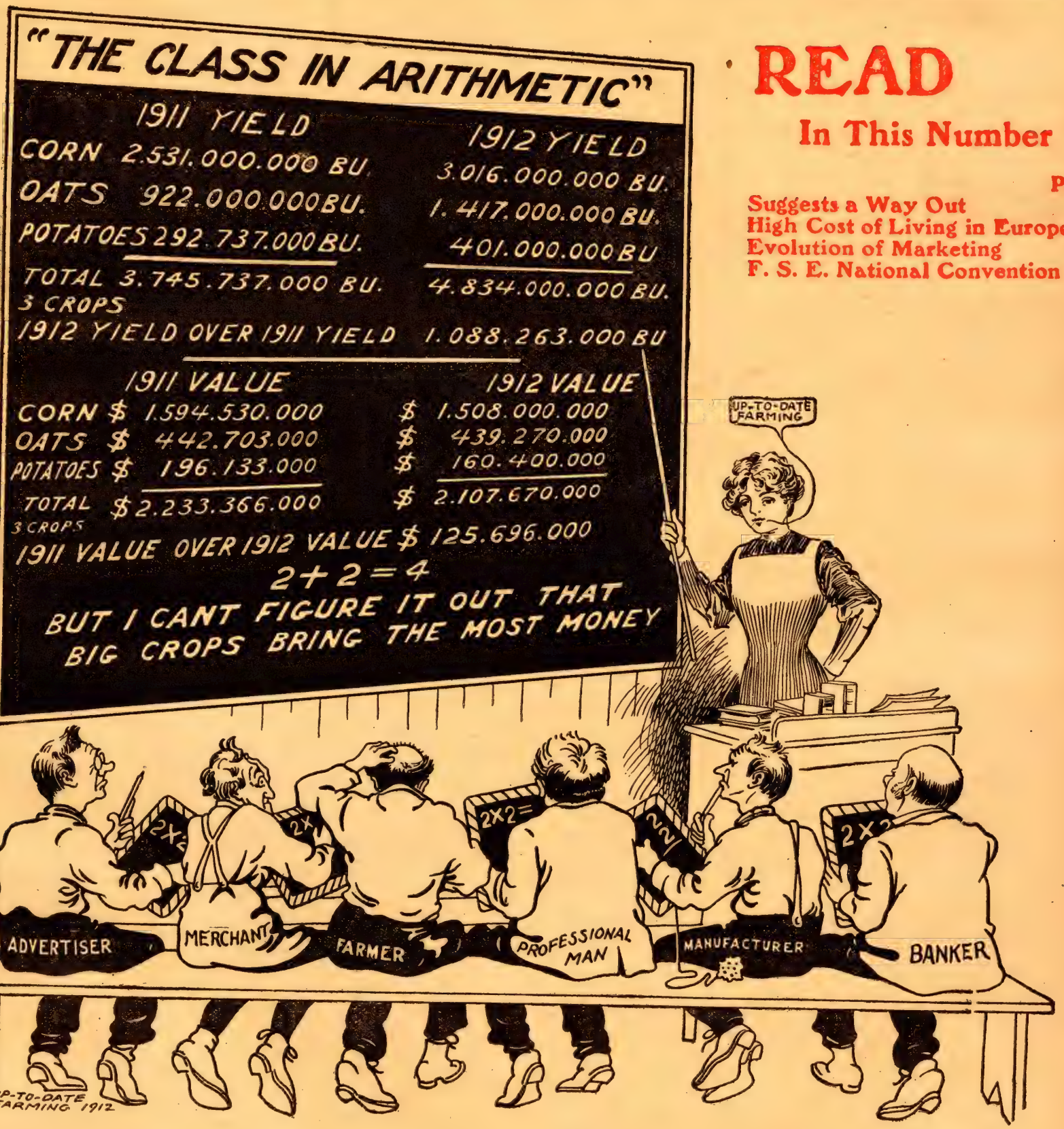
WARNING

Sal-Vet cannot be successfully imitated It is prepared according to a secret formula, under the personal direction of Mr. Sidney R. Feil, Registered Pharmacist and Graduate of the National Institute of Pharmacy. Mr. Feil has been engaged in Laboratory work for 25 years, and was formerly assistant to Dr. Nathan Rosewater, former chemist of the Ohio State Dairy and Food Commission. Mr. Feil has also installed special machinery, at an expense of thousands of dollars, enabling him to prepare Sal-Vet in such a way that it is always the same and absolutely unequaled in efficiency as a worm destroyer and conditioner. Beware of imitations. Look at the name carefully. Get the original, genuine SAL-VET.

PRICES: 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $5.00; 200 lbs., $9.00; 300 lbs., $13.00; 500 lbs., $21.12. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked Sal-Vet Packages.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

November 15, 1912 Indianapolis, Indiana



READ

In This Number

	Page
Suggests a Way Out	3
High Cost of Living in Europe	4
Evolution of Marketing	6
F. S. E. National Convention	18

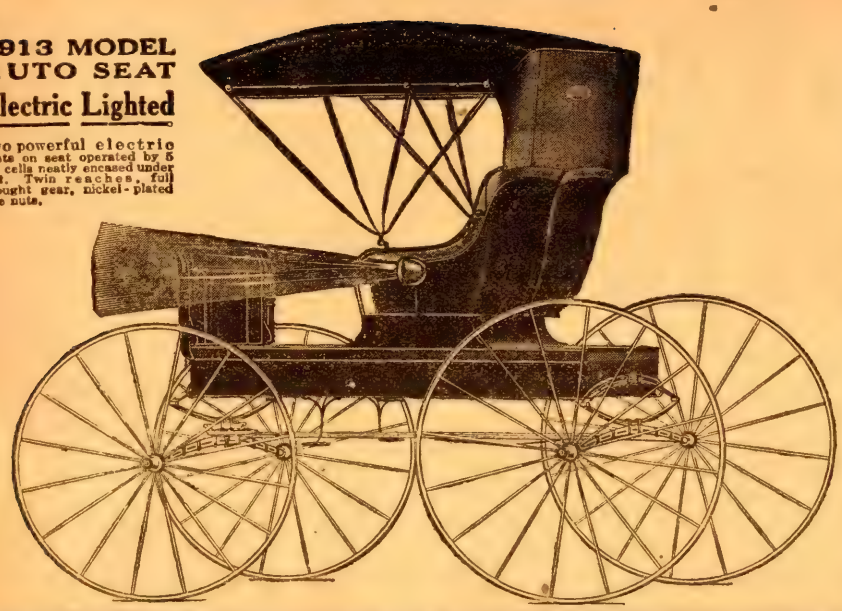
Respectfully referred to the great men who are constantly preaching more production and ignore sane marketing.

"The great need of America is the educated farmer who, trained along scientific lines, can by intensive farming double our harvests."—From a speech by Thomas Marshall, Governor of Indiana and Vice-President Elect of the United States.

There is No Other Paper Like This in the World

1913 MODEL AUTO SEAT
Electric Lighted

Two powerful electric lights on seat operated by 6 dry cells neatly encased under seat. Twin reaches, full wrought gear, nickel-plated axle nuts.



How to Judge a Buggy

The Real Truth About the "Cut-Price" Buggy

The manufacturer of the "cut-price" buggy doesn't worry much about *quality*. Instead he is content to put out a line that will *look* like the well known product of some *high grade* manufacturer. He copies the design and the lines just as closely as he can, relying on the fact that the average buyer will be deceived by the appearance into thinking that he is getting quality too.

Of course, he knows that he can never sell the same man a second time, *so he deliberately cuts the quality all he can so as to make sure of an enormous profit.*

There are some amazing facts about the buggy situation that *you* have *a right to know.* We can *afford* to tell them—and we're going to do it *right now.* During the past few years the market has been flooded with inferior buggies at prices which *seem* low—but which are really *outrageously exorbitant.* You want *quality*—of course. And there *is* a way of getting the absolute *maximum* of quality *and at the lowest price you can afford to pay.*

The "Skimped" Way

A certain cut-price concern is already offering a buggy similar in appearance to the magnificent STAVER model shown above, at an *apparently* low price. We bought one of these buggies and analyzed it;—here are just a *few* of the ways in which it had been *skimped*—there are nearly a hundred more that we haven't room for.

Top

Fabric top—unlined—imitation rubber front and back valance. Roof stitched to quarter without welt, actual saving in factory cost..... $5.79

Seat

Gum-wood panels, kiln dried or green, no inside finish. Six coats of exterior finish, the last being a *glaze* varnish containing 30% rosin. This process gives a deceiving high gloss but has no "give" whatever. The slightest strain to the seat will cause it to check, flake and peel. Actual saving in factory cost..... $3.95

Body

Body of ordinary gum wood with inferior Ash, or in many cases Elm sills and posts.

Painted by the "glaze" system as explained in description of seat. Actual saving in factory cost..... $3.15

Dash

Frame of malleable iron, bolted, not coated with lead and oil or anything else. Covered with a cheap enamel split leather. Frame boot of cheap Gum Wood. Actual saving in factory cost..... $1.25

Gear

Malleable hangers; water-tempered springs; malleable fifth wheels; Elm reaches; maple axle beds; cull "D" grade wheels; malleable stay braces, wheel braces and fifth wheel forks. Actual saving in factory cost..... $9.42

Shaft

Made of Elm, with 20 in. point leathers; malleable reinforcements, no circle cross brace; flat leather cull straps; "glaze" painting. Actual saving in factory cost..... $2.40

The total saving on factory cost on these few items alone is **$28.61**; *the value of the buggy is lessened fully 75%.*

The STAVER Way

For 33 years we have been building the very highest grade of buggies and carriages made in America. That 33 year old reputation is worth millions of dollars to us. We must maintain it on a quality basis. The man who buys a Staver knows that he is getting a buggy that is *made on honor all the way through.*

Top

Highest grade leather throughout, including front and back valances. Lined above bows with 8 oz. all wool lining. Reinforced curtains. All leather and fabric *cut by hand.*

Seat

The Staver seat is made of air-dried *Yellow Poplar:* 1 piece back and 1 piece side panels. The 6 lugs that hold the top extend down on inside of the seat 6 in. and each is fastened with two 1 in. screws and one 1⅛ in. bolt. 2 coats of pure white-lead and linseed oil are used *on the inside* before the upholstering is put in. The outside receives *fourteen coats* and 3 *hand-rubbings.*

Body

The Staver body is made of *air-dried, Yellow Poplar,* ⅝ in. thick through the center, tapering to ⅜ in. at either edge. Sills and posts are constructed from the best White Ash and painted with 14 coats besides 3 water rubs, giving the finest and most durable finish it is possible to produce.

Dash

Wrought iron frame, coated with a heavy coat of lead and oil before being covered with grain buffed leather. The boot has a wrought iron frame welded out under the hammer and absolutely will not break or get out of shape.

Gear

The Staver gear has hand-forged Bailey Hangers; oil-tempered, graded spring (the easiest riding and most durable in the world); full wrought steel fifth wheel, black Hickory reaches; black Hickory axle beds, bent and turned from 2x2 in. stock; straight grain second growth Hickory wheels, spokes and felloes split before shaping. Wrought iron stay braces, heel plates and fifth wheel forks.

Shaft

Black Hickory, 21 in. bend; 36 in. point leathers; round jockey straps; half beveled steel reinforcements; circle cross bar braces; painted same as body.

STAVER

Write for Free Catalog

This is only the start of the story. We cannot urge you too strongly to get *all* the facts—to post yourself thoroughly on the real truth about buggies before you even think of buying. A postal will bring you the Staver Buggy Book and valuable, detailed information. Write today.

Staver Carriage Co.
Department 4248
76th and Wallace Streets • Chicago, Ill.

102

Smiles

Too Early to Decide

"I do believe I have found a man without a fault."

"Yes, but wait till after you are married."

Distantly Obedient

"I am sure she obeys the command of her mother to keep the young men who call on her at a distance."

"Why, I saw one sitting close beside her last night."

"Yes, but she had a faraway look in her eyes."

The Source of His Misery

"You knew poor old Jackson, didn't you?"

"Yes, I knew him well."

"He is out of his misery at last."

"Indeed! I always expected him to go suddenly. When did he die?"

"He didn't die. It was his wife."

Couldn't Get In

The old lady was very large and could not get in at the cab door. The driver leaned over the side and whispered: "Try sideways, grandma, try sideways." "Bless you, driver," said the old lady, "I ain't got no sideways."

Did Her Part

"Yes, I told her I loved her, and that I could even worship her at a distance."

"What did she say?"

"That she would cheerfully furnish the distance, and she did."

He Knew Poetic Life

"Is it true that a robber held you up last night?"

"Yes, it is a fact."

"What did he get?"

"I hadn't a thing in my pocket but a new poem I was taking to the printer. He read about three lines of it and handed it back with two dollars in money, saying sympathetically: 'Take it, friend, you need it worse than I do.'"

A Generous Offer

"Say, Billie, come and go with me to the store. I am going to buy a penny's worth of candy and you may see me eat it!"

A Truth that Didn't Tell

Wife—My dear, do you know how so many empty bottles got into our cellar?"

Husband—They must have got there some way, darling, but I am sure I never took an empty bottle there in my life.

The Reason Why

"Yes, I have decided not to let my wife go to any more of those church bridge parties."

"So you think it is about the same as gambling, do you?"

"It is not that so much, but she is such a poor player she never wins anything!"

Something Somewhere

"John, dear, do you love your little wifie?"

"Sure I do."

"You almost adore me, don't you?"

"I reckon I do."

"Will you always love me?"

"Now, see here, what have you been buying today that I'll have to pay for?"

It Was There

Restaurant Proprietor to distinguished guest—Well, sir, how did you find the steak?

Guest—I happened to lift up the little spoon in the gravy, and there it was.

It Tends Upward

"Are you inclined to favor this airship business?"

"Yes, it is decidedly elevating."

Cause for Divorce

Lawyer—And so you want a divorce?

Tearful Wife—Yes, indeed I do.

Lawyer—What is the charge against your husband?

Tearful Wife—Neglect and cruelty.

Lawyer—In what way?

Tearful Wife—He neglects my poor little bird when I am away, and says the cruelest kind of things to dear little Fido.

Easy Promises

Courteous Stranger.—Is your husband at home?

Lady—No, he has gone to town.

Courteous Stranger—I am sorry, for I wished to see him.

Lady—Can I tell him anything for you?

Courteous Stranger—I am candidate for sheriff, and I wanted to get him to promise to vote for me.

Lady—That is all right. He promises everybody that comes.

No Mental Strain

Doctor.—You must quit all brain work.

Patient.—But may I not write poetry?

Doctor.—Oh, yes, you may do that.



Very Likely

The Naturalist—The horse is man's best friend.

The Sport—I guess you never bet on a horse that came in last in a race.

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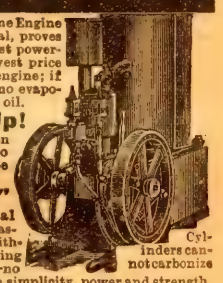
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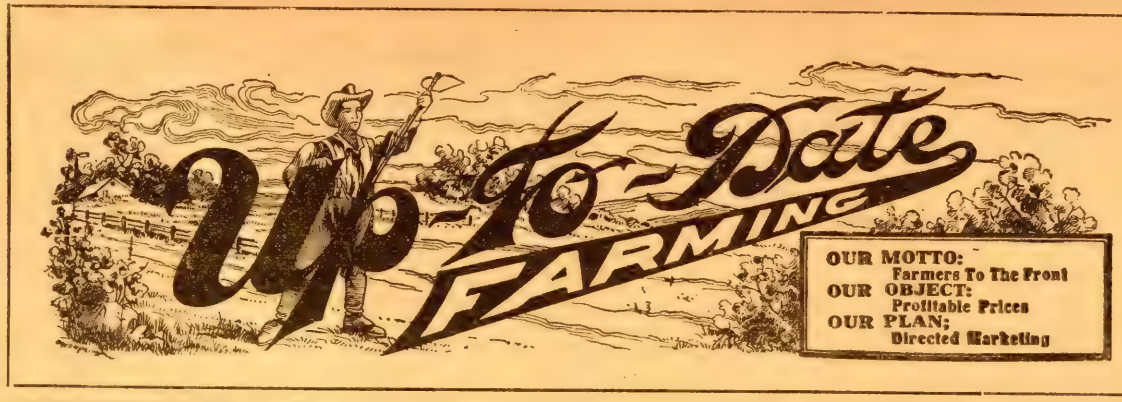
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Nov. 12

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EDITORIAL

The National Government and Money

EDITOR UP-TO-DATE FARMING:
Did the United States Congress ever adopt a law authorizing the national government to issue paper money?—James Bentley, Iowa.

Yes, Congress enacted such a law, and for the benefit of our correspondent and others, we quote the law in full:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for temporary purposes, the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to issue fifty million dollars of treasury notes, on the faith of the United States, payable on demand, without specifying any place of payment, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than five dollars each, which shall be receivable for all debts and demands due to the United States, and for all salaries, dues, debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States; and such treasury notes shall also be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, and shall be exchangeable at any time at their par value, the same as coin, at the Treasury of the United States, and the offices of the assistant treasurers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, for any of the coupon or registered bonds which the Secretary of the Treasury is now or may hereafter be authorized to issue, and such treasury notes may be reissued from time to time as the exigencies of the public service may require. Such treasury notes shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or by some officer of the Treasury Department designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, or some officer of the Treasury Department designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for the register; and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of treasury notes," approved the twenty-third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, so far as the same can be applied to the provisions of this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby revised and re-enacted.

This law was enacted by Congress and was signed by President Lincoln, who, in 1864, speaking of its effects, said:

Chase thought it a hazardous thing, but we finally accomplished it and gave to the people of this Republic the greatest blessing they ever had—their own paper to pay their own debts.

Later, long after the close of the war, in a suit brought by Hon. B. F. Butler to test the question, the Supreme Court of the United States decided the act was constitutional. The decision of the court was based on the following provision of the Constitution: "Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof." The court held that coining money was merely making the material in the form required by law and stamping upon it its law determined value as money; that since the constitution does not specify what material shall be used, the Congress has authority to determine the material, and that stamping paper when so authorized is "coining" money the same as stamping pieces of metal. There is no other provision in the constitution that authorizes the coinage of money, and no power but Congress can do it. The Constitution specifically declares that no state shall coin money, or emit bills of credit, and it is no where provided in the Constitution that banks may be established and authorized to make paper or any other kind of money. Hence bank bills are not money; they are simply notes of the banks promising to pay money, and the privilege of issuing them to circulate as money is a favor bestowed and a special privilege allowed that has no warrant in the Constitution of the United States.

Suggests a Way Out

AT A RECENT meeting of distinguished people from various states in the Union, held in Chicago, it was proposed to erect a gigantic structure to occupy an entire block in that great city, and to be devoted to a most unique purpose. Those attending the meeting and joining in the discussion and advocating the plan were prominent state officials, educators, business men, railroad officials and immigration commissioners. The leading purpose of the building, it is claimed, is to advance the agricultural interests of the United States. Besides housing a permanent agricultural exposition, the building is to serve as the city's largest social center, a place of amusement and a mecca for sightseers. One of the fundamental purposes is the organization of an American agricultural association and the establishment of a national agricultural institute which will offer short courses both to classes and by correspondence. To particularize, the proposed building is to contain thirty convention halls, each to seat from 150 to 5,000 persons, a theater to seat 2,400 persons, permanent agricultural exhibits from all the states, a bureau of information on agricultural subjects, a complete agricultural library, a gymnasium and natatorium, a ballroom, a playground and free moving picture shows. It is planned to devote the entire basement to a social center and playground for the poor children, and a band of fifty pieces is to be employed all the time. The building is estimated to cost $3,000,000, and the grounds $2,500,000, making a total cost of $5,500,000.

Thus is the meeting and the plans reported by the press, and we give the matter thus in detail because it seems to us to suggest a way out of the difficulties that confront both production and consumers not only in this country, but in the world. Of course, the intelligent reader of the above will at once conclude that to be a real benefit and uplift to agriculture the great building and its institutions are too far away from the farms. For the farmers and their children to get the benefits thus offered they must first go to the city, which the more or less active "back to the farm movement" is seeking to prevent. But if such a thing as that could be done in a city like Chicago, one of the greatest trade centers in the world, might not something similar be done in the country? And would not the great men who are reported as at the head of this movement be just as much interested in a similar institution outside of the cities and nearer the people and calling sought to be benefited? And could not such a building and such an institution in the country, or even in the city, be devoted in part to the relief of glutted markets and the maintenance of steady prices by taking care of unmarketable surplusses, holding them when not needed and letting them out to prevent scarcities, thus benefiting both producers and consumers—one class by preventing stagnations that ruin prices and the other by knocking out the greedy hoarding that puts the commonest articles of food to starvation prices, thus creating the high cost of living, producing actual suffering in a land of plenty, and curtailing consumption to the discouragement of agriculture? There is plenty of room in the building proposed for all these things. What need is there for thirty convention halls? In this part alone abundant office and immense storage room could be provided, and yet leave abundant room for convention purposes. And that entire block-size basement playground! We like the playground feature, but that in the city could not be for farm children, but for children of the city, and these are generally provided with playgrounds otherwise. And in the country all outdoors is a playground for the children; and were the building erected in the country or in some of the smaller market towns, outdoor grounds would cost less than the preparation of the basement space. But stick to the playground feature, and stay in the city if you will, and even then in a basement the size of a city block there is room for ample playgrounds, and yet have more room for storage than any of the large speculating storage houses have.

All that is needed to solve these great problems that affect ALL THE PEOPLE, is the addition of these other features for which there is ample room without destroying or even circumscribing a single feature proposed by the advocates of the structure.

Finally, if such a thing can be done and made a success in Chicago it can be done elsewhere; and if it can be done in the cities it can be done in the country. But even in the cities it may accomplish the country purpose so far as protecting the markets so as to save surplus products is concerned, and to hold those products ready for use to prevent extortionate prices to consumers.

Not for Higher Prices

THE Equity plea is not for higher prices, but for unglutted markets and steady prices, so that farmers may make business calculations the same as other classes do. Professional people know practically what their income will be, and they make their charges sufficient to guarantee it. The merchant has fixed profits and knows how much he is making on his sales, the amount of his income depending largely upon his hustling for sales. The manufacturer makes such a price on his goods as will insure satisfactory returns after all costs are paid. The laborer knows exactly what his pay per diem is, and he can make his calculations accordingly. But the farmer does not know anything in these lines. He knows he works, and he knows he makes investments. He knows also that sometimes the soil responds to his labor with satisfactory yields, but many times it does not; hence the yield of his crops is purely a matter of trust and hope. These are incidents of his business that may be mitigated by wise judgment and good farming methods, but they cannot be overcome.

But when it comes to collecting his pay the farmer is entirely at sea. That depends upon the price that may be paid him, and there is neither assurance nor regularity in the price. It is made away off somewhere in a distant trade center by persons who do not know whether the production of the products required fifty days' work or ten. The fact is the price is made by contending parties as players contend in a game of ball, and it goes up or down as this or that side makes a good strike or successful run. The farmer cannot know what he will receive, nor can he know when to sell, for the price is liable to change in a day or in an hour.

This miserable uncertainty has led to the fatal habit of marketing all at once, and of pouring the stuff into a few great market centers. The inevitable result is glutted markets, depressed prices, and the actual loss in many cases of surplus products. It is a remedy for these evils that Equity contends for. It does not necessarily call for higher prices. All we want is reasonable prices, prices that insure a wage in equitable proportion to that paid other classes of labor, and a degree of certainty that will enable farmers to make their plans along lines of reasonable safety. And we contend for a marketing system that will supply all demands at prices consumers and users can afford to pay, but that will not pile the stuff up where it is not needed to the ruin of farmers with no benefit at all to the consumers. These are plain propositions. Every thing is practical and simple. We appeal to those who would boost agriculture to consider this side of successful farming.

Still Ignoring Price

A PAPER published at Columbia, S. C., commending the so-called demonstration work in the south, has the following to say:

If every farmer, even in those states alone where demonstrations were given, had followed the principles set forth by the demonstration service and had increased his income $14.07 per acre, as he could have done, there would be many millions of dollars in the banks to the credit of the farmers and the entire south would have been in a much more prosperous condition than it is today.

It is to be supposed that the farmers of the south may have been shown by these demonstrations the practical reason for the adoption of more scientific methods of cultivating cotton and corn and that as a result the average production of the acres in cultivation in the south will be greatly increased from now on. If not, the fault may be said to lie with the farmers themselves. The demonstration service has shown the way to increase the crop yield on 26,031 plots scattered over the southern states. It has shown that the farmer can get at least $14 more per acre than by the old way, and the conclusion to be drawn is that the farmers themselves must do the rest.

We wish to ask our southern contemporary how much too high was the price the planters received for their previous crops? Had those crops been materially increased would the price the farmer received have remained the same? If the methods introduced by the demonstration work had been followed all over the south and had resulted in the increase so gladly reported, and the price had gone down accordingly, would there have been a gain in money of $14 per acre? Is it not a fact that when the south is blessed with an unusually large cotton crop the price always rules low?

Profit depends on price, and price depends upon the quantity produced compared with the demand. When demand is supplied price stops, for people do not continue to buy after they have enough except for speculation. These are facts farm teachers persistently ignore. To contend that a double crop will bring double money would be discreditable to the simplest schoolboy, and yet leading papers and leading instructors do that. Time and again there have been bumper crops in this country that brought the producers less money in the aggregate than the smaller crops that preceeded them, and all because the big crop cut down the price. Only recently an excessive cotton crop almost ruined the southern farmers because it glutted the markets and reduced the price below the cost of production. Would not the gain so strongly advocated by this South Carolina editor have the same effect?

We are in favor of better farming everywhere, and we are in favor of large yields, but we want to couple therewith increased demand and better marketing. Knowing farmers are tired of the more than silly twaddle of the "experts," and their boosters about doubling the yield and then figuring the income at the prices paid for the previous smaller crops. Couple with these strenuous efforts corresponding increased demand and maintenance of price, and then we are with you.

Railroads and Farming

THERE is not now so much prejudice in agricultural districts against railroads and their management as there was a few years ago. The railroads have discovered what so many other classes have learned in recent years, that their financial success depends upon the farmers. The greater the crops the greater the business for the railroads. Acting upon this fact, many of the railroads have made better farming; that is, as they understand it, increased production, one of their leading promotion features, and to this end they have sent exhibition and instruction trains through various portions of the country. These trains have been appreciated wherever they have gone, and the instruction has been useful to those who have received it.

But as is the case with almost all other instruction to farmers, the whole object is to increase the production. The railroad interest, however, is a double one, and we are surprised that the railroad companies do not awaken to that fact. They must run trains both ways, and if they can have their cars loaded both going out and coming in, their income will be doubled with practically the same outgo. Increased crops fill the cars coming back, but it takes active trading in the country to fill them as they go out. Active trade in the country depends entirely upon the ability and disposition of the farmers to buy. Big crops do not assure that ability. Big crops that can be sold at the usual profitable price increases the farmer's income and enables him to buy; but it is a well known fact that big crops are always accompanied by lower prices that discourage the farmers and take from them the ability as well as the disposition to buy.

Hence, if big crops alone is the purpose of the railroads in their work for the farmers, they will fail in their object, the increase of their own income, because it cannot give them the outgoing freight. Therefore, they should couple with their efforts for better production a system of better marketing. There are no institutions that could serve the farmers so well in this regard as the railroads. They have access to all the marketing centers, and may know where every demand is. They could easily direct the shipments to the points of demand and thus supply all the needs and maintain reasonable prices by increasing consumption. As we have often said, this could be done greatly to the benefit of the farmers and also to the benefit of the consumers, as the products coming to them more direct would be free from the usual round about profits that make the high prices in the consuming centers. This would guarantee the other source of railroad profits also, for when farmers get liberal returns for their stuff they are liberal buyers and that would fill the cars as they go outward. We do wish people could see both sides to so important a question.

Farm Lands and Mortgages

THE census of 1910 shows in the United States 3,948,722 farms that are operated by their owners. Of these farms 1,327,439 are under mortgage, two-thirds of them being entirely free from such indebtedness; yet more farms were shown to be under mortgage in 1910 than in 1900. This indicates that farmers at least are not so free from debt as they were ten years ago. There are, or were, in 1910, 2,354,676 farms operated by tenants, and no attempt was made to show whether these were under mortgage or not, or how many of them were.

It is unfortunate that so many farms are under mortgage; but mortgages are local or individual affairs, and are not nearly so dangerous to personal control and ownership as would be the scheme for converting such indebtedness into farm stocks and bonds that the authorities seem determined to force upon the country. Such a scheme would be accompanied by attractive features that would greatly increase the farm indebtedness, and that in a very few years, would make the farms and homes of the country a basis of speculation and gambling the same as the railroads and other great enterprises that issue stock now are. It would enable the concentrated money power to acquire control of the farms and rural homes of the country, a condition we pray God may never occur in this country.

High Cost of Living in Europe

THE reports that we read about the cost of living in Europe go to show that the problem is as serious in that country as at home. Also they show that the much-heralded co-operative societies of European countries, whatever good they have done, have not prevented high prices for the necessities of life, nor have they been able to solve the problem.

Some months ago President Taft instructed our consulor officers in some European countries to make an investigation of the matter and report to him. On March 14th the President sent the first instalment of information collected to Congress. In submitting his report the President said: "The reports accentuate the fact that the increase in the cost of common necessities of life is world-wide." The President said further:

The information collected by the Department of State is a permanent contribution to the history of the efforts of producers and consumers to solve for themselves the economic problems of production, distribution and consumption.

If the co-operative associations of Europe, which began in England about sixty-seven years ago, have not been able to ward off a condition that has become almost unbearable today, or determine the fundamental cause of it, let alone find a remedy for the trouble, the students of this social and economic problem may at least get some help from the reports of our consuls.

From the report by the consul-general at London we learn that the increase of wages in certain trades from 1896 to 1910 was 11.1 per cent., while the increase in food prices was 19.5 per cent. It says that the wages of railroad employes were increased only 7.3 per cent. in the same period. The consul at Southampton (England) reported that in the last five years there has been an advance of 20 per cent. in the price of fresh beef, mutton, bacon, hams, butter, eggs, fruits, tea, dried fruits, sugar, coffee, fuel, women's apparel, footwear, clothing cotton goods, bedding, furniture and underwear. From the Co-Operative Wholesale Society of Manchester (England) it was learned that provisions to the consumers, advanced 13.36 per cent. between 1898 and 1910.

The consul at Havre (France) reported all food prices, with the exception of sugar, as showing heavy increases.

The report from Berlin (Germany) showed that living conditions were seriously affected by the continued rise in the price of food, many articles selling far above any previous records.

From Holland an official agricultural report was sent which showed that the increase in prices of such articles as beef, pork, eggs, butter, ham and wheat ranged from 16 to 55 per cent. in the twelve years following 1898.

So much for the present condition. The reports also dealt somewhat with the co-operative movements which it is well we should consider to, if possible, learn why they have not coped with the situation. England may be said to be the nursery of these societies. Referring to the English societies the report says:

In 1862 there were 400 societies with 90,000 members. The amount of sales that year was 2,333,000 pounds sterling and the net profits 165,000 pounds sterling. In 1908 the number of societies was slightly in excess of 3,000, with 2,701,000 members. The amount of sales that year was 113,000,000 pounds sterling and the net profits 10,997,000 pounds sterling. The growth of the societies and business is not as rapid now as in earlier years. An analysis of the membership shows that this kind of co-operation has flourished mainly in the industrial and manufacturing districts.

Speaking of the scope of the movement and the opposition that it met the report has this to say:

Various of the co-operative societies have arrangements with doctors, dentists and artisans by which members receive rebates or dividend checks when patronizing them. Opposition on the part of non-coperative tradesmen is less now than formerly, but a widespread antagonism does still exist among British shopkeepers and criticism is constant.

In addition to the main co-operative societies there sprung up a considerable movement on the part of members of them and non-members, to organize clubs to get wholesale rates on the more common housenold supplies. The report says the most important of these is the Civil Service Supply Association, which originated with employes of the post office department. This experiment was a success and other government employes joined the movement. This association, after some years, opened its stores in London to the public. Its sales now approximate $10,000,000 annually. No dividends are paid to purchasers.

Another line of co-operation in England is the Consumers Coal Association. The plan is to receive bids from collieries each summer and when the best offer is known, orders for the next winter's supply are taken from the members. It is said that the saving is from 80 cents to $1.30 a ton.

The main and old-line co-operative societies sell at about standard or usual prices and divide the profits in proportion to purchasers. Such dividends or profits are paid quarterly or annually.

Some criticisms of the European plan are as follows:

Apparently no attempt has been made to make the service universal. That is, the co-operative store of the society was another unit in the system of distribution and had to meet the full competition of all the other stores. Therefore, every customer was taken from another store. The result was that the other stores selling less, had to raise their prices to the customers that remained. The prevailing prices, we understand, were the prices the society store sold at and those prices were influenced by the fact that the trade was more divided while the expense of operating the stores was not materially decreased. We can see that by such a plan there was no decrease in the number of stores, consequently no cheapening of service because of concentration of business. On the contrary the very act of establishing the new store made for higher prices and the share of the profits going back to the patrons was probably paid out several times in such higher prices. If, however, the plan that we recommend would have been followed, that is to first get nearly all the families of a community as members of the society, association or league, and then select or open the store, it would result in such a concentration of the business and elimination of the other stores and saving of expenses that the prices could be reduced very much.

These points can be illustrated in another way. Indianapolis has a public market, also there is a grocery store for about forty families. Now it follows, that if there was no public market the grocery stores would get all the trade of forty families, as an average. But about ten per cent. of the families have been in the habit of buying some things on the public market and the volume of such trade nearly doubled in the past year. Now consider that no family buys all on the market, but does buy many things from the neighborhood stores, also

(Continued on Page 23)

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALS

Crop Prospects, Market Reports and Hints for Up-to-Date Farmers

Minimum Prices

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO OUR READERS

THE Minimum Prices that we have carried in Up-to-Date Farming this season were only tentative ones and, according to the custom of the Farmers Society of Equity, are to be passed on at the National Convention of the Society that will meet in December. In this issue, however, the Minimum Prices have been omitted. In their stead we have given advice about marketing each crop in the following market report. Our reason for this departure is because there has been such a great volume of crops raised this year that an unusual situation is produced. It is rare that more than one or two or a few crops are produced in great abundance in a single year. Other crops then being normal, or some of them short in supply, it can easily be seen that with controlled marketing there will be no surplus of any crop, but all will be required for consumption. Along the line of such reasoning we have held out before our people the claim that the consumers must have all of the crops that are raised each year, and if the markets are supplied gradually, as the demand for consumption calls for the supply, the farmers' prices can be obtained through the whole marketing season. But as all of the farmers had not been reached, and as all of them would not take such advice and act upon it, we held out the advice to the readers of this paper and the members of the Farmers Society of Equity that if they would let the dumpers have the first market at the low prices and would hold up their crops until the latter part of the season, that then the world of consumers must have what they possess and would pay them their prices for it. In other words, with average, normal crops, the consumers must have not only a part of the crops, but all of them, and if they can not buy the necessaries of life at their prices, they will pay the prices that the owner of the goods demands.

This has been our argument for years, and in seasons of moderate crops, or in seasons of really unusual production, the reasoning was sound and those who followed our advice benefited by it.

But we have said that an unusual condition is present this year. We have not only produced record breaking crops of a few varieties, but the crops are record breakers almost without exception. There is no question but what there is more pro-



1 Farmer Orchardson—"Good-bye, my child, good-bye. May you find fortune in the big city."—Judge

duce in the country to be consumed this year than was ever known before. Of some crops this is not evidenced by the marketing down to date. This is because the past season was one of high prices, and the producers, not generally knowing the real conditions of supply, are holding for higher prices. But as regards perishable crops, they must come on the market in a few months; therefore, we look for gluts of markets by and by and lower prices for some crops.

Believing this, we have considered the matter and thought it would be unfair to get this paper, and do not have this advice, therefore, we believe that if our readers will follow our advice, that they will profit thereby, while those who are not readers of this paper and perhaps are not so well informed as to the conditions of the supply, may be caught in a maelstrom of panic-stricken marketers that we may see later.

To understand the condition better the following figures are presented. They approximately show the percentages that the crops of 1912 bear to the crops of 1911, considering the crops of 1911 as being 100. That is, any departure from 100, as indicated by the following figures, show how much greater or how much less the 1912 crop is than the 1911 crop was:

Apples, 113.4; potatoes, 136.6; pears, 107.3; flax seed, 120.4; cranberries, 107.2; buckwheat, 109.6; oranges, 104.1; rice, 104.4; grapes, 101.8; cotton, 97.9; corn, 116.8; sugar beets, 99.0; sorghum, 103.7; sweet potatoes, 105.0; lemons, 95.1; tobacco, 101.6; peanuts, 98.9; sugar cane, 86.1; cabbage, 124.1; clover seed, 132.1; onions, 119.7; kaffir corn, 112.6; millet hay, 120.6; millet seed, 124.5; tomatoes, 110.9; broom corn, 118.8; lima beans, 106.4; other beans, 105.6; hemp, 118.5; oats, 153.3; spring wheat, 183.0; barley, 141.4; winter wheat, 102.0; all wheat, 128.0; hops, 119.0; rye, 108.3; hay, 128.9.

Government Report for November

The Department of Agriculture issued its crop report as of November 1st, on the 8th instant. As we predicted in our preceding issue the yields of corn and potatoes are placed still higher than in the October report, when they were record breakers. The November figures with some comparisons follow:

Corn, 3,169,137,000 bushels. This is 153,137,000 bushels more than for October, 637,649,000 bushels more than last year, and 241,721,000 bushels more than the former biggest crop in 1906.

Wheat, 720,333,000 bushels. This is the same as October. It is 98,995,000 bushels more than last year, but 28,127,000 bushels less than the former largest crop in 1901.

Oats, 1,417,172,000 bushels. This is the October estimate. It is 494,874,000 bushels larger than last year and 230,831,000 bushels more than the former record crop in 1910.

Buckwheat, 19,124,000 bushels. This is 1,124,000 bushels more than reported for October, 1,575,000 bushels more than last year, but is 3,668,000 bushels less than the record crop of 1866.

Barley, 224,619,000 bushels. This is the same as in October. It is 64,379,000 bushels more than last year and 45,703,000 bushels larger than the former record crop in 1906.

Potatoes, 414,289,000 bushels. This is an increase of 13,289,000 bushels over the October estimate, is 121,552,000 bushels more than last year and 25,094,000 bushels more than the former record crop in 1909.

Hay, 72,425,000 tons. This is 17,509,000 bales more than last years and 1,627,000 bales more than the former record yield in 1908.

Flax seed, 29,755,000 bushels. This is 10,385,000 bushels more than last year and 470,000 bushels more than the former record crop in 1902.

Rye, 35,422,000 bushels. This is 2,303,000 bushels more than last year and 543,000 bushels more than the former record crop in 1910.

Tobacco, 959,437,000 pounds. This is 14,563,000 pounds less than the October report, is 54,328,000 pounds more than last year, and is 43,978,000 pounds less than the record crop of 1910.

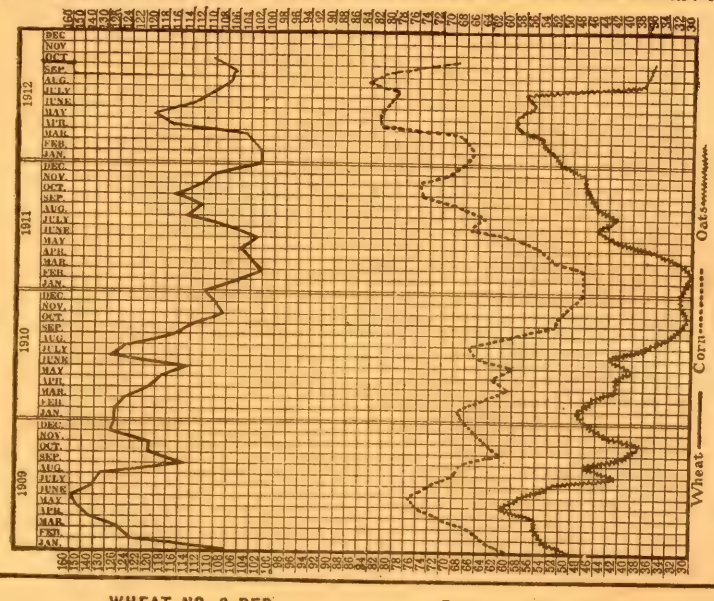
The following tells the balance of the market story:

The market figures and statistics are not given so much as a guide to our readers as to the prices they can obtain on the markets, but their chief value lies in the comparison of visible supply, present prices with past prices, etc., from which valuable deductions can be made. The figures are worthy of very close study. We believe such a presentation of the markets is more valuable than can be found in any other paper. We believe any reader who will get the habit of studying this page carefully, will make additional money and will soon find the paper indispensible on account of the help he gets from it.

	Oct. 26 1912 Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels
WHEAT	45,482,000	X4,884,000
CORN	3,921, 00	— 826.000
CORN	3,921,000	— 823,000
BARLEY	5,639,000	X 1,611.000

carry the minimum prices, and perhaps cause some of the readers and members to hold their crops when they ought to be marketing, and suffer losses as a consequence.

For some crops we advise our readers and members of the Farmers Society of Equity to market now (see the list). As our readers are only a small part of all of the producers and as the others do not



This chart shows the highest monthly cash price for the three leading grains at Chicago, for a period, 1909 to October, 1912, inclusive. The figures on right and left margins are prices in cents. The lowest prices for October were as follows: Wheat, $1.02; corn, 60 cents and oats, 33 1-2 cents. This chart will be continued.

WHEAT NO. 2 RED

	Nov. 4	2 wks. before	A Yr. before
Chicago	1.04 @1.06½	1.06 @1.09¾	95 @97½
St. Louis	1.01 @1.05	1.10 @1.12	96 @96½
Kansas City	97 @ 97½	1.04 @1.07	96½@97
Cincinnati	1.05 @1.08	1.08 @1.11	97 @99
New York	1.05½@1.06½	1.06 @1.06½	97 @98¼

Minneapolis, Nov. 4.—Spring wheat, No. 3 hard, 86⅝c; No. 1 northern, 84½@86½c. Two weeks before, No. 1 hard, 91¼c; No. 1 northern, 88¼@91¾c. A year before, No. 1 hard, $1.05 and No. 1 northern $1.05¼.

CORN, No. 2 WHITE

Chicago	58 @58½	64½@64¾	74¾@75
St. Louis	60	65	73
Kansas City		63	70½
Cincinnati	62 @64	67 @70	74
New York	56¼	59½	80

OATS, No. 2 WHITE

Chicago	32½@34	34½@36	47½@48
St. Louis	36¼@33½	34½	48
Kansas City	33 @33½	34 @35	47½@48½
Cincinnati	35 @36	36½@37	48 @48½
New York	39½	39 @39½	52½

FUTURE GRAIN PRICES

Chicago grain futures closed on November 4 as follows:

WHEAT—December, 89c; May, 94⅞@95c; July, 91c. Two weeks before, 93⅞c, 98⅜c and 95c respectively.

CORN.—December, 50¼c; May, 49¾c; July, 50⅛c. Two weeks before, 53⅜c, 52¾c and 52⅞c respectively.

OATS—December, 31½c; May, 33c; July, 32¾c. Two weeks before, 32⅝c, 34⅝c respectively.

ADVICE—The future of grain prices is uncertain. Regarding WHEAT, the great consuming part of the country east of the Mississippi river has very little supply because of short and inferior crop. This section must depend on the west and northwest, where the crops were good, particularly of spring wheat. The spring wheat, however, is largely made into flour in the northwest and great quantities of flour exported. Exports of both wheat and flour have been unusually heavy? We consider it safe to hold for the minimum prices, $1.25, for both winter and spring wheat. While there is a spread of about 20c a bushel between winter and spring wheat, this is because of the abundance of spring wheat and the lack of reliable information among the growers. The prices will come closer together as the bare spots draw from the spots having the abundance. CORN—We recommend that our readers market corn early. Prices will probably be lower after December. OATS—Hold it for an advance.

COTTON

New York, Nov. 4.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 11.90c; middling gulf, 12.15c. The price is 95c per cwt. higher than two weeks before. It is $2.45 per cwt. higher than a year before.

ADVICE—If you can, hold cotton for the minimum price. If you must raise some money the Farmers Society of Equity can tell you where to store it and how to get cash advanced.

LIVE STOCK

Indianapolis Market, November 4, 1912

CATTLE—Range of days' paying prices for steers ..... $4.25@ 8.00
Range of day's quotations for steers.... 5.50@10.00
Good to choice steers, 1300 lbs. and up 9.25@10.00
Good to medium steers, 900 to 1250 lbs. 6.75@ 8.25
HOGS—Range of day's paying prices ... 4.25@ 8.00
Range of day's quotations ..... 6.00@ 8.10
Best heavies, 310 lbs and up, quoted ... 7.80@ 8.10
Common to choice lights, 130@230 lbs. ... 7.35@ 7.90

The price of cattle is practically the same as two weeks before. The price of hogs is 50@90c per cwt. lower than two weeks before.

Chicago Produce Market

October 23, 1912

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets. We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparison.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	50	60	109

..Further strength developed in the market for potatoes, and prices were firm to 2c higher than on Saturday. The demand was good, especially for fancy, ripe, clean stock. Receipts were disappointingly small and tracks were being rapidly cleared of all accumulations.

Sales reported were: Wisconsin, in bulk—2 cars poor, rough at 40c, 3 cars green at 45c, 3 cars at 47c, 4 cars at 48c, 3 cars at 50c, 4 cars at 52c.

Per bushel, South Dakota, Red River Ohios, bulk ..... 40@50c
Wisconsin Rurals and round whites, in bulk, outside fancy ..... 40@52c
Wisconsin, sacked ..... 48@54c
Minnesota ..... 40@50c
Idahos ..... 49@65c
Iowas ..... 37@

The price of potatoes is 5c to 8c a bushel higher than two weeks before. A year before the price was 15c to 20c a bushel higher than at this time.

ADVICE—Our readers are advised to market potatoes but don't take the first price offered. Consult the markets mentioned in this paper and the Farmers Society of Equity if a member. Organize to get advantage of large sales.

SWEET POTATOES—There is a very strong market for Jerseys. Not many coming. They sell on arrival. This kind of stock is preferred by buyers. Stock from other sections sells, but not so readily or for so much as Jerseys. Quotable:

Barrels, Virginia, stave barrels ..... $2.00@2.25
Jerseys, common to choice ..... 3.75@4.00
Hampers, Jerseys ..... 1.15@1.25

In Cincinnati, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana sweet potatoes, in hampers, are quoted at 50@60c. Southern sweet potatoes do not sell very well in the northern markets as long as the supply of Jerseys and other northern grown sweets is ample. Care

(Continued on Page 20)

VISIBLE SUPPLY

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on October 12, 1912, with comparisons are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X indicates increase.)

Change same period last year. Bu.	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels
X 3.295.000	—23,725,000	— 5,786, 00
—1,244,000	X 413,000	— 2,071.000
X 622,000	—15,800, 00	—14,475,000
— 50,000	X 908,000	X 1,817,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 31,715,000 bushels. This is 10,455,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 9,305,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 1,926,000 bushels on the same date, which is 1, 29,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 2,593,000 bushels less than a year before.

CLOSING PRICES OF CASH GRAIN

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on November 4, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

Market no More Crops the Old Way the Equity System is Better

WHEN TO SELL WHERE TO SELL HOW TO SELL

Tell us below what you have to sell now, or will have in the future, and we will help you to get it to the best market. This applies to grain, live stock, cotton, vegetables, fruit, hay, eggs, poultry, in fact any farm crop. Fill out the following blank very plainly. No attention will be given to blanks illegibly written.

FARMERS SOCEITY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

KIND OF CROP	Quantity	Variety, Class or Grade	When Ready	Local Price Now is
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

This report is from ..... P. O. .....

Rural Route ..... County ..... State .....

The Evolution of Marketing

(Fifth Article)

NOTE:—The reader of these articles can not fail to note that the tendency in farmers' organization and co-operation is from the community units to district or section units. This in turn will prove inadequate when the next step, naturally, will be a national federation. The efforts of this paper are being directed to a national federation. The plan will be sent to any interested person on receipt of five cents.

MUCH has been printed about the success of the farmers in some European countries through co-operation. Such articles have been appearing in this country for many years. Frequently a person who has traveled in Europe, comes home greatly impressed with what he considers the success, through co-operation in some European countries, and he goes about to revolutionize agriculture in this country on precisely the same lines that are followed there. Numerous attempts of this kind have been made, but never with any marked degree of success or permanency. The trouble has been that the attempt was made to transplant the identical methods to this country without considering whether the fundamental conditions were the same here, as they are in those foreign countries. As a rule, if certain definite conditions exist and certain processes are followed, the same results will always be obtained, but if the same processes are followed when the underlying conditions are different, the results, as obtained in the first case, will not follow in the second. This has been the trouble in the attempts to transplant the co-operative methods of Europe to this country.

Some of the Reasons

In the first place the European farmers are very different from our farmers in temperament and in environment, also in the help they receive from the government. Where co-operation has been successful in European countries, there has been close co-operation between the governments and the farmers. Such is not the case in America now and it is not likely to be the case in the future. European farmers trust each other more. One reason for this is the co-operation by the government with all of the farmers, as we have mentioned. With such trust, organization is greatly simplified and, because of the trust they put in each other and in their government co-operation is easier and more resultful. Then again, the farms in those countries are usually small, while in our country the farms are usually large. They have intensive cultivation while here we have extensive cultivation. Their countries are also small, while our extent of territory is enormous. In this respect, what would be a small contract in one of the old countries becomes an enormous undertaking in the United States.

Then the matter of helpful co-operation is simplified in those countries because of the fact that they are usually importing countries, while ours is an exporting country on a great many articles. In an importing country, with the co-operation of the government restrictions, such as tariffs, etc., can be placed against the outside commodities of the same kind, and in this way the prices of the home produced commodities can absolutely be decided. To illustrate: Germany imports meat, flour, wheat, corn and some other crops, and it does not export of these crops. Therefore, if the farmers and the government want to raise the price of the domestic produce, all they need to do is to prohibit the importation of the commodity from other countries, or put a tariff tax against it. The result is that the price of the domestic produce rises up to the price of the foreign produced goods, plus the tax that is imposed. This is shown by a dispatch from Berlin, Germany, on November 5, from which we quote:

"Millions of men, women and children are being underfed, and the health of the nation is gravely endangered. Only by the admission of foreign cattle and preserved meats, especially American products, can the situation be remedied, but the government, yielding to the pressure of the land barons, who form Germany's meat trust, turns a deaf ear to all appeals and bids the country wait patiently till normal conditions are restored.

"Although it is obvious that a remedy can only come through a reduction of the tariff on foreign products, the agrarian (farmer) party refuses to permit the government to take the natural step."

The Remedy for America

It has been different in America. We export a number of our crops. Naturally then, if the surplus of our crops are thrown on the market when there is a big supply in foreign countries too, all of the supply tends to reduce the prices, both on what is exported and on what is used for home consumption. The way to remedy this in our country is to hold the surplus and market it at the other end of the season. We have often said in this paper that the world needs all of the crops produced each year. If the crops are dumped to exceed the actual demand for consumption, the buyers of the crops will put the prices down. But if the crops are marketed gradually, as the actual demand of consumption needs them, and the surplus is held in the hands of the producers or in storage houses, the property of the producers, until later in the season, when the demand of consumption must have such surplus, then the producers' prices can be secured the first part of the marketing season, and the last part of the marketing season and through the whole season. This is the way for farmers to control the matter of prices in this country, even while we are a surplus producing and exporting nation.

A Nation-Wide Organization Necessary

Now, it follows that to do this, requires a very comprehensive organization. It must be not only nation-wide, for those crops that are produced throughout the nation, but it must be so comprehensive as to take in all of the crops, whether they are produced only in sections of the country or nationally. This, for the reason that if the organization would be for one crop, and if it would be effective on that crop to put the producers themselves in control of making the prices, and if the other crops were not similarly organized and if the prices were not relatively as good, then the less profitable crops would be abandoned in production and the profitable crops would be over-produced. Such a condition would be bound to be fatal to the organization.

Plan Must Meet American Conditions

We have studied foreign co-operation to an extent that we declare that the methods in vogue there are not practical in this country, because of the different conditions that prevail in this country, the difference in the governments and the difference in the temperament of our farmers themselves. So, instead of hoping to import a plan to meet the requirements of the American farmers, it is necessary for the American farmers to devise a plan to meet the conditions as they exist here. We believe such a plan this paper has taught. It is the plan of the Farmers Society of Equity, or the plan that is offered to the many local and district farmers' associations and they are invited to use it freely through the federation that has been proposed.

We are pleased to report that a number of local associations have already had meetings and that in all cases where reports have been sent to us, the decision has been for federation. One thing that has impressed us in these reports is the quantity of produce represented by the members of the associations. To illustrate: The Berrien County Grape Growers' Association reported that its members market on an average three hundred carloads of grapes, twenty-five carloads of wheat and ten carloads of oats yearly, besides small items. The Farmers' Protective Association, Kalispell, Mont., reported fifty carloads of apples, two hundred carloads of wheat, one hundrey fifty carloads of oats and three hundred carloads of potatoes, a total of seven hundred carloads of produce of four varieties, besides it has quantities of other produce to dispose of .When we consider this marketing has all been done, in the most intensely competitive method, we are forced to the conclusion that a parallel for business stupidity was never presented in our country with any other class of producers.

Associations Urged to Meet and Report

We cannot too strongly urge all of the associations that were addressed after the October conference, to meet in regular or special session and decide whether they are in favor of a national federation of producers' associations, or not. If the proposed convention is to be held in December, it will be necessary for these meetings to be held without further delay.

THE FOUR-STATES FEDERATION

In our preceding issue we referred to a meeting that was held at Dallas, Texas, on the 19th of October, and promised to give further account of the meeting. Our informant reported as follows:

"About fifty people from Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana attended the meeting. Among them were a number of railroad men, who were interested in improving the system of marketing the crops of these states. Mr. Frank P. Holland was elected chairman and on request he appointed a committee to draft a report expressing the sentiment and belief of the meeting. The committee's report was as follows, and the report was adopted:

Committee's Report

"We, your committee on organization, after due consideration of the manifold problems arising in connection with more businesslike marketing southwestern fruit and truck products, and such suggestions as have come before us, respectfully submit the following:

Name for Proposed Organization

"That this mass meeting at this time organize a Southwestern Fruit and Truck Growers' Progressive League; that this league shall be for the purpose of protecting the growers' interests in all matters pertaining to the selling of fruit and truck grown in the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma; that this league shall have the usual officers of such organizations and an executive committee of nine; that the duties of the officers and executive committee shall be to raise funds for the education of southwestern growers for more businesslike methods and for the assistance of individual growers and associations in all matters pertaining to marketing.

A Future Meeting Advised

"That the chairman of this mass meeting appoint at his leisure nine of more persons, a majority of whom shall be directly interested in the growing and selling of southwestern fruit and truck, to investigate the subject of marketing of southwestern products, and to report, through the press, its findings and suggestions in the form of a plan for a working organization to handle the sales of southwestern fruit and truck. We advise that this committee report not later than December 1, and we ask that the southwestern press give full publicity to the findings of this committee.

The Essential Elements

"We submit the following suggestions, which, in our opinion, are the elements for any efficient plan for selling farm products:

"For co-operation to succeed we must have: "Producing zones of sufficiently restricted territory.

"Compact organizations of growers, to govern cultural processes, to control the movement of crops from orchard, to control the matter of quality.

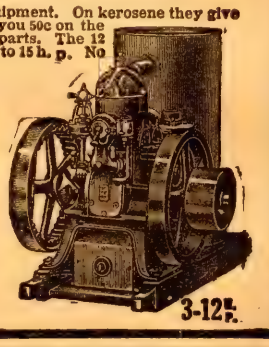
"For efficiency, associations must articulate with sales divisions of districts.

"There must be a clearing house for information as to the production of certain crops affecting the growers' interests, for information as to the daily movement of shipments from producing territories and daily receipts in consuming fields, for expe-

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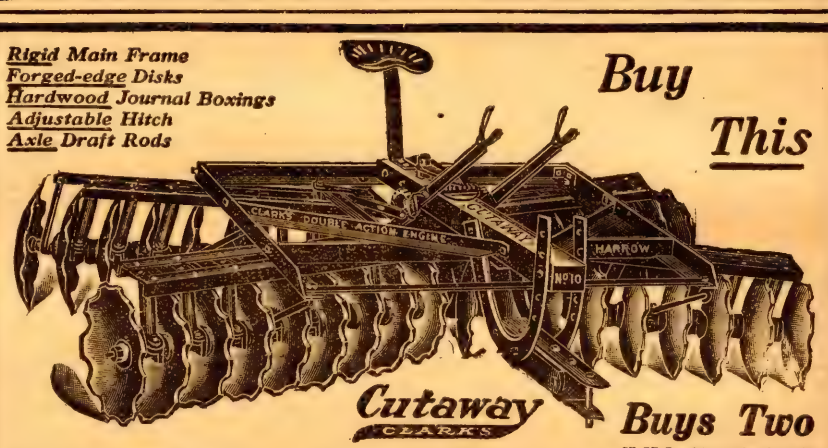


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H. H. Larkin of the Larkin Co., Buffalo, N. Y. writes: "The B-12 Double Action Cutaway Engine Harrow obtained from you last March is giving excellent service. We are using it with our Rumely Oil Pull Tractor and wish another B-12 Double Action Cutaway Engine Harrow to complete our outfit. You may enter our order for immediate shipment, same terms and price as our previous order.

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Received SalTone and fed most of it. Will want more soon. It gave satisfaction and can heartily recommend it. We fed it to our Hampshire hogs and our horses and think it a great worm destroyer. Expect our horses from Europe next month and will order more then.—J. CROUCH & SON, Lafayette, Ind.

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County ..... R. F. D. .....
Shipping Station .....
State .....
Sheep..... Hogs..... Horses..... Cattle.....
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I want every farmer and stockman to send the coupon and feed SalTone 60 days at my risk. You don't send any money in advance. You simply pay the small freight charge when it arrives, and at the end of 60 days tell me the result. If SalTone does not do all I claim—you won't owe me a cent—I'll cancel the charge.

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diting of sales in consuming territories, for handling of all claims and accounts, for the purchase of growers' supplies, for legal representation before legislative bodies and before State and Interstate Railroad Commissions."

A Railroad Man's Views

In our former issue we referred to Mr. B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the board of directors of the Frisco railroad system, being present and speaking to the meeting. We quote some of the statements made by Mr. Yoakum as follows:

"American manufacturers, merchants, bankers and business men in almost every class of business, have been engaged for the last few years in a direct and powerful concerted effort to increase the efficiency of their manufacturing, merchandising and financing by reducing the cost of production and the cost of selling. It was that effort and that alone that made the last twenty years an era of great combination and trusts. The manufacturers figured out that they could reduce the cost of selling and distribution very greatly if they combined scattered plants into one central organization and substituted one selling expense for a dozen selling expenses."

The Cost of the Present System

Referring to the cost of marketing, Mr. Yoakum said as follows:.

"On a crop worth $9,000,000,000, the farmer sells outright about $6,000,000,000 worth, that is, he receives about this amount of money, but the consumer pays for it about $13,000,000,000, leaving a difference of about $7,000,000,000 to go to the cost of marketing. Now, if only 20 per cent. of this could be diverted to the farmers' pockets, it would mean an extra profit to them of $1,400,000,000 a year.

"I do not say that all of the $7,000,000,000 that it costs now, could be saved to the farmers, any more than I would have said that the steel trust could save all of its marketing expense through scientific organization and system, but it is evident that there is a great waste of money in marketing farm crops, and which goes into the hands of many people who can be dispensed with, and which could be divided between the producers and consumers.

"If your association through mobilizing the power of the producers can give the farmers better roads, saving them $300,000,000 a year and save $200,000,000 in interest, by placing them on the same credit basis as the French and German farmer, and twenty cents on the dollar of the stupendous sum charged for passing the products of the farms from the producers to the consumers, you would have the enormous sum of $1,900,000,000 additional profits. If you can do this through organized and systematic marketing, you will have laid the broadest and deepest foundation, not only for agricultural prosperity, but for the prosperity of the whole nation in all future years.

A National Marketing Bureau

"If a National Market Bureau is created, with a man of business and initiative ability, thoroughly alive to the broad and comprehensive work to be accomplished, unhampered by politics, at its head, with an appropriation of $500,000 to properly organize and carry forward the work of establishing a well organized market system, which through its branches in different agricultural localities, can work with all organizations and co-operative associations formed for the purpose of carrying on agricultural commercial business, much good will follow. I shall be satisfied when the Oklahoma farmer gets $350 per car for has watermelons, instead of $53."



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HOG CENTS

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What We Think of the Plan

Our chief criticism of this report is the same as we made before, namely, that anything short of national federation and co-operation in producing and reporting and directing the crops, must prove unsatisfactory, particularly in seasons of heavy production. Instead of having "producing zones of sufficiently restricted territory," the producing territory over which the organization should have jurisdiction should be as wide as the country. The idea of a "clearing house" is good, but too limited. If these four states organize and have a clearing house for information as to "the production of certain crops, as to daily movement of shipments from producing territories, and daily receipts in consuming fields, for expediting sales in consuming territory, for handling claims," etc., then may we not expect that other states, singly or in groups, would do the same thing, that is, organize and have their clearing houses. And if this proves of any benefit whatever, might we not expect to eventually find the whole country organized on this basis, and perhaps ten or fifteen clearing houses. Then we would have ten or fifteen districts in the country, competing as fiercely for the markets as now, when several thousand associations are competing for the markets. Also, this association is to be limited, according to the report, to fruit and truck products. Now, assuming that it will become a reality and that it will be beneficial to its members, then will it not naturally follow that the livestock people in the same territory will organize along the same lines and have a clearing house for performing the same things in the interest of the stock men. Then the grain growers, we may assume, will naturally follow the same plan and do the same thing in their interest. Then will come the cotton growers and the rice growers and the broom corn growers, and perhaps some others, making in all six to ten distinct and separate organizations, each with its clearing house. And may we not resonably assume that the same thing will be done in other states or groups of states all over the country. If the organization would be carried out along this line, until all the producers in the United States would be organized, then there would be at least 100 to 200 clearing houses in the different districts, and to represent the different crops.

An Unpardonable Blunder

But what is the use of making this illustration again. It is preposterous to entertain the idea that the farmers' marketing problems can be solved by any such plan. In view of the intelligence of the people of the present day, the examples of industrial successes, largely the result of sound organization and practical and successful co-operation, we can hardly believe that any group of fifty or more people would get together and commit what we consider would be an unpardonable blunder. Unpardonable, because it is unnecessary and because it will simply raise the hopes of the confiding producers to be crushed to the earth again after a year or two of ineffectual and unsatisfactory attempts to market produce at profitable prices.

Railroads Should Help

Mr. Yoakum's reference to "a National Market Bureau" shows that his vision is broader than the committee's that submitted the report. We commend his conclusions and wish that his company would take the initiative in sending organizers out along all the lines of the Frisco railroad system to federate present farmers' organizations and organize others. The railroads could soon bring about such an organization and federation, covering the whole country. The money that it would be necessary for them to expend would only be a trifle, when compared with the money that they are now expending through their industrial and immigration departments every year to increase their business. In fact, with the farmers organized and federated and marketing through a National marketing system or clearing house, the tonnage of freight for railroads would increase amazingly, and with profitable prices and steady prosperity assured to the producers in all sections of the country, the people going to such sections to become producers would be multiplied many times over the number that can be induced to go under the present uncertain conditions.

THE NATIONAL APPLE SHOW

A national Apple Show will be held at Spokane, Wash., November 11 to 17. Quoting from a circular issued by the committee, we have the following:

"In the first place," says the circular, "no one can deny that the apple has possibilities for commercial use, more varied than any other fruit, but to make the apple the world's fruit, involves the necessity of getting it to the consumer at the price he can pay for it, at the same time allotting a fair margin of profit to the grower. There you have the crux of the whole situation. It is to solve this momentous problem of getting the apple to the world's consumers, in the right place, at the right time and at the right price, that the Fifth National Apple Show is directing much of its energies.

Outlet is the Important Thing

"All who have studied the problem of the industry are agreed that some method, organization or plan must be devised to get the apple from the producer to the consumer without the present enormous spread in cost. There is no question that our growers can get rich raising apples at $1.00 a box if they have the outlet. They can make money at seventy-five cents a box, but when those one dollar apples get to Chicago and other markets and are sold for $3 a box, the spread is too great, and the price is too high to encourage a large consumption.

"How to reduce this price to the consumer is the task set for the National Apple Show. To do this, we will have a series of conferences between railroad traffic managers, growers' organizations, bankers and all vitally interested in the industry. One day we propose to consider the problem of marketing, another the problem of storing and financing, and still another, the disposition of bi-products by means of canneries, evaporation, etc.

"The apple industry as a whole in the Pacific northwest is not concerned with the matter of selling a comparatively few boxes of apples at $3 a box. What we are concerned with is the matter of getting tens of thousands of boxes of apples to the people at prices they can afford to pay. If the National Apple Show can be the means of throwing light on this great question, it will have performed a service of inestimable value."

Co-Operation from Pacific to Atlantic

A number of our northwestern readers have been urged to attend this meeting, and explain to the growers present there, the American Farmers Federation plan of organization and marketing, and urge the federation of all growers as recommended by this paper. We contend that the apple growers of the northwest cannot insure to themselves profitable prices for their products, and such a popular price to the consumers as will result in the maximum consumption, short of the co-operation of growers of apples from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Such co-operation must include the central clearing house idea, where all of the supply will be reported and where it will be under control and let out only when a request comes from a consumer, or the representative of the consumer. The Northwestern apple growers' associations now probably spends more money in a nearly futile attempt to market their apples satisfactorily and profitably, than would be necessary to meet the expenses of a national marketing system for all of the apples grown in the entire country, or rather, we should say, the proportion of the expense that would be chargeable to the apple department of the marketing work. And what is true with the northwestern growers is equally true with the orchardists in other parts of the country.

(Continued on Page 23)



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344 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FREE DISHES



We Give this Beautiful 33-Piece Dinner Set FREE

WE HAVE SELECTED the prettiest set of dishes we could find to give to our friends. The above picture does not show all the dishes, but gives a faint idea of the beautiful Rose design and the size of each piece. As soon as you send in the coupon below we will mail you a large picture of the entire set with each piece in all the pretty colors of red, white, green and gold, showing just exactly how the set will look when you take it out of the box in your own home. In the center of each plate or dish there is a beautiful cluster of bright roses, surrounded by green foliage, all in perfectly natural colors. Arouund the edge of each piece there is a very heavy and artistic design in gold. The combination of gold, green, white and red, makes the most popular design yet produced in tableware. Th ware itself is pure white and dainty enough to delight the most fastidious housekeeper. When you get these dishes on your table you will have something to be proud of indeed. And we don't want you to pay us a cent of your money for them. What we ask you to do is so easy you will never miss the spare time it will take, and the pleasure these beautiful dishes give will be with you for years. Don't let this opportunity escape. It is positively the most liberal dish offer you ever did or ever will see.

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Fill out the coupon below and we will send you *prepaid* a big sample needle case, containing 115 Sharp's best needles, darners and bodkins, all fitted in a handy and convenient needle case. The darners are for cotton, wool, lace, gloves, carpet, etc. Everyone of these 115 needles is high grade, big eyed, extra quality steel, Dix and Rands brands, made in Austria and Germany. When you receive them show them to your friends and also show them a copy of the Weekly Star Farmer, and ask them for twenty-five cents each in connection with a special offer I will authorize you to make. When you have collected only $4.00 for us in this way the lovely dinner set will be yours. Put your name on the coupon and send it at once. We give 41 EXTRA ARTICLES for promptness—so hurry. It costs you nothing to sign the coupon—I take all the risk.

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The Weekly Star Farmer, St.LouisMo

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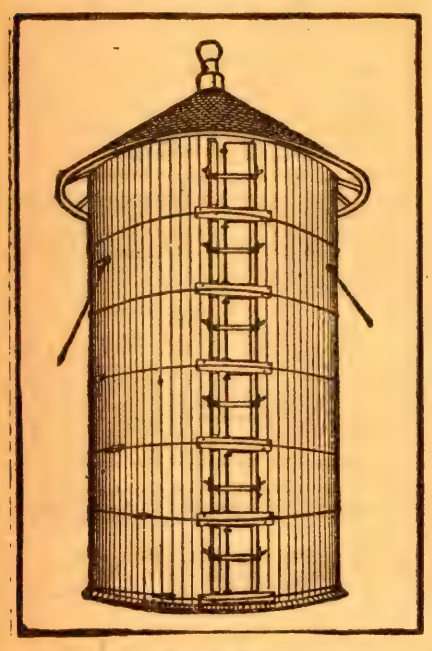
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Advantages of a Good Silo

(By Prof. W. M. Eaton, Connecticut Experiment Station.)

ONE of the greatest advantages of the silo is that it can be made to tide over the time when there is a serious diminution of green pasture feed during July and August. The question of the size of a silo becomes very important. During the warmest part of the year ensilage spoils very rapidly where it comes in contact with



Stave Silo.

air Spoiled silage is a dangerous substance to feed Besides tainting the milk and upsetting the digestion of the cow, it often becomes poisonous. To avoid this, it is necessary to feed off each day from one and a half to two inches. If this is done the silage does not have time to change or ferment much. A silo 18 feet in diameter will feed forty-two animals; sixteen feet in diameter, thirty-three animals, and twelve feet will feed twenty animals. If the herd is large enough, two silos of different diameters are a great economic convenience. For the winter feed use the large diameter, and for summer the small one. Another advantage is in filling. One will be settling while the other is being filled and one-third more silage can be put in both. The tall, narrow silo is better than the broad low one. The loss is much less.

Taking all things into consideration, it is evident that a round, wooden stave silo is the best. And a wooden silo, if taken care of as it always should be, can be made to last as long as a wooden building. Certain processes can be applied to the wood, such as soaking it in some wood preservative or applying asphaltum and creosote substances to the bottom of the staves for a few feet, keeping the other outside areas well painted. These are factors which would determine the lasting qualities of a silo.

The size of the silo should be adapted to the size of the herd. A tall silo with a rather narrow diameter is preferable. Silage is preserved best with the least loss in a round wooden-stave silo. The kind of corn to silo is that which will produce the most nutriment per acre, whether it be flint or dent. It is an economic advantage to have corn mature for siloing. The middle of the growing season is July 20, from which date the planting and harvesting of any variety can be determined. The practical applications of these suggestions ought to increase the value per acre of silage from 40 to 50 per cent.

The Field and the Crib or Bin

WHEN the corn crib or wheat bin is empty we don't go there for any more grain. Why, then, do we keep running to the field for crops after all the elements of plant growth have been taken out of it? It is the poorest kind of farming to try to make crops on exhausted soils. Constantly growing crops on land will exhaust the soil as certainly as constant running to the crib or bin for corn or wheat will empty them. What, then, can be done? Exactly what is done in the case of the crib or bin—put more in.

There is lots of fertility going to waste on almost every farm. A farmer remarked in our hearing a few days ago that there were perhaps a hundred loads of rich manure around his barns and in his lots that ought to be hauled out and put upon the fields. It had been accumulating for years. Why had it not been taken to the fields? Because the "time" had not come. There was always something else to do, and it was not the habit in the neighborhood to consider the manure hauling a pressing job. It was always the intention to do it, but—"some other time."

Often lands have heavy growths of vegetation upon them, it may be of clover or only of grass and weeds. These turned under while yet green add both humus and fertility to the soil, and it becomes available very quickly. Nitrogen is an element most soils need. Leguminous plants, clover, alfalfa, vetch, peas, and many others, take nitrogen from the air and give it to the soils in which they grow. It is difficult to start these crops in exhausted soils, but it can be done, though it may take some patient years to work it out. Turning the crops under at the proper time instead of taking them off hastens the accomplishment wonderfully, and there is no excuse for having lands that will not produce. If properly managed, cultivated lands should get richer every year.

The next, and we may say the special resort, is to use commercial fertilizers. To use these wisely it is important to know what the soil needs, which is information not so easily obtained without an actual analysis. Potash and phosphorus, outside of nitrogen, are the elements most in demand, and it is always safe to apply them.

Tile or Under Drainage

THERE is scarcely a farm in the great agricultural regions of the United States, on which there is not more or less land that would be vastly benefitted by tile drainage. Farmers hesitate at the first cost, but the first cost is practically all the cost, and when that is compared with the value added to the land, a value that is continuous and perpetual, the cost becomes a very small item.

Land under-drained is always in better condition for cultivation that that which is not. It is more easily pulverized, more perfectly aerated, and is in better condition for plant growth. Land that needs drainage is richer in plant food than lands that are high and dry, but owing to the excessive moisture this plant food is not available. Under-drainage takes away the excessive moisture and the fertility at once becomes available.

Another great advantage is that drained land can be worked much earlier than undrained land, and it is not so injuriously affected by excessive rains like we have had in wide areas the present season. The drains carry off the excessive water, and leave the crops in growing condition. We have in mind now large tracts of land that a few years ago were considered entirely worthless for farming purposes that are now the most valuable and productive lands in all those localities. The change was brought about entirely by tile draining.

Another encouragement to farmers along these lines is improved tiling machinery that greatly simplifies the work and reduces the cost. We are glad to say these things, for under-drainage increases production, and is, therefore, equivalent to adding acres to the farms. It also reduces the labor necessary to farming, and in that respect is equal to an addition to the farm force, helps to supply the scarcity of farm labor. Our appeal is to farmers who know their land needs draining, but they have worked it so year after year, and still "let well enough alone." But it is not well enough. Drainage will pay big dividends every year.

Big Ben



Big Ben ends the over-sleeping of Farm Hands

Will you spend Two-Fifty to insure yourself *for years* against that everlasting bother—*getting the farm hands in the fields on time?* Will you spend it to insure *a full days work* from each man six days out of every seven.

Then, spend it for Big Ben. He's doing it on thousands of farms every day right now. More than a million people have spent it for Big Ben to help them get to work on time. Don't you want to join the Big Ben Army. Don't you want your farm hands to be members?

Alarms are sold at $1.00 and $1.50 less than Big Ben costs but such alarms are merely things to *wake up* by, not to wake *on time* with. They enable you to make a *guess* at the right time, that's all.

Big Ben enables you to *know* the right time. *When he* wakes you he does it at the time you *want*, the *right time.*

Then, cheap alarms *may* last a year but Big Ben *actually* lasts for years *and* years. He's built of *steel.* He's a handsome *clock* plus a punctual alarm. You can use him all day long in any room for he fits bed room, parlor, dining room or hall.

The city man can get the right time of his neighbor or by picking up a telephone but that's not so convenient for *you.* You need a reliable timekeeper always in the house. That's why you need Big Ben more than you need a plain "alarm."

Big Ben rings just when you want and either way you want *five straight minutes* or *every half minute during ten minutes unless* you flag him off. His big keys make winding easy and his great open face and large hands tell the time plainly across the largest rooms.

Big Ben is sold by 18,000 jewelers. His price is $2.50 anywhere in the States. $3.00 anywhere in Canada.—If you cannot find him at your jeweler's a money order sent to *Westclox, La Salle, Illinois,* will bring him to you express charges paid. Put him right now on your Xmas list.

Farmers Learn the Better Way

There's ripeness all around us now,
For crops have made their yields,
And loads of toil created stuff
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Some rush away to shipping points,
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But hosts are learning better ways
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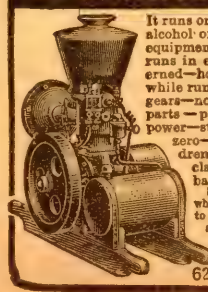
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UP TO DATE LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

WHAT'S WRONG WITH MUTTON MARKET

By Court A. Kleman

IT IS conceded by those in a position to know that there is something radically wrong with the market for dressed mutton. At this time there is considerable complaint from consumers with regard to the high cost of beef and pork. The newspapers, the country over are making the most of the situation. Yet there is one class of meat that neither the consumers nor the newspapers have given the right attention during this time of high cost of living. That is sheep and lamb meats, which are selling at ridiculously low prices, relatively speaking.

As this paper closes Swift & Co., Chicago, are quoting wholesale prime round dressed lambs at 11 to 11½ cents per pound, against 25 cents per pound for No. 1 beef ribs, 27 cents for No. 1 loins and 12½ cents for rounds. They quoted wholesale handy dressed sheep at 7 to 8 cents per pound and heavy dressed sheep at 6 to 6¾ cents per pound. These prices were also in striking contrast with wholesale cost of hog products. Spareribs, which have very little meat on them, were quoted at 12 cents per pound, and trimmings, the cheapest class of pork that goes into sausage, at 8 to 9 cents per pound. The cheaper cuts of beef were quoted at 12½ cents for rounds, 10½ cents for chucks and 9 cents for plates.

If the newspapers of this country would give due publicity to the relative low cost of sheep and lamb meats, it would be a panacea for a great deal of complaint from the meat eaters. There is a woeful lack of knowledge in this country that mutton and lamb meats are as savory as beef and far more wholesome than pork. Properly prepared they are the most nutritious meats that can be placed on the table.

An educational campaign along this line could be carried on to great advantage by the newspapers, especially those in the big cities. The public would benefit greatly from a health as well as a monetary standpoint.

If the agricultural department at Washington and the state agricultural colleges were to take this subject up in the right manner and educate the public how to buy and prepare the different cuts of sheep and lamb meats for the table, it would prove a great benefit to both producers and consumers. The fact of the matter is, the sheep industry of this country has been too long neglected by those in a position to put it on a better business plane. The time is at hand when the sheep breeders and range flockmasters should get together and see that their product is given the right kind of publicity and accorded co-operation from those in position to render this service.

GROUND GRAIN IS FAVORED

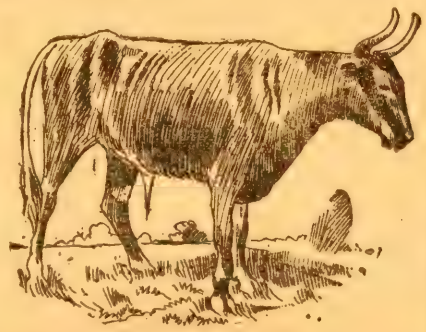
(By M. Coverdell.)

WHERE stock eat the grain in its natural and unbroken state, it is very seldom masticated as thoroughly as it should be. Most animals are naturally gluttonous, and in their haste to consume grain they swallow much of it without crushing or grinding it.

This wields a detrimental effect on the stock that is twofold. The grain in this solid condition cannot impart proper nourishment to the animals and the digestive and assimilative organs will be overtaxed and impaired in their efforts to convert this coarse feed into substance that will build up the tissues of the body.

Aside from these two detriments we must consider that unground feed causes a waste by passing whole and practically unchanged through the animal; or, if the stock do eat an amount large enough from which sufficient nourishment can be extracted, it means about twice as much must be fed to be converted into bone and muscular tissue.

The failure of the stock to masticate unground grain will also cause a lack of digestive secretions or juices



Type of Feeding Steer, Fast Passing Away to Give Place to the White-Faced Shorthorns.

so essential to this process; then, in order to supply this deficiency, the animals have a craving for water and a large quantity is thus consumed—much more than is necessary—and yet, this enormous amount of water has not the desired effect in promoting digestion as do the natural juices that should have been brought down by thorough mastication.

On the other hand, where the grain is ground before feeding, it is fine and dry, adhering to the animal's mouth when it takes a bite, till it has to chew before it can swallow. This avoids the drawback above mentioned, and by the grain being well crushed it insures thorough digestion later. Its pulverized condition renders it immediately availible for the assimilative organs to convert into nourishment—bone and muscle—without overtaxing any of the organs of these two systems and at the same time it will render less of this ground feed necessary to keep the animal in prime shape.

SILO REDUCES COST OF FEEDING COWS

RAISING cheaper feed is one of the ways to increase the profits on the dairy herd. The dairyman's first consideration is to raise sufficient feed to meet the needs of his cows, then he will be concerned in raising it as cheaply as possible. The question of cheap feed, or cheap production of any kind, has not entered into our system of farm practice as much as it should. That is why so many find that farming does not pay; they are like the merchant who pays all of his profits to clerks that are not efficient. The fault is with the manager in both cases.

The silo is one of the means at hand for producing cheaper feed. It enables the dairyman or farmer to save about 40 per cent. of the corn plant and convert the entire plant into palatable, nutritious, succulent feed for his animals. Then he may raise hay, grain, etc., to balance the ration, utilizing every means possible to reduce the cost of feeding animals.

The silo should not be considered as an expense. It is an investment that will pay dividends in saving the cost of feed, keeping up the appetite of the animals and saving time in feeding. The silo is one of the several ways of reducing the cost of keeping animals and thus increasing the profits in a corresponding degree.

SHOEING THE COLT

The first shoeing of a colt is the most important, not only in the fit of the shoes, but also in seeing that the colt is not badly scared by the forge, the unusual handling and new sounds. Horses mean to shoe are generally the result of improper handling at early shoeings.

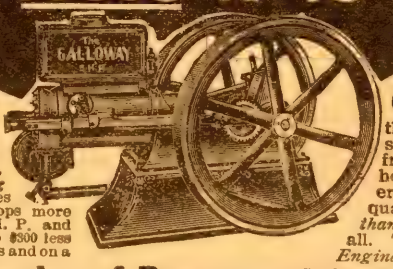
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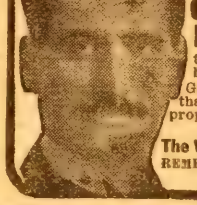
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Get the book and see the bargains I'm offering. There isn't a house in the country that I don't beat for price combined with quality. Write now for my special 1913 proposition and price.

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The WILLIAM GALLOWAY COMPANY, 505CG Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa
REMEMBER—We carry stocks of our Engines in Chicago, Kansas City, Council Bluffs and Minneapolis—insuring prompt shipment.

Factory Prices for the Asking—on Genuine Witte Engines

FREE Engine Book

THE genuine Witte—conceded the best farm engine in America—now offered at actual wholesale prices. Yes, this is the engine that has lead the gasoline engine field for 25 years. Dealers have been getting the highest prices for the Witte. *Now* you can get one at actual factory price—what the dealer paid—and have the finest engine in your county.

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We do more than give you ordinary factory prices. We are the *only* manufacturers who have our own gas well. Power, testing, forge, foundry and heating fuels cost us nothing. *You* get the benefits. But you couldn't afford to own any other engine even if the Witte cost twice as much—because an average of 1 cent for every horse-power per hour *cuts gasoline bills in half*—pays for your engine in no time.

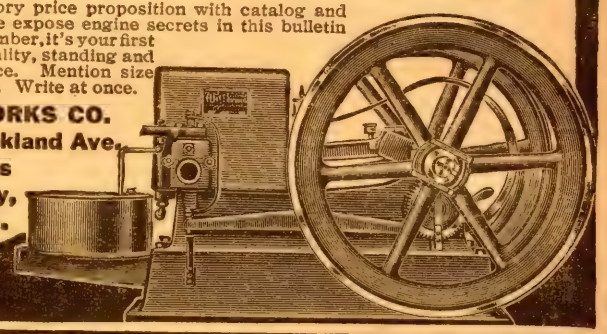
Every part *guaranteed* 5 years—*full rated horse power on minimum gasoline* guaranteed too. Built in all sizes from 1½ to 40 h. p., every one *tested to 10% overload.*

WRITE FOR 60 DAYS FREE TRIAL OFFER

and complete, direct, factory price proposition with catalog and special offer bulletin. We expose engine secrets in this bulletin that will startle you. Remember, it's your first chance at an engine of quality, standing and reputation at a small price. Mention size needed or work to be done. Write at once.

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1972 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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Pull Out the Stumps Quick! Plant on Virgin Soil

Triple Power All Steel



ONE year makes a difference of from *no profit* to $1,281 on 40 acres. Pull out the stumps, double the land value, raise a bumper crop on virgin soil! Thousands are doing it! Why not you? Get a Hercules All Steel Triple Power Stump Puller! Clear your land once for all. Pull any stump in five minutes—an acre or more a day—three acres without moving machine. The

Hercules Stump Puller



is 400% stronger and 60% lighter than others. *Genuine Steel* means strength. Triple power means *more pull than a locomotive.* Double ratchets mean *safety.* Accurate work means *light* draft. Send name in now for fine free book and special price offer! Don't wait! Write a postal NOW! Address

HERCULES MANUFACTURING CO.
260 21st Street CENTERVILLE, IOWA

PIG CHUTE IS A GREAT CONVENIENCE

A LOADING chute is a great convenience, if not a necessity, on every farm where pigs are reared. A hog chute, to be right, needs to be just wide enough to allow one big hog to pass through it at a time and not turn around, say 20 to 24 inches. Use no legs. Make the chute 8 feet long, using good hardwood 2x4's for sides (oak is best), round the bottom corner or heel and taper bottom corner at toe back eighteen inches, now on the top or flat sides nail floor of inch boards, putting on occasionally a cleat to prevent animals from slipping. Take two pieces of iron 1½ inches by ½ inch, sharpen one end and bend over, forming hooks 1½ inches long (old wagon tire is good). Bolt these to shaped toe with hooks bent down to hook on tail of wagon. The sides are best made of elm strips 3 inches or 4 inches wide, the same length as the bottom and three strips to the side, evenly spaced. Cut the uprights so that they will make the sides 2½ feet high when put together. Fasten with bolts, one bolt to the slat and one to sill. This allows the sides to close down or above at rear of wagon, which cannot be done with the stiff sides of chute with legs, and the chute will be right height for any wagon. These sides are kept in place by long, heavy hooks bolted to bottom slat, and fastened to body or sill by staples at close intervals to allow for shutting up space at rear of wagon. Do not put anything across the top as slats are in the way in case you want to make a rush up the chute in case of some emergency.

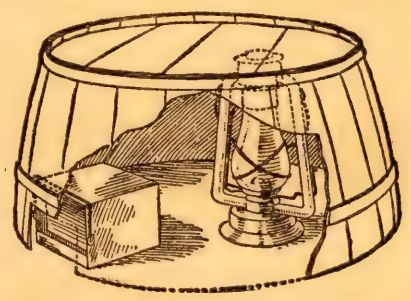
SHEEP AND WOOL

THERE is a difference in the quality of wool. Farmers do not think much about that. It would be better if they did—better for themselves as well as for the users of the wool. Strong, healthy, well fed, vigorous sheep invariably yield the best and heaviest fleeces. The shearer cannot help but notice that. Sheep that have been badly wintered and are thin always have light fleeces. The wool is short and lacks uniformity and strength. If the sheep are not healthy and vigorous the same effect follows. A big crop cannot grow on poor land; neither can long, strong and heavy wool grow on a body that is not able to produce it. It is a common thing for sheep to begin to shed their wool before shearing time. That is the result of improper or insufficient feed, or of disease. It is usually an indication of a fevered condition. Wool that is shed thus is always short and light. No part of a strong, heavy fleece is ever volutarily thrown off.

The lesson is to keep the sheep healthy and thrifty. To do so they must have plenty of feed—feed that not only enables them to live, but that keeps them thrifty; not fat producing feed alone, but flesh forming material, the protein element. The wool must have something to make it grow. Corn is a good feed for sheep, but it must have other feed to help it. For this clover hay, pea hay, or nice corn fodder is good, with plenty of salt and clean water. The big heavy fleece off the thrifty sheep is the one that pays.

WATER TROUGH FOR WINTER

THE method shown in the sketch is used by me in cold weather to keep the drinking water for the poultry from freezing. The device consists of a part of a barrel inverted and set over the fountain, and a tubular lantern, writes



Winter Water Trough.

P. C. Fish, of Kansas City, Mo. A small opening is cut in one side of the barrel through which the fowl can reach the water.

ALFALFA IN THE HOG RATION

WHILE the hog is a debt payer, it is necessary for the breeder, farmer or feeder to manage so as to make the greatest amount of money at the least cost in the quickest time, says the American Swineherd. To do this there is nothing of more importance than feeding alfalfa. The Illinois Farmer's institute states that alfalfa is the most important single product of the soil, a product that has been neglected to the detriment of every community.

Alfalfa as a storage plant for general use has no equal. It is easily grown, it is hardy under trying circumstances, and while it is an excellent food for all kinds of stock, and especially the hog, it at the same time through natural process improves the soil by drawing from the atmosphere nitrogen. Alfalfa is a gold mine which can be worked most successfully by the use of swine feeding.

FEED FOR GROWTH

WHAT is called Digester Tankage is proving to be a most valuable feed for growth. It contains the flesh-building elements to increase the size as well as the fat forming substance to keep the young hogs in fine thrifty condition. It specially appeals to farmers who are wintering pigs and young hogs during this period of high priced feed. Corn alone is too expensive, besides by itself it is too rich in fat production and not rich enough in the elements that produce growth. Digester tankage is said to balance the ration, cheapen the feed, increase the growth, and bring most satisfactory results. It is manufactured by Darling & Co., 4311 Ashland Ave., Chicago.

A HOG SHORTAGE

President H. J. Waters, of Kansas Agricultural college says that this country has the greatest hog shortage in years, and that it will take two years of good corn crops to bring the hog supply back to the normal. Eastern farmers who are turning their attention to pork production will have little cause to regret their action during the coming two or three years. There is money in good hogs.

STRINGY MILK

Stringy milk sometimes makes its appearance early in the summer. The trouble is usually caused by allowing the cows to drink from filthy pools or to lie down in filth filled with germs, or to wade through mud that comes in contact with the openings of the teats. Prevention is the best remedy. Keep the animals in clean quarters and allow them to drink only clean water, preferably from a deep well.

Handsome Book Free

There is a new book just off the press that every reader should have. It is a Dairy Handbook, and is a complete guide for the dairyman. It contains chapters by such authorities as Dr. Coburn, Dr. Alexander, Prof. Van Pelt, Dr. Burket, and others; tells all about "Dairying for Profit, Soil Fertility, Selecting Dairy Cows," etc. It is worth many dollars, but will be sent absolutely free to our readers, who write the De Laval Separator Co., 165 Broadway, New York City. Mention this paper and ask for the De Laval Handbook.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Be careful about feeding the horse new oats at first.

The most practical time for weaning a colt is when about five months old.

The only remedy for the cattle shortage is for the country to go back to saving the calves.

The box stall is a better place for horses that require rest on account of lameness than a grass field.

The cheapest method of producing meat of any sort in almost every case is by keeping the animals on pasture.

The man who has a good bunch of cows or stock cattle properly located these days has no cause to worry.

To avoid worrying the colt, tie within sight of dam and give some grain. Be sure that the colt has plenty of exercise.

Plans are essential to success in feeding stock of all kinds. Mix some brains with your feed and get results.

Learn from UP-TO-DATE FARMING a plan that's been tested,
Read how and why you were by exploiters bested,
See how you've toiled so that robbers have rested—
'Twill be the best money you ever invested.



4 BUGGY WHEELS FREIGHT PAID STEEL TIRES **$8.75**
With Rubber Tires, $18.45. Your Wheels Rerubbered, $10.30. I make wheels ¾ to 4 in. tread. Tops, $6.50. Shafts, $2.10; Repair Wheels, $5.95; Axles $2.25; Wagon Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog U.
SPLIT HICKORY WHEEL CO., 516 F St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THIS
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SOW WEIGHED 932 LBS. AT 23 MONTHS OLD
IONIA GIRL
I have started more breeders on the road to success than any man living. I have the largest and finest herd in the U. S. Every one an early developer, ready for the market at six months old. I want to place one hog in each community to advertise my herd. Write for my plan, "How to Make Money from Hogs." G. S. BENJAMIN, 268 St. Bk Portland, Mich.

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Dr. E. H. Baldwin writes: "I took the course for my own benefit on the farm, but the success I had started me in practice and now I am going night and day. Your course has been worth thousands to me, and will be to any man."
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS
The London Veterinary Correspondence School
London, Ontario, Canada

You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but

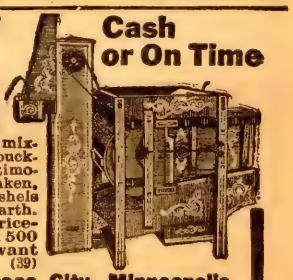


Before After

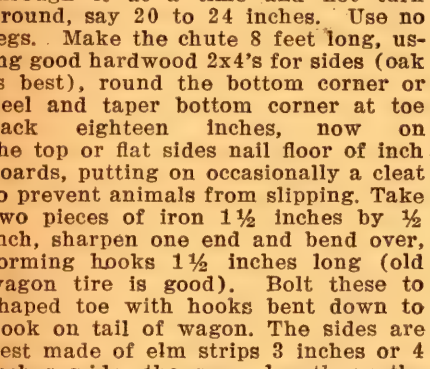
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will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. **Does not blister** or remove the hair. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. **Book 4 E free.**
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Grain Grader and Cleaner
Loaned free for 30 days—no money down—freight prepaid—cash or credit. It grades, cleans and separates wheat, oats, corn, barley, flax, clover, timothy, etc. Takes cockle, wild oats, tame oats, smut, etc., from seed wheat; any mixture from flax. Sorts corn for drop planter. Rids clover of buckhorn. Takes out all dust, dirt, chaff and noxious weeds from timothy. Removes foul weed seed and all the damaged, shrunken, cracked or feeble kernels from any grain. Handles up to 80 bushels per hour. Gas power or hand power. Easiest running mill on earth. Over 250,000 in use in U. S. and Canada. Postal brings low-price-buy-on-time proposition and latest Catalog. I will loan 500 machines, "first come, first served." Write today if you want to be one of the lucky 500. Ask for Booklet 31 . (39)
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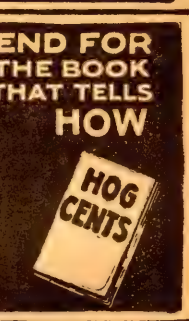
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The great Jersey, "Violet Sultan Fox". Was Grand Champion Heifer, Oklahoma State Fair in 1910, and Grand Champion Cow 1911. Owned by R. L. Poe-bly, keen business farmer and user of Sharples Tubular, Oklahoma City, Okla.

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Men who raise champion cows know that big production means extra profits. Such men select biggest producing cream separators. They use the
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Dairy Tubular Cream Separator
Why do they use Tubulars? Because Tubulars have twice the skimming force of others and skim twice as clean. These brainy, successful men want the most for their money. They make extra profits whenever they can. They use Tubulars to make a profit no other separator can make.
Dairy Tubulars contain no disks. You are level-headed. You value extra profits. You can't forget that simple Tubulars make money that complicated machines lose. Write us for Catalog 136 and get prompt and courteous attention,
Want a FREE TRIAL? Want to trade in your old separator? Just say so, and we will arrange it.
THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA. Branches: Chicago, Ill. San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Dallas, Tex. Toronto, Can.; Winnipeg, Can. Agencies Everywhere

Yours for Bigger, Better Hog Profits
As a hog raiser—your every *thought* is of *profit*—and anything that tends to increase revenue from your hogs deserves all the investigation you give it. Darling's Digester Tankage mixed with hog feed will produce at least
30 Pounds Net Gain on Every Hog
and you can be sure of this gain without spending a single penny more than you are NOW spending.
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SEND FOR THE BOOK THAT TELLS HOW
HOG CENTS

SAVED Eighty Hams---LOST One



Read what W. W. ALLEN of Junction City, Texas, says about the $3.00 Farmers' Meat Salter
THE T. J. TURLEY CO., Owensboro, Ky.:
Gentlemen—This is to certify that I purchased a Daniel's Meat Salter and gave it a good test. I killed twenty big hogs when the weather was mild, and saved every ham and shoulder except one, and that one the salter was not used on—spoiled in three days. All the others kept sweet and good. Yours truly, W. W. ALLEN.
WE CAN FURNISH A HUNDRED LETTERS SIMILAR TO ABOVE IF DESIRED
Why Take Chances on losing hams and shoulders when you can buy this machine for $3.00 that will last a lifetime, and enable you to kill hogs without fear of warm weather ruining your hams? One ham saved will pay for the machine. You make your own solution from salt; costs practically nothing.
Agents We want agents and dealers everywhere to handle our salter. You can make big money selling them to your neighbors. Write us today for terms and prices and booklet giving full description.
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INCORPORATED **Owensboro, Kentucky**

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Protect your stock as no other gates will. No chance to break through and get tangled up.

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Why should you pay agents' or dealers' profits on your roofing? We will sell it to you right from our factory, and you can keep the middleman's profit right in your own pocket.

At the same time, under our guarantee you are sure of getting absolutely the highest quality of Galvanized Steel Roofing. Nothing leaves our works which we cannot warrant to be equal to our samples and exactly as represented.

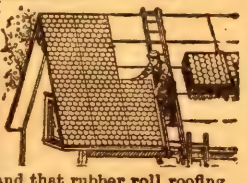
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and guarantee safe delivery. Don't buy roofing until you investigate our proposition.

Let us show you why it is to your advantage to deal with us. Send today for free samples of Galvanized Steel, complete roofing book and "freight prepaid" prices.

The Ohio Galvanizing & Manufacturing Company
24 Ann St., Niles, Ohio

He Was Amazed
at LOW COST of
Edwards STEEL Shingles



"In all my life I was never so surprised" writes Mr. D. Elzroth, of Fosters, Ohio, "as I am at my new *Edwards* STEEL Shingle barn roof. I wouldn't have believed it if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes. Your steel shingles cost *lots* less than wood and they sure beat wood shingles and that rubber roll roofing *forty miles*. The stuff got here in *good shape*, right *on time* and I done the work myself. I've got the best roof in the township. What a fool I was not to get your catalog 4 years ago when I roofed my *house*."

Factory Prices—All Freight Paid!

Fire-proof, rot-proof, rust-proof. Guaranteed against *lightning* by $10,000 Bond.

Never need repairs. Out-last *three* wood-shingle and *five* composition roofs. Lowest factory prices—all freight paid. Put them on yourself. Made of Open Hearth Steel, *finest quality*. Made absolutely rust-proof by our world-famous "Tightcote" Process. Come in sheets, 24 inches wide, 5 to 12 feet long.

Nothing to do but nail sheets on old roof or sheathing. Edwards Patented Interlocking Device covers all nails, makes permanent watertight joints.

Makes handsomest, most lasting roof in existence. Write us. If possible give size of roof and we will quote price, delivered to your station.

Postal brings catalog 1191 and factory prices by next mail.

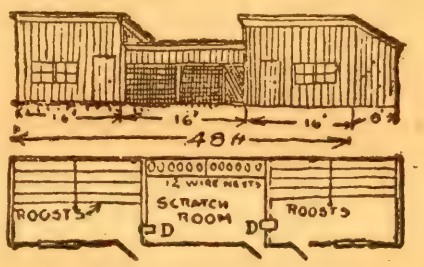
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The World's Largest Manufacturers of Steel Roofing (67)

POULTRY



COOP AND SCRATCHING ROOM

OUR new poultry house and scratch room combined is the handiest I have ever seen. It is 48 feet long by 8 feet wide, 9½ feet high in front and 6½ feet at the back. The scratching shed roof is a foot lower throughout, writes Alice McNarie, of Baldwin, Kas. The floor is of cement and the roof shingled. The front of the scratching room is covered with poultry netting to keep out sparrows, which also means to keep out mites. At the back of the scratching room are



House and Scratch Room.

12 wire nests 2½ feet above the floor. Each nest is fastened to a 2 by 4 at the back by means of a single staple. At the front the nests are stapled to a 1 by 3-inch strip which rests on brackets at the ends. At night the nests may simply be tipped back to the wall to keep the hens from roosting on them. The roosts are on a level and 2½ feet above the floor.

LIBERALLY FAT FOWLS IN FALL

(By Mrs. C. C. Thomas)

MOST fowls are liberally fat in the fall, particularly those that have free range because they pick up so much grain, weed seeds, grasshoppers and bugs and as the grain in the field ripens it is a strong temptation to overfeed the poultry.

Over-fed hens are subject to inflammation of the egg passage, and this is a very serious trouble.

Feeding ground pepper or other stimulating poultry feeds to force the laying is almost certain to produce inflammation. The so-called egg feeds advertised are many of them without value, in fact they are harmful.

When the egg passage becomes congested the hen may burst a blood vessel in her efforts to expel the egg and a few days later she will show signs of weakness, the comb will turn dull, the temperature fall low and the bird will die.

The first symptoms are the drooping of the wings, roughing of the feathers and loss of energy.

It is a good plan to keep the pullets and the old hens separated because the hens fatten much quicker than the pullets on the same feed.

If a hen is suffering from inflammation of the egg passage, the egg must be removed soon or the bird will die. This may be accomplished by covering the finger with vaseline and inserting it into the egg passage, meanwhile pressing gently on the left side with the other hand.

Usually this will expel the egg and then the passage should be washed out with a weak solution of carbolic acid by means of a small syringe. A tablet of homeopathic nux vomica—1-100 given in the water for two or three days will effect a complete cure.

The hen must, of course, be fed very lightly for some time until her flesh has been reduced.

OLD HENS POOR LAYERS

AT THE Maryland station, in a study of the egg production of sixty white Leghorn hens in three successive years, the average number of eggs per bird was 171.3 the first year; 149.1 the second year and 151.1 the third year.

The estimated cost of the maintenance of the flock was $90 for each year; the profit per hen was $2.07 the first year, $1.61 the second year, and 90 cents the third year. All of the five hens which produced 200 eggs and over laid their first egg in November, whereas of the fowls producing 100 and under only 3.7 per cent. laid their first egg in November; 4.4 per cent. laid their first egg in January, and 13 per cent. their first egg in February.

One fowl made the best record in the third year, 13 in the second year, and the remainder during the first year. The percentage of shrinkage proves conclusively that birds of this age are being maintained at a serious financial loss.

PREPARE FOWLS FOR WINTER

SAVE all the strong bacon grease from fried bacon. When your fowls sit around picking themselves and looking droopy and shabby, get a large, deep can or bucket; from its shape a large candy bucket is best; fill it nearly full of warm water; catch your fowls, take them one by one by their wings, and with the head straight up, dip them down, pretty hard, two or three times into the water; let the head go completely under once; do this quickly to avoid strangling the fowl; then turn it loose.

After waiting a few hours for the water to drip from the feathers, drive them into the shade, so the sun will not blister them. For a short time they will be a sorry looking lot of fowls.

This treatment causes the feathers to fall apart, so the body of the fowl is cool, the water softens the skin; the grease-laden feathers fall out easily, and the new ones push their way through the skin and grow in masses instead of one or two in a place; the time of molting is shortened; the fatty grease kills all the vermin on the fowl, while grease-saturated feathers are death traps to any vermin that may get on them.

Keep the bucket filled with water and pour more grease on the water from time to time.

The fowls should be dipped early in the morning, and made to roost under shelter for several nights.

By dipping the fowls in the early fall they become healthy and free from pests, hence stand the winter better and in the spring have little or no vermin to annoy them and get on and kill their little ones.

1,000 THOROUGHBRED FOWL
Are offered to our agents who are willing to spend a few hours time for us. Write for our most liberal proposition. Poultry Post, Dept. 5 Goshen, Indiana



PFILE'S 65 Varieties
LAND and Water Fowls. Farm-raised stock, with eggs in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive Poultry Book for 1913. Write Henry Pfile, Box 615 Freeport, Ill.

POULTRY SECRETS
Four Wonderful Secrets Not Found in Books
HOW TO KEEP EGGS fresh for months. No cold storage. No water glass, no lime. A new plan, recommended by the Italian government.
SAVE MONEY ON FEED.—A poultryman's discovery. Costs practically nothing, is nourishing and vastly beneficial. No sprouted oats; something new.
ROUP CURE.—A sure cure for roup made and taken at home.
LICE POWDER which will surely kill them all and keep them off.
All these four secrets, guaranteed, mailed for 25c, coin or stamps. ALDEN & CO., Camby, Ind.

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26 inches high 16 cents a rod
100 other styles of Hog, Farm and Lawn Fencing.
Buy from factory direct and save dealers profit.
Large Catalogue FREE.
KITSELMAN BROS.
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YOUR FARM may suggest good ideas for a catchy song poem. Successful song writers have made HUNDREDS of DOLLARS. You may be able to write a song. Musical experience unnecessary. You write the verses; we correct, write music, publish, copyright, advertise among music lovers and pay 50 per ct. of profit if successful. Particulars free. Dugdale Co., Desk 278, Washington, D. C.

ALFALFA LAND SECOND TO NONE IN AMERICA

Located in the Black Prairie Belt of Eastern Miss., which government experts state is ideal for alfalfa. Alfalfa growers are making an almost unbelievable profit. Without the expense of innoculating, fertilizing nor irrigating, they get four, five and sometimes six tons of hay to the acre. Plentiful rainfall. Long growing season.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND PASTURES

No need for expensive stock shelters. These lands are on the market for the first time, because of the boll weavil, which destroys cotton but ignores all other crops. Prices range from $35 an acre up.

GRAVEL ROADS, 3 R. R. LINES, NEARBY MARKETS

Our printed matter contains proof of the above claims and will be sent free upon application, to anyone who is in the market for any kind of land.

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1364 Central Bank Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

Get A Canadian Home
In Western Canada's
Free Homestead Area





The Province of Manitoba has several New Homestead Districts that afford rare opportunity to secure 160 Acres of excellent agricultural land FREE.

For Grain Growing and Cattle Raising

this Province has no superior and in profitable agriculture shows an unbroken period of over a quarter of a century.

Perfect Climate; Good Markets; Railways Convenient; Soil the very best, and social conditions most desirable.

Vacant lands adjacent to Free Homesteads may be purchased and also in the older Districts lands may be bought at reasonable prices.

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or write Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.



SANTA'S GIFT TO YOU

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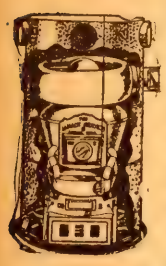
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IN THE HOME

THE most sacred place on earth is the home. If a true home, it is there that love rules. There may be an outward appearance of love, but let sickness, or death, or other misfortune befall any member of the home, love can no longer stay in hiding. It promptly shows itself, and is ready to make any sacrifice for the suffering one.

It is in the home where the mind as well as the body grows. Views are broadened and thoughts are awakened that take hold upon the outside world. Longings for better, higher and nobler things lead constantly upward, and develop into aspirations that sometimes shape states, kingdoms, and empires.

And the home is the center of hope. As the babe in its mother's arms nestles fondly to the mother's breast, a gleam of hope lights that mother's eyes that sends a glow to the father's face; and as the little one begins to prattle and walk hope grows stronger in each parent's heart. Then when the school days come, and the children depart in the morning to return as the sun sinks down in the west, there is hope in every lesson and a longing for improvement such as home love alone can know. This applies particularly to the home on the farm, but it is so in every home.

Shall it be success or failure? Will those hopes be realized, or must they be abandoned in sad disappointment? That depends largely upon the parents and the environment. If the home thought tends upward the child mind will grow that way. If there is home reading that is elevating the impulses of the children will be elevating. If the accomplishment of great things prompts the home activity those who go therefrom will seek such accomplishment. Oh, so much depends upon the home!

UGLY THINGS ABOUT THE HOME

EVERY one who is at all progressive has an eye for beauty; and there are about or near almost every country home things that are not pretty. It may be a stump, a stone, an old and unsightly fence, a pile of rubbish that might have been but has not been removed, or a pile of stone left for possible need in the future. There are all, to a greater or less degree, unsightly objects, but they may be made, at least through all the spring and summer time, things of beauty. Plant flowers about them and vines to run over them. The best annuals, perhaps, are the hop vine, wild cucumber, and even the big, rank growing gourd vine if the object to be covered is large. Of the flowering vines the sweet pea and nasturtium are good, especially where a low screen is required. For higher growths the old fashioned morning glory, moon flower, and similar plants will not deceive the lover of the beautiful. If a permanent covering is desired, the Boston ivy or Virginia creeper and the trumpet vine, as well as the wistaria, answer an excellent purpose. If one wishes the useful as well as the agreeable, vining beans may be planted, especially the butter bean. To bring autumn beauty to old walls or fences, or anything of that kind, nothing can be better than salvia or flowering sage. Even waste places about the home may be made beautiful by the judicious use of plants, both useful and ornamental.

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

IN THE CELLAR

IS THERE a cellar under or near the farm home? It is a very convenient and profitable thing to have. It has been useful all summer, but the time is now approaching when you can't well do without it—that is, if you have one.

Give the cellar a thorough cleaning out. When you undertake it you will be amazed at the many things that have got there that should not be in it at all. Take all the rubbish out of it, give it a good sweeping and clean out all the trash. If you now give it a thorough whitewashing it is all the better. See that it is dry and that it will remain so; see also that it is well ventilated, but that freezing cold may be readily excluded.

The cellar is now ready for the important uses that the winter season brings to it. What is put there will not be ruined in bad air, nor will it be mussed up with rubbish and accumulated unwholesome things, and it will not be injured when severe freezes come unexpectedly.

Household Hints

Bring in the garden vegetables before heavy frosts, and store them in suitable places. They will keep much longer and be better than if left out.

Pears will ripen best in dark places. Put in a dark corner and covered with an old carpet they take a fine color and ripen nicely. Of course, this refers to Keifer and other winter pears.

Mulching the strawberry bed is to prevent freezing and thawing rather than to prevent freezing. It is important in its effect upon the next year's crop.

To make pumpkin butter, cut the pumpkin into cubes after paring, and cook tender; then add equal parts of good cider vinegar and sorghum molasses, enough to make it the desired thickness. Sugar will do, but molasses is better. Cook thoroughly, stirring briskly. The result is much like apple butter.

Dried pumpkin was an old time farm dish. Cut the ripe pumpkin in strips or rings. Peel carefully and hang up to dry, if possible, where there are no flies. High over the kitchen stove, after the chill nights have done up the flies, is a good place. When wanted for use wash carefully and soak in clean water over night. Boil in the water they are soaked in. They may be made into pies, or seasoned and flavored and used as a separate dish.

Pumpkins may be cut in cubes, cooked until tender, and canned the same as fruit. Pumpkin pie may thus be had the year round.

Little use is made of persimmons, though an abundant crop in many localities. We give the following recipe for persimmon pudding: Be sure the persimmons are well ripened, and to one quart of fruit add three teacups of thick sour milk; mash together until all the pulp is off the seeds, and then rub through a colander or seive. Add to this mixture one teaspoon of soda dissolved in a little hot water, butter the size of an egg, two cups of sugar, one egg, and one and a half cups of flour, or just enough to make a thin batter. Bake until done, and serve with cream.

Vegetables are eaten as food, but without much thought of their beneficial effects. Young onions eaten with salt are an excellent blood and nerve tonic. In fall and winter the mature onions may be eaten with much the same effect. Greens of every kind are valuable system cleaners and complexion beautifiers. Spinach has been called "the broom of the human system," because of its blood cleansing properties, and lettuce and watercress are excellent for that purpose. Carrots if eaten frequently are said to be effective in producing rosy cheeks, and rhubarb is a healthy laxative.

There are many curative properties in wool smoke. An authority says, when a child pierces its foot with a nail or a splinter, the first thing to do is to give the wound a good smoking with wool smoke. Place some coals in an ordinary stove pot, and throw some woolen rags on them. Hold the foot or other wounded part over the smoke, and enclose the whole with a quilt or blanket, or anything that will keep in both heat and smoke. The cure will be almost immediate. The same remedy may be applied to animal wounds, and almost all farmers know its value in distemper in horses.

Plain vanilla ice cream becomes a fancy dish by serving it in sherbet cups, sprinkle up for a long time for other things.

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BACK TO THE OLD FARM

A SMALL woman with rather bent shoulders and thin, gray locks stood on the kitchen porch. Below her, on the steps, was a young man whose shoulders were straight and broad, and whose locks were not gray. But his eyes were brown like the woman's and the line of his lips was modeled from the older feminine ones.

"Come, mother, I must look about the old place and you must go with me. It seems only yesterday I left—things look so natural. Here's the corn a foot high—just as it was when I went away—the cherries tempting the robins just the same, and the clover smelling like honey. Come along, mother, now do! I want to see the spring house and the hen coops. Like as not, they need some carpentering, though 'twas only yesterday, it seems like, they were good enough.

Yielding to her son's persuasion and the delight of his return after many year's absence, the old woman descended the steps and walked by his side out through the barnyard into a lane leading to the pasture.

"Seems like I ought to stay in and fix the fire for supper, David. Now I got you home again, I feel as though I'd kinder like to get a meal. You always made it worth my while to cook, David. Are you still partial to fried chicken and corn bread?"

"Am I? Do I look as though I'd pass by on the other side?"

The pair laughed with the harmless happy appreciation of a homely joke.

"Now, here's the old board between the tulip poplars, by jing! Let's sit here mother and smell the hay. I want to hear all about your life while I was gone."

Slanting shadows fell over the meadow. The hay was piled in monster mounds in a corner, and through the June air came the fresh, clean, scent of blooming elder. The old woman began:

"After you went west to seek your fortune, I was the forlornest woman in these parts. Father, he just moped too, and how those first lonely days dragged I can't say. Everything seemed to mope, too. The hay was spoiled, the rust got into the wheat, and that year father had to put the first mortgage on the farm. Along about Christmas time I was as near discouraged as could be; I just pined for you, David. That's the time Ellie Martin's parents died, and the child had to be sent to the Poorhouse. Never will I forget the morning that little girl came a-runnin' to my kitchen:

"'Oh, Mis' Allen,' she said, 'let me stay here with you. Don't let 'em take me to the Poorhouse!'

"And the tears were runnin' down her cheeks. She took hold on my apron and wiped her eyes with it, and looked at me so pitiful like, I just couldn't keep from crying myself.

"'I'll be just as useful,' she said. 'I can skim milk and feed the chickens—and, oh, lots of things!'

"I stood stock still there a minute, thinking how hard times were, and how the cows were sickening, and the chickens, too, for that matter. Then I looked at that orphan, and, thinks I, what if that was my David? Father sat by the stove and, says he, 'Mother!' We looked at each other, and then I took Ellie by the hand and says: 'Stay right here, Ellie, I guess we can manage.' The little thing was that happy, she just hung on to me the rest of the day, and we hadn't any more tears from her till she went to Kansas last year."

"Did you miss her much?" asked David.

"Miss her? Well, since she left, seems like father and me had grown old. I guess you couldn't understand what kind of a girl Ellie grew to be. Why, she was the busiest, happiest child I ever saw. We never had cause to be sorry for keeping her out of the Poorhouse. Father and I got to feel she was our own, and it went a long ways toward filling up the gap you left. And pretty! How that plain, little black haired thing did blossom! Pity you never saw her, David."

"H'm" said David, "I've seen some mighty pretty girls out west."

"But not as pretty as our Ellie, sure. She promised to come back some day. You know how she came to go?"

"Tell me that," said David. He leaned lazily back against the poplar and surveyed his mother.

"Well, you know her father's brother who disappeared so many years ago? Well, he turned up, and took the greatest kind of fancy to Ellie. He had a family out in Kansas and nothing would do but Ellie must make them a visit. She was set against it and would not hear to leaving father and me. Harvest time was coming on and all the extra fall work.

"She shook her hear every time going away was mentioned, but I noticed how keen she was to hear all the interesting stories her Uncle Reuben had to tell. Once I heard her sigh and say: 'It must be grand to see the world.' That settled me. I just made up my mind she'd got to go. I wasn't going to stand in the way when she had the chance to see something outside her cow pasture."

The old woman quietly wiped her eyes with the hem of her apron. David only smiled.

"You can't guess how lonesome we were, and how lonesome to this day. No one bustling about and singing and chirking us up all day long. A long drawn sigh, and then looking fondly at her son, old Mrs. Allen said brightly: "But, it's good to see you, David, and I only wish you had come to stay."

David Allen brought his palm solidly upon his knee, and said:

"That's what I've done."

"You've come to stay?" quaveringly.

"Most emphatically," responded David. I've prospered out West, but all the time I've hankered to come back to the old farm. Always, that was my idea. I've saved and laid aside, intending to come home and set the old place on its feet. I never got to feel at home anywhere else, and I've just dreamed of these pastures, and that row of walnut and the spring run, till it seemed I must get here if ever I wanted to be happy again."

The old mother wiped more tears with the dampened apron, but looked anything but sad.

"The Lord bless you, David. There isn't anything else I need to make me happy."

"But I might as well own up my whole doings, mother, and confess I've brought home a wife."

"A wife? Why haven't I heard of this before?"

"Well, just listen a minute. As I had about made up my mind to start this way I met a wonderfully pretty girl, and I just fell so deep in love it kept me waiting a little longer. You see, I had to give her time to return my sentiments. She wasn't a estern girl, but had come to the town I was living in and was rather homestick herself. So we naturally were congenial, and in course of time she made up her mind to come back home with me. It didn't take much coaxing. The idea suited her down to the ground."

David laughed aloud, and putting his arm around his mother's shoulder kissed her cheek.

"But where is she now?" asked the mother, looking rather dazed and uncertain.

"First promise to love her as well as you did Ellie Martin."

"In time, David, maybe in time; but I have to get used to changes first."

"Well, that's all any reasonable person could ask, I'm sure," said David, heartily. As for wife, she's in the house. You see, I left her in the front room when I went to find you out on purpose to let her get acquainted with father, first."

"Mrs. Allen started to her feet.

"Oh, I must hurry back to start the fire, if we are to have company!"

"No hurry, not a bit of it," laughed David, but he rose and walked beside his mother. "Wife's getting supper. She said she would call us when it was ready."

Was the ground reeling under foot? The old woman's life had contained so little excitement that these crowding astonishing events seemed like wild dreams. David drew her arm through his, saying gently:

"Don't you worry, mother! And look, there she comes! Isn't she pretty?"

A girl light of form, with bright cheeks and shining eyes was running toward them from the house. When she reached the couple she spread wide her young arms with the soft cry:

"Mother, I've come home again!"

And the old woman simply leaned to the girl's embrace, and in trembling tones murmured: "Ellie! Ellie!"

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No. 4650.—Ladies' House Dress.—This charming house dress is very easy to make and may be fashioned of gingham, percale, chambray or challis. The garment closes at the left side of the front and can be made with bishop or leg o'mutton sleeve. The joined-on skirt is a seven-gored design. The neck is finished with a nice-turn-down collar.

The pattern, No. 4650, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 5⅝ yards of 36-inch material and 1½ yards of insertion.

No. 2704.—Rag Doll and Set of Clothes.—In this pattern we have both doll and the set of clothes, including a dress, bonnet, petticoat and drawers. Any small child will be delighted with this doll and the cunning garments. The women who has never done a bit of sewing can handle this pattern without difficulty.

The pattern, No. 2704, is cut in sizes 14, 18 and 22 inches. Medium size will require ⅜ of a yard of 36 inch goods for doll; ¾ of a yard of 36-inch goods for dress and 1 yard of edging; ⅜ of a yard of 36-inch goods for bonnet and 1⅜ yards of edging; ⅜ of a yard of 36-inch goods and 2⅛ yards of edging for petticoat and drawers.

No. 5944.—Ladies' Dress.—This dainty frock is one of the season's prettiest styles and is simple to construct. The garment closes at the front from neck to skirt edge. It may be made with Empire or regulation waistline and the four-gored skirt may have inverted plait or habit back. Serge, cashmere, challis, silk or mohair may be employed in carrying out the design. The trimming is of insertion banding.

The pattern, No. 5944, is cut in sizes 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 5⅞ yards of 36-inch material and 2 yards of insertion.

No. 5578.—Girls' Dress.—Here is an attractive frock for the small girl and one that any mother with a knowledge of sewing can make without the least difficulty. The garment has the body and sleeves in one and there is an applied yoke band. The yoke, cuffs, belt and skirt trim are of contrasting fabric which gives a pretty note of embellishment.

The pattern, No. 5578, is cut in size 4 to 12 years. Medium size will require 2½ yards of 36-inch material and 1 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

No. 3379.—Children's Night Drawers.—This design is an excellent model for children's night drawers as the garment is made with feet which protects the little one against cold. There is a seam at the center front and another at the back, also back band at waist which accommodates the fastening. Cambric, muslin, flannelette and similar materials are employed.

The pattern, No. 3379, is cut in sizes 1 to 9 years. Medium size will require 2⅛ yards of 36-inch material and ⅝ of a yard of edging.

No. 4625.—Girls' Semi-Princess Dress.—For dressy occasions the little girl requires a frock somewhat different from ordinary dresses and nothing could be nicer for this purpose that an attractive semi-princess frock like the one illustrated. The dress is made with high or low neck, long or three-quarter sleeves and has kilt skirt. The trimming is of insertion banding.

An Eye to Beauty

Artist.—What do you regard as the most beautiful curves?

Admirer.—I know of none more beautiful than these, $$$, if there are enough of them.

Eggless Dishes

During the season when eggs are high and scarce, we must have cakes and puddings, and those that require few or no eggs are especially favored. For griddle cakes take a cup of corn meal and scald it at night with a cup of boiling water, add two cupfuls each of flour and sweet milk, a tablespoonful each of shortening and molasses, a teaspoonful of salt and half of a softened yeast cake. Beat hard and set to rise. In the morning if too thin, add a little more flour.

One Egg Ginger Bread.—Take a cup each of sugar and molasses, add a half cup of melted shortening, a beaten egg and three cups of flour, a tablespoonful of ginger, and a cup of boiling water, added the last thing, in which two tablespoons of soda have been dissolved. Bake forty-five minutes.

Mock Angel Food.—This popular cake, which everybody has tried, baked in layers or in cups, is a cheap and satisfactory cake when eggs are high or at any other time. Scald a cup of milk in boiling water. Sift together a cup of sugar, a cup of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a pinch of salt. Into this pour the boiling milk and stir until smooth and thick, then add the beaten whites of two eggs; cut and fold them in carefully, not to lose the lightness, and bake in an ungreased pan, without using flavoring.

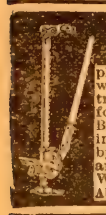
Club Cake.—Take a cup of sugar, a half cup of shortening, a cup of thick sour milk, a cup of raisins and a teaspoonful of soda, spices to taste, a few nuts and two cups of flour. Bake in layers and put together with orange filling.

When making custard, use a little cornstarch, arrow root or flour in the place of one egg, and the custard will not be noticeable less palatable. Eggs that are packed in water glass, one part to twelve of water, in October, will keep without losing an egg, if care is taken to keep them cool without freezing.

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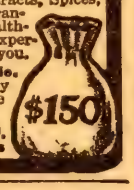
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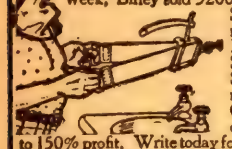
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The slickest money-making proposition in the country for wide-awake agents. Carpenter selling 200 every week; Birley sold 3200 and still going. ONLY $50.00 to $100.00 EVERY WEEK

SCIENTIFIC automatic razor sharpener made; gives Barber's DIAGONAL STROKE; HONES and STROPS all standard razors and safety blades. Guaranteed for life. Sells on sight. $2 complete. 100 to 150% profit. Write today for exceptionally liberal offer.
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and send, postpaid, 24 needle packages and 12 thimbles with LARGE PREMIUM BOOK. When sold send us the $1.20 and receive premium entitled to select, from premium list. Extra present Free if ordered today. A post card will do. Address
Keystone Novelty Co.
Box 153 Greenville, Pa.

CADETS of EQUITY

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of Our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is printed in the paper becomes a CADET of Equity, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—35 cents—will be made a PIONEER of Equity and sent a collection of twenty (20) beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address, CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

OUR up-to-date people are sure ahead of other people. A great many papers have letter departments for the young people, but in no other do I find such letters as come to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. But the editor of the department has no easy job of it, for he wants to publish every letter that is written, which he can not do for lack of space. But he carefully reads every letter, and registers the writer in the roll book, and also publishes the name and address. The number of Cadets is now 2,530.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy 21, and live with my parents on our farm of 82 acres. Our principal crops are corn, oats, wheat and potatoes. I am one of those ambitious young fellows, and am working for better farming and the producer to the consumer marketing system; and I think we of the coming generation are the ones to bring it about. Come, dear brothers and sisters, let us start right. I am with you, and would be glad to answer cards and letters from the boys and girls.—Roscoe Plum, Kent, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS: I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for three years, but I never felt much interest in it until I began reading the Cadet letters, and now may I join you? I am a farmer's daughter, 16 years old, and live on a farm of 25 acres, two miles from town. I have two sisters and five brothers, but it is an awful dull place out here, and I wish so much to become a Cadet, and then I will be sure to become a Pioneer. Hoping to hear from the Cadet boys and girls, and promising to answer all cards or letters, I close. —Laura Ellis, Proctorville, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS: I have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for a year, and like it very much. I am well pleased with the Cadet page. I am a farmer's son, 20 years old, and I like farm life much better than town life. Our main crop is wheat. We plow the ground, drill the wheat in, and then harvest it with headers. I would like to hear from all the Cadet girls and boys; will answer all.—John Miles, Gorham, Kas.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's son, 20 years old, and my father owns a farm of 160 acres. I work at home most of the time. Wheat is our main crop, but the farmers raise corn enough for their own use. I will answer all cards and letters I receive.—James McKinley, Gorham, Kans., Care E. M. Miles.

DEAR CADETS: Will you please make room for another Missourian? I am a farmer girl of 17, and live on a farm of 250 acres. We grow corn, oats, wheat and hay. I enjoy farm life very much. There is a great deal of work to do, but I find plenty of time for my fancy work. I do embroidery work, tatling and drawn work. Like many others, I am always anxious to read the Cadet letters. I would like view cards from either boys or girls.—Myrtle Bunch, Eldon, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's son, 15 years old, and live on a farm of 640 acres, 6 miles north of Brewster. We raise oats, wheat, barley, rye and corn, but wheat is our main crop. We have 23 horses, 13 head of cattle, 12 hogs, and 300 chickens. The climate is good, and we raise all kinds of vegetables. I have 3 brothers but no sister. I would like to exchange cards or letters with the Cadets or readers.—Walter J. E. Mayer, Brewster, Kas.

DEAR CADETS: I am a happy farmer's daughter, and I live with my parents on a small farm of 31 acres near the city of San Francisco. We live two miles from St. Helena, our nearest town. My mother has taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for the past year, and we all think it is a very useful magazine. I have one sister and a brother. Our crops are mostly prunes, strawberries and cucumbers of which we make pickles of different kinds. Another important crop is tomatoes, of which we make catsup, which is really our business. Perhaps some of you Cadets have heard about Servis's "Berry Nack*" catsup. I am the janitor of the small country school I attend, and receive $4 every month as my salary. My next birthday I will be sweet 16. Will answer all letters I receive. —Celia H. Servis, St. Helena, Cal.

*We are not certain of this word. The letter was beautifully written, but this word was blurred.

DEAR CADETS: A friend of mine gave me a copy of UP-TO-DATE FARMING to read, and I became interested in your nice letters immediately. I have seen departments similar to this in other magazines, but in my way of thinking they are not nearly so good as "ours." Being only 19 years old, and never having lived on a farm, the greater part of UP-TO-DATE is naturally new to me; but a year from now I will know more, for I intend to begin working on a farm in the spring. There is a great deal to learn there; besides young people in the country have much better times than those living in towns or cities. I would like to correspond or exchange cards with the readers of these letters.—Winfield Harter, Lena, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I have been reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING for some time, and think it just fine. My father was a farmer for 27 years, and then we moved to town. I was only 9 years old at the time, so my farm life was rather short. I am 20 years of age now, but people guess me to be 17 or 18. I am a member of the First M. E. church, and belong to the Baraca Bible class of the Sunday school, and I also belong to the Epworth League. I will be pleased to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls, and will try to answer all I receive.—Gertrude Pearl Simpson, North Chicago, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am a country girl between the age of 18 and 23. I am not a subscriber for this paper, but I think there is none to compare with it. My mother takes it and thinks she couldn't do without it. I live near a river where my friends and I can go boatriding every Sunday. I can do all kinds of housework, but I would rather sew than anything else. I would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all cards and letters I receive. I would like to exchange photos.—Ethel Gusher, Henry, Va.

DEAR CADETS: I am from Iowa, and have lived in that state during my entire life. I have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for several months, and am pleased with it. I am a farmer boy of 19 years, and live 4 miles from one town and 2 from another. We have organized a brass band with 20 players. I play the solo cornet, and I enjoy it very much. I wish all you Cadets could hear us play some pieces. I will be pleased to exchange letters, cards and photos with all the Cadets. In reply I will send a band picture.—Arthur J. Tropp, West Union, Iowa.

DEAR CADETS: Will you allow a country school ma'am of 18 to join your circle? I have been reading UP-TO-DATE but a short time, and I like it well, especially the Cadet columns. I will be glad to receive cards or letters from all the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all I receive.—Martha M. Werner, Bentley, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: Hello, everybody. Will you accept a girl of 19 from good old Iowa? We take UP-TO-DATE and think it is dandy. We wouldn't be without it. I live in the country and think country life is fine, but

FREE Pony

Carriage
Harness
Saddle
Bridle

And Thousands of Xmas Presents

For boys and girls everywhere. Send your name and address today sure. The time is short—the presents are going fast. So hurry!



This is "Sailor Boy"

Remember, I am going to give "Sailor Boy," his beautiful carriage, harness, saddle and bridle free to some boy or girl for a very small favor. My plan is the easiest and the fairest. I know the boy or girl who gets "Sailor Boy" and his outfit will remember me as their friend as long as they live. I know they will, because the dozens of boys and girls to whom I have given ponies, frequently write me letters, send me their photographs, and tell me how pleased they are. They also tell me that I do everything that I agree, and just exactly as I say, which is the best proof. Just as soon as I hear from you, I am going to send you names of boys and girls who secured ponies and outfits from me, and they will be glad to tell you how easy it was and how fairly I treated them all.

"Sailor Boy" and his outfit is worth $250.00. Just send me your name and address on the coupon in the corner of this advertisement and I will send you a large list of Xmas presents that I have for you, and tell you how easy it will be for you to get "Sailor Boy" and his outfit. Send your name today.

Matt Young, Pony Man, 143 W. Ohio St., Chicago

I have given dozens of Shetland ponies to boys and girls everywhere, but I do not believe I have ever seen a more beautiful Shetland than "Sailor Boy"



Matt Young
Pony Man

"Sailor Boy" is a pretty dark brown or black pony. He is about 43 inches high and 3½ yrs. old. He is well broken and as kind and gentle and playful as a kitten. He has great strength and endurance and can carry you and your little friends in the carriage uphill and downdale, for miles at a time without getting tired. You know the Shetland pony is renowned for its endurance and the work it can do. The carriage that I send you is a beautiful rubber tired outfit, with nickel side lamps and leather upholstering. The harness is nickel-plated and beautifully finished, and the saddle and bridle are as fine as can be bought anywhere.

Don't forget, besides "Sailor Boy" and his magnificent outfit, I have literally thousands of Xmas presents that I am going to distribute among the boys and girls who answer this advertisement and answer it promptly. I have beautiful pony pictures and pictures of the presents I am going to give away, all ready to send and I want you to let me have your name and address today. I will give you a big present free to start with and you will simply be delighted with what I send you.

2,000 Pony Votes FREE

If you will send your name at once—today, I'll give you absolutely free 2,000 Pony Votes toward "Sailor Boy," and also send you a big list of Xmas presents to choose from. I have the grandest lot of presents for you that you have ever seen. Just sign your name to the coupon below, right now. "Santa" is at work right now for Xmas—and for you too.

2,000 Pony Vote Coupon

MATT YOUNG, Pony Man,
143 W. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

I want "Sailor Boy" for my own and I also want some of your other Xmas presents you are giving away. Please give me the 2,000 free votes toward "Sailor Boy," pony pictures, etc. Below is my name and address:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

I like town also. I am working in the telephone office at present; so be sure and call me up some rainy afternoon. We raise most everything here; its a good farming country. Land sells at from $130 to $150 an acre. We have beautiful weather now, October 18, and the roads are fine. If you are real good I'll come and give you a ride in our car. I will be pleased to exchange photos. letters and cards with Cadets near my age.—Anna Johnson, Ogden, Iowa.

DEAR CADETS: I am a North Carolina girl, 17 years old. I am a farmer's daughter, live on a farm of 67 acres, and have lived on a farm all my life. I have four sisters, two older and two younger than myself. I can do all kinds of farm work. I love summer because we have many summer sports. I like flowers. I wish the Cadets could see my flowers now; they are in bloom (October 8). Papa takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING and we all think it is a fine paper. I would like to hear from the Cadets.—Clarsie Smith, Pink Hill, N. C.

DEAR CADETS: Here comes a Louisiana girl to chat awhile. I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for almost a year, and I think it is a grand paper. Every farmer should have it. My father is a farmer, and enjoys reading the paper very much. How many of you country boys and girls would exchange your place with a city girl or boy I dare say there is not one. I have lived in the country, on a farm of 180 acres, all my life. I enjoy a city, but I'm always glad to return to the country. I would like to hear from all the Cadets.—Eppie Dixon, Galvez, La.

DEAR CADETS: After reading your letters for a long time I decided I would join you. I am a country girl of 20 summers. I think country life is the only life to live. Floyd, I would like to be there to go to see the famous cave with you; and G. J. Burger, I wish I had an orange from your ranch. But I will bid you all a hasty farewell, saying I would like to exchange cards or letters with all the Cadets.—Mildred White, Mounds, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I have long been a reader of your letters, and I now want to be a Cadet of Equity. I am 16 years of age, and live 4 miles north of Bartley, where I go to high school, and am in the 11th grade. We have domestis science and normal training in the school. Our principal crops this year were corn, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and cane. The wheat was not very good, I will be pleased to exchange postal cards with the Cadets.—Lola Burton, Bartley, Neb.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy of 18 years, and live on a farm of 160 acres, three miles from town. Our principal crops are corn, oats, and hay, and we raise stock of most all kinds. I would be pleased to exchange cards and letters with any of the Cadets near my age.—Harry A. Philo, Union City, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Hoosier farmer boy of 19, and I enjoy farm life very much. I don't see why any farmer should be without UP-TO-DATE. I think it is one of the best farm papers published. I love to read the Cadet letters. I am thinking of spending a few years of my future life in the west expecting to go there next summer. I would like to correspond with the girls and boys of the West, especially those living in Colorado or on ranches. I will answer all cards or letters I receive.—Edward Brown, Fortville, Ind.

Letters Crowded Out

Lura Blevins, Mouth-of-Wilson, Va.	17
Vernon A. Whiteman, Cherr Valley, N. Y.	13
Vallie Overturf, DuBois, Ill.	17
Hazel M. Lovell, Bentley, Mich.	15
Mabel A. VanArsdall, Lebanon, Ind.	18
Zenia M. Wattaja, Kearsarge, Mich.	15
Jennie E. Johnson, Litchfield, Minn.	14
Fred Neuhs, Monardo, Maine	19
Bernice Casebeer, Tremont, Ind.	
Goldie McClurg, Vinton, Iowa	18
Estella Kucera, Milligan, Neb.	17
Sylvanus Carter, Ferrum, Va.	18
Lowell Wilson, Appleton, Ark.	18
Bertha Crawford, English, Ind.	15
Edward Sewell, Centralia, Mo.	18
M. K. Bowman, Pahuyra, Pa.	22

My Business

On Jordan's stormy banks he stood
And held high in the air,
A paper filled with reading good
And propositions fair.
"My business is," he cried aloud,
"To make you wise and great
And scatter every adverse cloud
By reading Up-to-Date!"

Rock Me to Sleep

(Published by Request)

Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight,
Make me a child again, just for tonight;
Mother, come back from the echoless shore.
Take me again to your heart as of yore;
Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care,
Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair;
Over my slumbers your loving watch keep—
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

Backward, flow backward, O tide of the years!
I am so weary of toil and of tears—
Toil without recompense, tears all in vain—
I have grown weary of dust and decay,
Weary of flinging my soul-wealth away;
Weary of sowing for others to reap—
Rock me to sleep, mother; rock me to sleep;



TAKEN BY STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER DAWSON AT THE HOME OF A. MILLS, LACONA, IA.

Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue,
Mother, O Mother, my heart calls to you;
Many a summer the grass has grown green
Blossomed and faded our faces between.
Yet with strong yearning and passionate pain
Long I tonight for your presence again;
Come from the silence, so long and so deep—
Rock me to sleep, Mother; rock me to sleep.

Over my heart in the days that are flown;
No love like Mother-love ever has shone;
No other worship abides and endures—
Faithful, unselfish and patient like yours;
None like a Mother can charm away pain
From the sick soul and the world-weary brain,
Slumbers soft calm o'er my heavy lids creep,
Rock me to sleep, Mother; rock me to sleep;

Come, let your brown hair just lighted with gold
Fall on your shoulders again as of old,
Let it drop over my forehead tonight,
Shading my faint eyes away from the light
For with its sunny-edged shadows once more
Happily will throng the sweet visions of yore;
Lovingly, softly, its bright billows sweep
Rock me to sleep, Mother; rock me to sleep.

Mother, dear Mother, the years have been long
Since I last listened your lullaby song
Sing, then, and unto my soul it shall seem
Womanhood's years have been only a dream.
Clasped to your heart in a loving embrace
With your sweet lashes just sweeping my face,
Never hereafter to wake or to weep;
Rock me to sleep, Mother; rock me to sleep.

For every evil under the sun
There is a remedy, or there's none.
If there be one, try and find it;
If there be none, never mind it.

Afford No Concealment

Men used to hide behind their wives' skirts, but there is nothing to hide behind now.



Christmas Surprise Box Given to You

For a New or Renewal Subscription to Up-to-Date Farming

You are expected to remember your friends and loved ones at Christmas time with some token of affection and good will. Our Surprise Collection of Christmas Cards, Tags, Stamps, Seals, Enclosure Cards, etc, will enable you to decorate the package attractively, and the Post Cards will carry your messages.

234 Christmas Cards and Novelties

Read the list of contents in this valuable Surprise Collection. You had better not wait; send your subscription now and be prepared for the joyous Christmas time.

One Surprise Box given with a new or renewal subscription to Up-to-Date Farming one year—all for only 50 cents.

Up-to-Date Farming, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind

Contents

This is probably the finest collection of Christmas Novelties ever made.

10 CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR POST CARDS

These are handsome embossed cards with the Christmas and New Year greeting; lithographed in 12 colors and gold and silver.

48 LARGE CHRISTMAS SEALS

Beautifully colored and embossed with Santa Claus and Holly.

48 CHRISTMAS STAMPS

These are appropriate on all Christmas packages and letters written at this season. Printed in colors.

40 LARGE AND SMALL GREETING CARDS

Greetings of all kinds: "Wishing You a Merry Xmas," "Christmas Greetings," etc. All beautifully decorated in colors, gold and silver and embossed.

48 SMALL CHRISTMAS SEALS

These are as big as a half dollar and are used on all Christmas packages and letters. Embossed and printed in many colors.

40 CHRISTMAS TAGS

Something appropriate to attach to every gift to friends and relatives. All in colors and embossed.

TOTAL—234 DIFFERENT PIECES.

See our offer to right.

Raw Fur Shipper

A postal will bring you a trustworthy price list. Issued from November to March. Avoid shipping to commission houses and extremely high quoters. Thirty years experience with best of references, personal assortment and cash for all shipments ought to be sufficient. All shipments held separate on request. A trial will convince you.

LEMUEL BLACK, Exporter Raw Furs, Hightstown, N. J.

BIGGS PAYS Highest Prices For HIDES and FURS



and saves you all commissions. Honest, liberal grading of Furs. Full weights on Hides. 30 years square dealing. Thousands of satisfied shippers. We send check same day shipment received. Fur shipments held separate on request and sent back at once if returns are not O. K.

Illustrated TRAPPERS' GUIDE and Catalog of Trapping Supplies, FREE

Write for Price List of HIDES and FURS.

E. W. BIGGS & CO., 1486 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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You should make your shipments this year to New York City, which is now **the biggest raw fur city in the United States.** The big manufacturers of fur garments were located in Europe a few years ago, but now they have their factories in New York. We CAN SHOW THEM the furs and get better prices, and we can therefore pay you the very top prices. Ship us whatever you have—we pay expressage from any point. Send today for price list and shipping tags.

KANN & CO., 133 W. 25th St., N. Y.

RAW FURS WANTED

If You Want
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE
LIBERAL GRADING
PROMPT RETURNS

write for price-list and ship your furs to the fastest growing Raw Fur House in New York.

DAVID BLUSTEIN & BRO.

32 East 12th St. New York

The Largest dealers in Ginseng in the United States.

FUNSTEN WANTS $10,000,000 WORTH OF FURS

Biggest Prices! Best Grading! Cash Quick

Those are the advantages you have in sending your furs to Funsten. We are the largest in the world in our line. The biggest American, Canadian and European buyers are represented at our regular sales. Competition for Funsten Furs is greatest. As we sell furs in larger quantities and get more spot cash, we can pay you more cash for yours than you can get anywhere. We count on large volume of business and small margin of profit. No traveling buyers—do all our business direct with you. We want ten million dollars' worth of furs. We want your shipments—anything—from one skin up.



"TRAPPER'S GUIDE" FREE

LARGEST IN THE WORLD

Big Money in Trapping! Do trapping during spare time. It's good sport and PAYS BIG. Mink, coon, skunk, muskrat, fox, wolf, lynx, white weasel and all kinds of furs are valuable. We buy any quantity.

TRAPS To accommodate trappers and shippers we furnish traps—including the famous VICTOR—at factory cost. Largest stock in United States.

Funsten Animal Bait Guaranteed to increase your catch or money back. Beware of imitations. Funsten Animal Baits won Grand Prize at World's Fair in 1904. U. S. Government uses Funsten Baits. One can of Funsten Animal Bait brought one man in St. Michaels, Alaska, $1,199 clear profit. Costs only $1 a can. Different kinds for different animals. Whether you are an experienced trapper or just a beginner, we can help you catch more furs—make more money. Write today for free Trapper's Guide, Game Laws and Trapper's Supply Catalog—three books in one—Fur Market Reports, Funsten Safety Fur Shipping Tags, etc. ALL FREE. (31)

Funsten Bros. & Co., 2008 Funsten Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

TRAPPING *and* HUNTING
FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT

BEAUTIFUL PICTURE FREE

We want good letters from all our trapping and hunting readers. We need these to make this department a success. To encourage the writing of trapping experiences, we will give to the writer of each letter published a set of ten beautiful pictures, printed in colors, each 7x10½ inches, and suitable for framing. These will be sent as soon as the letter is published.

Simply tell us of your experience on the trap-line, your methods of trapping, favorite sets, sketches of trap sets, photos of animals, traplines, creeks, etc. These are all of interest.

Address Trapping Editor, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

THE FUR MARKET

THE outlook on furs is very satisfactory. Old stocks are small and the demand this season will make good prices for all new furs. We predict better prices than last year on practically all lines.

Skunk will sell at better prices than heretofore. Practically all last years' stock is gone, and if there is not too large a catch, should bring mighty good money all season.

Muskrat not favorable. The demand is apparently dropping off, and there is a large stock carried over.

Raccoon will sell as well or better than last year.

Mink is not in such high favor as formerly, and it was only the small offering on the market last year that kept prices up. If there is a normal catch this season, prices will no doubt decline.

Wolf will bring about the same prices as last season.

Lynx is not selling well. Prices are too high on this article.

Red Fox is going good and will bring good prices.

Black Bear is bringing good prices.

We give below a digest of the market for No. 1 furs caught in the latitude of Indianapolis. Northern furs bring higher prices, southern somewhat lower. (Where two prices are given, the first price is for small, the second for large skins.)

Mink	$2.75	$5.25
Raccoon	1.50	2.50
Red Fox	4.00	5.50
Otter	8.00	16.00
Oppossum	.20	.75
Skunk		3.25
Grey Fox		1.25
Muskrat		.40
Bears (Penn.)	10.00	20.00
Wolves (Prairie)	1.00	3.50
Wolves (Timber)	2.00	5.00
Lynx	10.00	20.00
Civet Cat	.25	.75

Nine Points on Mink Trapping

Point No. 1. I first select my trap, size No. 1 1-2. The Newhouse trap is the best trap on the market, but they are a little expensive for the beginner, and I find the Victor is satisfactory in every way and really best for the money.

Point No. 2. See that your traps are all in good condition, no weak springs; see that the triggers work easily and that the springs are not all clogged up with rust.

Point No. 3. Trapping is a science. Always be on the lookout for tracks and signs and everything that will lead to trapping the animal. Study where he stops beneath rocks, driftwood, etc., and what he stops for. Study his ins and outs, watch closely where he goes and you will find he has banks, rocks and driftwood for protection. While he travels he is always looking for some way to retreat if necessary. He is unlike Lincoln when he said he would rather plow around the stump than through it. The mink would rather go through or under it so he can be protected.

Point No. 4. When he puts up for the day, he seeks generally some inaccessible place but is sometimes found in temporary places.

Point No. 5. Never set your trap where you know it can be disturbed by the dogs or hunters, always secret your traps where no one can find it but yourself.

Point No. 6. Never take a dog with you when trapping, the best way is to go by yourself. Never approach the trap too roughly; always go easy and never go to the trap if you can see whether or not it is thrown from a distance. Never make too much disturbance when on the trap line; always act as natural as you can.

Point No. 7. The habits of the male and female are quite different. The female confines herself to a given locality and is visited by the male two or three times a week. I prefer fresh bait, such as rabbits, quail, etc., which is an easy bird to catch, by the mind or jay bird, or any fresh fish or birds will do, but of all these I prefer a fresh rabbit killed for the purpose, hung on a forked stick by the hind legs, letting his head and four legs come within six inches of the ground, then take your knife and cut into the breast at the lungs and run your knife down so the blood will be at the side of your trap. Notice this set should be made along some stream that has very shallow water and have the set in a narrow passage and the mink will no doubt be there next morning.

Point No. 8. When setting in paths, set the jaws of your trap lengthwise and turn the trap spring to the right or left so it will be at the side of the path, leaving the pan and jaw pointing the directions the path runs.

Point No. 9. Always cover your trap with leaves, dead grass or loose dirt that is similar to the surrounding. Trapping requires much skill and patience, studying and always being on the lookout for the minks' tracks and signs, and you must have patience to trap them.

Now, as I have described everything as plain as possible, I will close for this time, hoping to hear from other trappers as it is my pleasure to correspond with trappers and hunters.—Oliver Brumfield, Crawford, Kas.

Some Good Ways to Catch Skunk

I caught forty-two skunk in three weeks last year. For skunk I used a No. 1 Newhouse trap. Skunks are not hard to trap. Place your trap in mouth of den and cover with leaves or dry grass. Do not set the trap too deep in hole for sometimes the skunks will travel along the edge of the hole and will not go in and if the trap is set too deep in the hole you will not get him. I sometimes bait for skunk. For bait I use chicken head, rabbit head and muskrat carcus.—Wm. A. Ritter, Lake, O.

To trap skunks, I first find the track. I trace it to the end which leads to their homes. I then set my traps just so the animal will have to step in it. Set the trap inside of the den, cover it all over with leaves or snow, having it stapled to a good sized chunk of wood, but not too large. Set your trap lengthwise in the hole. Then go on to the next one and do the same thing and you will have Mr. Skunk next morning. Take a long stick and break his back, or shoot him in the back and then there will be no disagreeable scent. I will give a successful fox set later on.—Edward Portzer, St. Marys, Pa.

For skunk I find the Victor trap No. 2 the best. I use a musky squirrel for bait. Go to the open woods and build a den of small brush, then put your squirrel in the back of the brush and set trap in the entrance. Be sure to cover the trap with leaves chopped fine. Skunks are very plentiful here, but they don't average good color.—Walter Lang, Harper, Tex.

My method of trapping skunk is as follows: Locate their dens, which are usually in steep rocky hills, around stumps, hollow trees, old buildings, etc. You will know their dens by finding the black and white hairs outside or sticking to the sides of the dens. Dig a hole at the entrance of the den, just deep enough so that the trap is level with the surface of the ground. Then cover lightly with dry dirt, leaves or grass.—Chas. I Haut, Davenport, Ia.

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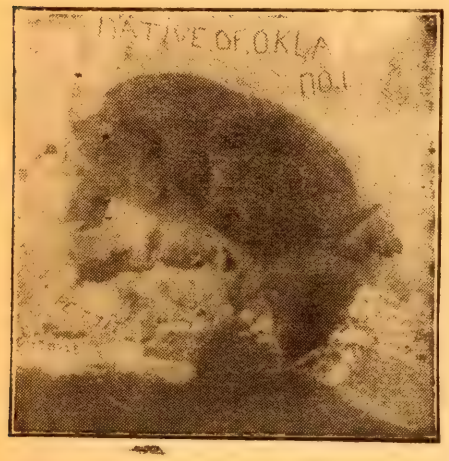
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More About Coyote Trapping

As I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for some time, and have had a great deal of experience in trapping and catching coyotes, I will give my methods.

First select the place the coyotes frequent and drag a piece of raw beef or rabbit with a wire. It is well to ride a horse and do the dragging. After you have done this, set your trap in the mark left by the drag. It is best to use heavy



leather gloves to set the trap; cover with dry leaves or fine grass, such as is in the vicinity of the trap.

Coyotes are easily caught in this way and their pelts are worth the time is takes to catch them.

The traps I use now are the Newhouse No. 2, double jaw. One should keep the trap below the surface of the ground.

I am sending a real photograph of an Oklahoma coyote.—P. A. Gettings, Longdale, Okla.

Short Letters from Trappers

Having just finished the trappers department, I thought I would write some of my experiences. I have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING about a year and have trapped every winter for seven or eight years. I have shipped to F. C. Taylor & Company, St. Louis, for five years and get number one returns. I would like to see some good articles run the coming month on trapping and will be glad to contribute again if this is agreeable. Another thing I would like to see is better care taken of furs after they are caught. Some trappers are very careless.—Ralph E. Merritt, Glenwood, Ia.

As I am interested in your Hunting and Trapping columns, I will tell you something about trapping. I am a young man of 20 years and have followed trapping for eight years. I live close to the coast in Lafayette county, Fla. It is a very swampy country, also a marshy place. Our fur-bearing animals include black bear, wild cat, opposum, raccoon and mink. I trap most for coon and mink. The best traps that I ever used for coon was No. 2 Victor, and for mink I use No. 1 Victor, single spring. I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for one year and like it fine. I would like to see lots of letters from trappers, as I am interested.—W. A. Polk, Shelton, Fla.

I am a readerof of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and am glad you are publishing articles on Hunting and Trapping. I have trapped every winter for the last fifteen years and have been very successful in trapping different kinds of animals. I generally put out three lines of traps or about thirty to forty traps to a line. That is enough to attend to and do it right. It takes me three days to look after them all. I have from different times caught from $10 to $15 worth of fur in a single night. So you see trapping pays. I will start trapping in about three weeks. Will be fine by that time. I will write more about my experience in trapping when I get to work.—J. W. Moller, Cleone, Ore.

I have trapped for several years and find that the No. 2 Victor trap is the best. Here in this country there are minks, opposums, skunks and fox. There are lots of skunks around here this winter and quite a lot of mink. I would like for some reader of this paper to tell me how to set a trap for coon.—Roy Schuck, Summum, Ill.

We have here in Wayne county, Pa., skunks, minks, raccoons, opposum and muskrat. Fox are very sly animals and the best way to hunt them is to have a dog. I still hunt them and it works all right. The No. 2 Newhouse trap works all right, but it is hard to trap them. Skunks are plentiful and not hard to catch, for them I use a No. 1 Victor trap, and deadfalls which works good. I use some animal scent and it is all right.—Merton Smith, Housedale, Pa.

I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and am glad to see that you have a special page on Hunting and Trapping. The fur bearers around here are as follows: Mink, weasel, civet cat, skunk and coon. Mink are almost a thing of the past, and there are very few skunk. My catch during the season of 1911-12 was as follows: 28 skunk, 5 weasel, 6 civet cats, 2 mink, 1 opposum and 71 rabbits.—Chas. Haut, Davenport, Ia.

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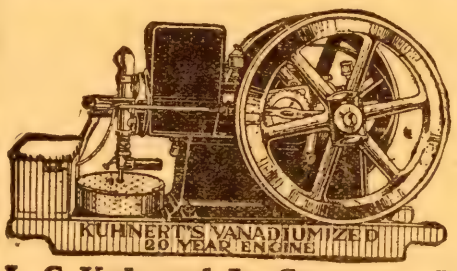
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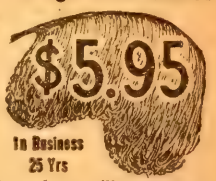
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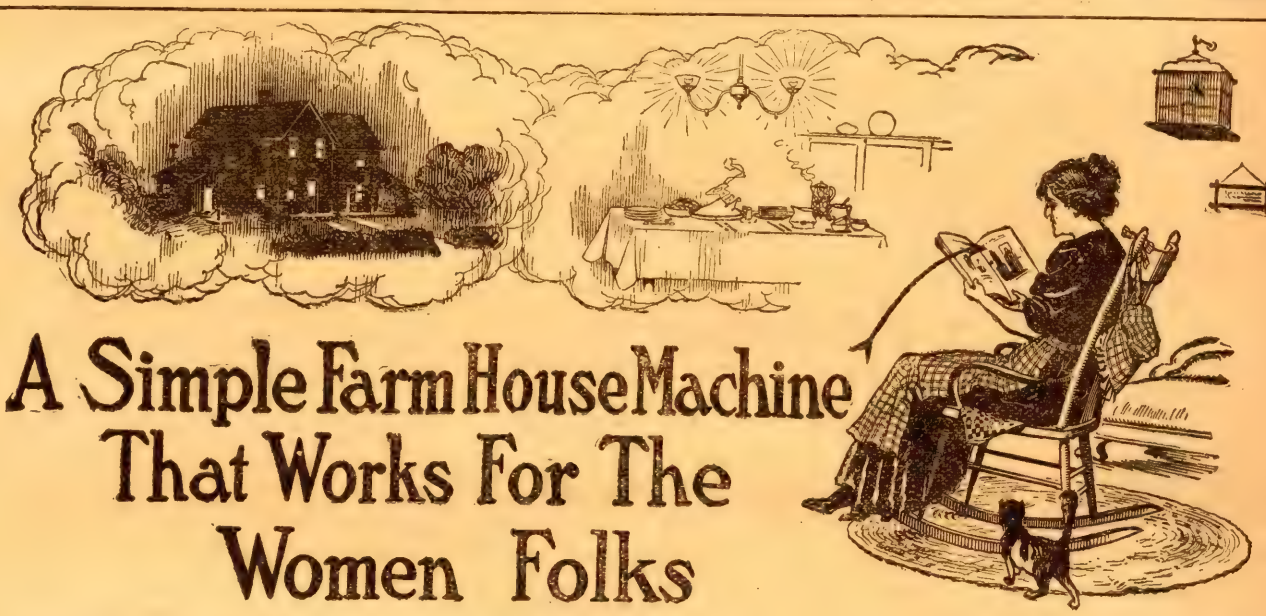
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Father has his riding plows, cultivators, binders, mowers, corn cutters and manure spreaders—he needs them all to make the farm pay—incidentally they make farm work twice as easy as it was a generation ago.

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With less than fifteen minutes' attention once a month one of these Pilot machines will provide all the gas necessary for light and fuel in a big house. And in every such home the housewife will be forever relieved from the trouble and labor of handling coal, fire-wood, ashes, kerosene and greasy, smelly oil lamps.

Already over two hundred thousand farmers' wives are enjoying this wonderful convenience. For fully that many Carbide machines have been sold and installed in farm homes to date.

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The Pilot machine will set in your basement or an out-building. The iron pipes will run inside your walls just as in all city houses. The chandeliers, in brass or bronze, you can select from a catalogue of a hundred beautiful designs.

The lights you can have fixed to light up without matches—by simply pulling a chain that hangs from the burners in every room, barn, shed and out-building.

Every light will be as white and brilliant as sunlight itself. So clear and soft that it is often referred to by scientific writers as "Artificial Sunlight." No other light will add half so much to the beauty of a room. And no other light can equal it for reading purposes.

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A Personal Message from the President

I wonder whether there is another person in the country who would not get discouraged if he were in my place.

—o—

For instance, a couple of months ago we called a conference of representatives of farmers associations to gather at Indianapolis, on October 3d, to consider the whole marketing question. The call was sent to over 1,200 associations. Thirty-five associations were represented in the meeting.

—o—

The conference passed resolutions that a convention of representatives of present associations be held "as soon as satisfactory representation from societies and organizations is pledged" and ordered the report of the conference and the invitation to be sent out.

—o—

Over 1,200 reports and invitations were sent out to as many associations. They were addressed to the "President," they were sent as first-class mail with request to the postmaster "to return if not delivered."

—o—

None of them have been returned, so we assume that the presidents of over 1,200 farmers' asosciations were apprised of this exceptional opportunity presented to take one simple step to solve the marketing problems of their associations. The proposition was to express a willingness to become a part of the federation, if, in the judgment of the convention, when it met, enough associations, representing enough crops to make the federation at once effective to control the marketing of the crops and to compel the producers' prices to be paid, were ready to act. No cash payment was asked.

—o—

Quite a number of associations have responded and others are expected to, as the proposition can be presented at meetings of the associations. But there are not near enough to warrant calling the convention. As the conference thought it would be desirable to hold the convention in December, we are going to say plainly that there must be more interest manifested if the convention shall be called for next month.

—o—

This paper, with this article marked, will be sent to each president, as the letters were. We assume that it will not be necessary to go into the details of the plan here, although any person who reads this paper will get a very good understanding of it. To the president who did not read the report of the conference and the invitation we refer him to the article, "The Evolution of Marketing" beginning on page 6.

—o—

We are not discouraged. We know we are right and we know that the federation must and will come soon. But we do wonder why farmers, or their selected officers are so indifferent to, and will fight against the very things that will add to their wealth and happiness and do them the most good.

—o—

If you are one who has failed to report yet, I certainly would like to have you send a line as soon as you get this. If there has not been a meeting of your association since you got the letter, please tell us. If there has been a meeting, let us know what action was taken. If there is not going to be a meeting soon, then write to us and tell us what YOU think your association wants done along federation lines.

—o—

Do write something.

—o—

It will cost you only a two-cent stamp while we have spent a couple hundred dollars to promote this federation movement up to the point it is now.

The surprising thing is that many associations that have a couple hundred or more carloads of produce, each, to market, won't spend two cents to express themselves on such a vital matter.

—o—

Not only the writer is concerned and wonderfully in earnest about this matter, but about one hundred associations that have responded and are anxiously waiting the action of over eleven hundred more.

—o—

The Farmers Society of Equity will not benefit one iota more than any other Society or association that comes into the federation. But because of its great desire to give its members, and all producers, a sound, definite, national marketing system, our Society has met the expense of this movement.

—o—

We do not ask, or expect other associations to go to such expense, though the cause justifies all of them in doing so. We do think, however, that the officers of those associations should at least extend the right hand of fellowship, and say whether or not they approve, or disapprove of our endeavors in their behalf.

—o—

Brother officer, or member, will you not drop me a line, and give me the benefit of your honest opinion?

1912 National Convention

Indianapolis, December 17, 1912

THE 1912 Annual Convention of the Farmers Society of Equity will be held at headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind., beginning Tuesday, December 17, 1912.

At this convention officers for the National Union will be elected, minimum prices decided, and every other thing done that may be considered for the good of agriculture and for the extension of the Society. Considering the peculiar and grave conditions that exist in the country affecting agriculture and related interests, this will be the most important meeting in the history of the organization. A large attendance is important.

As relates to representation at the annual meeting we quote from the by-laws as follows:

ARTICLE VIII

Sec. 5. The Annual Meeting of the Farmers Society of Equity is to be composed of representatives of subordinate Unions as follows: Each Local Union is entitled to one representative. (In event it is impossible for a Local Union to send a delegate, it may join with other Local or County Unions to send a delegate. In this event that delegate will be allowed as many votes in the convention as he carries credentials from organized Unions.) Each County Union shall have one representative. Each state union shall have one representative-at-large and one for each two thousand members in the state or major fraction thereof.

The following nominations have been made and are now submitted to the membership:

For President

J. A. EVERITT, Indianapolis, Ind.—Mr. Everitt is the present President.

For Vice-President

W. H. MITCHELL, Hutchinson, Kas.—Mr. Mitchell is the present Vice-President. He was one of the incorporators of the Society in 1908, and has been a director since. He is an extensive land owner, and one of the most progressive farmers of Kansas, but has retired from active farm work and lives in Hutchinson.

M. N. DRAKE, Jackson, Mich.—Mr. Drake has been a member and a worker in the Society and for its cause ever since the incorporation of the Society. He has been instrumental in organizing some excellent local unions in Michigan. Recently he wrote to headquarters and called our attention to the fact that he has never failed to organize a local union where he made the attempt, and provided enough people were present to affect an organization.

For Treasurer

THE CITY NATIONAL BANK, Indianapolis, Ind.

For National Organizer

H. B. SHERMAN, Greensburg, Ind.,—Mr. Sherman was National organizer of the Society from the time of its incorporation until one year ago, when he was succeeded by Mr. J. B. Baxter, of New York. Some of Mr. Sherman's friends, remembering the success that he had in the past in organizing work, have honored him with another nomination.

H. F. CUTTING, Portland, Ore.—Mr. Cutting is a commissioned organizer at present. He has not been long in the work, probably because the Society did not discover him until recently, or he did not discover the Society. Since his connection with the Society he has been one of the most enthusiastic and hardest workers. Headquarters has been crediting him with local unions almost every week. Mr. Cutting is desirous of a larger field to operate in, which ambition was probably recognized by his friends in the northwest who have placed him in nomination for National Organizer.

For Directors

FRED S. PARKINSON, Rexburg, Idaho.—Mr. Parkinso nis the choice of a number of local unions in Idaho. They refer to him as a man of good education and good judgment. At one time Mr. Parkinson was a member of the National Wool Growers' Association, and he may be at the present time. He farms on a large scale. The Idaho people think that if Mr. Parkinson is elected a Director of the Farmers Society of Equity, that he will take a very great interest in the Society and his connection with it in such official position will carry much weight for the good of the Society in Idaho.

P. D. SPOHN, Inman, Kas.—Mr. Spohn is another pioneer of Equity. The report nominating Mr. Spohn said that his election would have a very beneficial influence on the Society's spread in the State og Kansas. Mr. Spohn is a farmer on a liberal scale, and is considered one of Kansas' best citizens.

ROBERT STEPHENSON, Lebanon, Ind.—Mr. Stephenson is a Director at present. He is also president of the Lebanon Local Union of the Farmers Society of Equity. He personally operates a large farm near the city of Lebanon, is a leading citizen of the community, and is always in the van

FARMERS PICNIC AT ROBERTSDALE, ALABAMA

The farmers of Baldwin county, Ala., will hold a basket picnic at Robertsdale, Saturday, November 23. Instructive lectures will be given by Prof. Rhodes and other field men of the State Experiment Station. Amusements will consist of music, dancing, a ball game and races. All are cordially invited.

30 XMAS NOVELTIES FREE
Let me send you my 30 NEWEST, up-to-the minute Christmas Novelties—Postcards, Christmas Booklets, Christmas Seals, Tags, etc., all richly lithographed in many colors and gold, beautifully embossed — including my very latest imported creation, ROYALTIES OWN SELECTION of CONCENTRATED FRAGRANCE, the "MYSTIC YULE-TIDE BLOSSOMS." Send me only two two-cent stamps, and the entire collection of 30 Christmas specialties will be sent prepaid, and will disclose my plan of how you may get my complete 210-piece, Holiday Surprise Package, FREE. Write me NOW. R. W. MACY, 23 Santa's Office, 501 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill.

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WE OFFER A POSITION as exclusive distributing salesman either all or spare time. Write for offer and county desired. Automatic Jack Co., Box 162, Bloomfield, Ind.

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ELLIS ENGINES run on kerosene. Cheapest fuel known. 30 days' free trial. New catalog free. Ellis Engine Co., 114 Mullett St., Detroit, Mich.

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IDEAL FRUIT AND STOCK FARM, in Orange county, Ind., the big apple district of the Central states. 128 acres, 2 miles from county seat, 8 miles from French Lick Springs. Only 200 yards to school, half mile to church. Fine new pike road right through this place. Good house, barns and sheds, all in good repair. Excellent water; good orchard, plenty wood and pasture. Values here are increasing faster than anywhere in the state. Offered at a big bargain, to close an estate. Jos. A. Hall, Admr., Paoli, Ind.

OHIO FARM AND HOME BARGAINS—Why not live on the fertile "western reserve?" We pay buyers' car fare, give clear title and easy terms. Write at once for illustrated booklet free. Williams Farm Agency, Spokane, O.

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160 ACRES FREE HOMESTEADS in western Canada. Send at once for literature, maps, etc., to G. W. Aird, 215 Trac. Terminal Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

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FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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PEERLESS SELF-RAISING GATES help to lighten the daily load. It lifts itself. Send for folder. Peerless Wire Fence Co., 229 Mich St., Adrian, Mich.

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FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. R. No. 5.

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THE IMPERIAL RANGE has three valuable features not found on other stoves. Our catalog explains. Write for it. Imperial Steel Range Co., 325 State St., Cleveland. O

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LAST WINTER'S SUIT as good as new when cleaned and dyed by our modern methods. Special prices! French Steam Dye House, Indianapolis, Ind.

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FURS

YOU GET 10 PER CENT to 50 per cent more money shipping to us than selling at home. Write today for price list and free market reports. Andersch Bros., Dept. 35, Minneapolis, Minn.

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MAKE YOUR FUR SHIPMENTS to New York—the biggest fur market in the U. S. Send for price list and shipping tags. Kann & Co., 133 W. 25th St., N. Y.

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HIGHEST CASH PRICES for raw furs. Write for our lists, and let us keep you posted. A. E. Burkhardt, Main and Third Sts., Cincinnati, O.

TRAPPERS—Don't be skinned. Prices this year are higher than ever before. Our confidential information free. I Abraham, 317 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

YOUR NAME ON OUR FILES will bring you honest prices on furs. Write today for pricelist and tags. Lotz Bros., 95 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

IF YOU WANT HIGHEST market price, liberal grading, prompt returns, write for price list. David Bluestein & Bros., 32 E. 12th St., New York.

SET YOUR OWN PRICES on your fur shipments to me. If I can't pay it, I'll pay expressage both ways. Jonas D. Emery, Concordia, Kas.

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FREE ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR sent to any one interested in furs. McMillan Fur & Wool Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

DON'T BE FOOLED by the big price quoters. Ship to me and you will ship again. O. L. Slenker. E. Liberty, O.

A POSTAL will bring you my trustworthy price list. Write for it. Lemuel Black, Hightstown, N. J.

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LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L511 Marden Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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THE CHATHAM GRAIN GRADER and Cleaner is loaned free to any reader for 30 days—no money down. Ask for booklet 31. The Manson Campbell Co., Detroit, Kansas City, Minneapolis.

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PATENT YOUR IDEAS. Book "How to Obtain a Patent," and "What to Invent," sent free. Chandlee & Chandlee, 1088 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

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of any good movement for the improvement and upbuilding of farming, the uplift of farmers and the development of our Society.

S. W. MORRIS, Rochester, Minn.—We are pleased to report that Mr. Morris was one of the first Directors of the Farmers Society of Equity, and has been re-elected each year since. He has been a safe and valued adviser as a member of the Executive Board of the Society. He has been prompt and faithful in attending Board meetings and conventions of the organization.

S. SHURE, Summerdale, Ala.—The local unions of Baldwin county, Ala., that presented the name of Mr. W. S. Shure as a candidate for Director of the Farmers Society of Equity, said that they thought the south was entitled to representation and promised that with Mr. Shure's election, more progress would probably be made in that section and all over the south, than in any other section of the country. They continued and said, "We have named the best man for the place."

C. HAYES TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.—Mr. Taylor is Assistant Secretary of the Society at the present time. Many of the local unions and organizers are acquainted with him because of correspondence. Mr. Taylor has had large experience in farm-and in farmers' organization work, both in the field and in the offices of the Farmers Society of Equity and other organizations. He has farming interests in Virginia, Maryland and Florida. Mr. Taylor, if elected, will be constantly at headquarters or in the field, depending upon where he can serve the organization to the best advantage.

J. A. HARMON, Shawnee, Okla.—Mr. Harman is Secretary of the Oklahoma State Union of the Farmers Society of Equity and Secretary of the Shawnee, Okla., Local Union. To Mr. Harmon, more than any other person, must be given the credit for the enviable position Oklahoma holds as near the top rank in local unions and membership in the Society. The members in Oklahoma are under obligation to their capable and hard-working Secretary and ought to give him loyal support in his candidacy for this new position of honor.

A. O. DULIN, Whitestown, Ind.—Mr. Dulin is president of the Whitestown Local Union of the Farmers Society of Equity. He is one of the leading farmers in one of the best agricultural districts of Indiana, as well as a leader in all community interests as they effect the welfare of the people, particularly of the agricultural class. He is an earnest worker for the Society locally and is abundantly qualified to represent it in the National councils.

JACOB BRETZ, Bretzville, Ind.—Mr. Bretz is a National Director at this time and Secretary of the Bretzville Local Union, one of the oldest local unions of the Society. He is a German, living in a German community. Mr. Bretz has never failed to respond to calls for meetings of the National Board of Directors.

S. A. HICKOX, So. Williamstown, Mass.—Mr. Hickox has been an organizer for the Society for about two years. He has credit for organizing local unions in three states, Massachusetts, New York and Vermont.

INSTRUCTIONS

Vote for one candidate for each office of President, Vice-President, Treasurer and National Organizer. Vote for seven directors.

Each member is entitled to vote. In local unions the Secretary must report the number of votes cast for each candidate. Members-at-large will send their votes direct to headquarters—Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis. The ballots will be counted when the national convention meets, December 17th, and the candidates having the greatest number of votes will be declared elected.

It is important that every member should vote for National Officers and directors, and that every local, county and state union should be represented by delegate in the convention.

Report to headquarters as fast as delegates are selected, giving names and addresses.

BALLOT

This ballot is cast by (Name or member or name of Local Union) .....

.....

Address .....

	No. of Votes	
For President		
For Vice-President		
Treasurer		
National Organizer		
Directors:		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		

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Send your name and address with 2c stamp for mailing expenses and we will send free 6 lovely colored and embossed high grade Christmas cards. A. ADAMS, 501 Plymouth Place, CHICAGO, ILL., Dept. 66.

Twenty Xmas Tags, Seals, Stamps, FREE Let me send you free my new Xmas collection of 20 handsomely embossed Christmas tags, seals and stamps, printed in many colors and gold. Send me only 2 two-cent stamps and I will include special post card free and send entire collection postpaid. M. TRUHART, Woman's Weekly, 201 News Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FREE WATCH, RING AND CHAIN

Our fully guaranteed, stem wind and set, richly engraved watch, proper size; and brilliant 3-stone ring, are given FREE to *anyone* for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now; when sold send $2.00 and we will send you watch, ring and handsome chain FREE. HOMER WATCH CO., Dept 46 CHICAGO

Xmas Collection Free 20 newest up-to-the minute Christmas tags, seals and stamps, richly embossed, printed in many colors and gold, free with trial subscription to Woman's Home Weekly, "10 weeks for 10c," stamps or coin. Special! Imported post card included free if you write today. WOMAN'S HOME WEEKLY 201 News Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn.

Beautiful Baby Doll



2c Every little girl can have one of these beautiful baby dolls if she or her mamma or papa, will send me only 2 cents. Dolly is one foot tall and with her red lips, rosy cheeks, blue eyes and golden hair is indeed as handsome and cute as a real live baby. She is stamped in colors on strong cloth and positively can not be broken after mamma has sewed her up according to directions. Remember, 2 cents is all you are to send me and then this doll is yours to keep and I will also give you 32 other all different beautiful doll presents free if you want them. Write me at once—your name and address and a 2-cent stamp is all that I want. Address The Doll Man, Dept. 11, Topeka, Kan.



CALENDAR FREE

Send us your name and address with a 2-cent stamp to cover mailing expenses and we will send you free a beautifully colored and embossed two page 1913 calendar and 4 lovely sample post cards. Address R. C. McGREGOR, 501 Plymouth Pl., CHICAGO, ILL., DEPT. 66

The Traveler

Under this head appears accounts of what our "Traveler" sees, hears and otherwise discovers. He can not, unfortunately, visit every section and locality, and those whom he can not see he most earnestly desires to hear from occasionally. This applies to every reader of this paper who is interested in the plans of the Farmers Society of Equity. Write to "The Traveler." Write today and address your correspondence to

"THE TRAVELER'S DESK"
CARE THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

IN MY travels amongst the organizers I am constantly impressed with the need of a closer alliance of our organizing force. There should be more of a kindred feeling amongst them. We are all brothers in doing a great work and I feel that we should know each other better. It would be a fine thing, indeed, if we could all come together at least two times a year, shake hands, and recount our experience, difficulties and problems. It would add strength to our courage, and new fire to our zeal. Perhaps we may yet find a way to accomplish this. In the meantime, let me suggest that we form a mutual correspondence club. Write letters to each other, personal, direct, friendly letters. Let us form long distance acquaintances, at least. As the names and addresses of organizers appear in this department from time to time, let each one of our organizers write them a word of encouragement. Say, "Good work and God bless you," if nothing more. The lone organizer in a distant county may feel apart and alone. Let us bring him into a circle of good fellowship and good will, and help him to realize that he is not alone, but one of a great company of earnest, active, determined fellows who are standing shoulder to shoulder, storming the outposts of a vicious system and opening the gates to a land of great promises and their fulfillment. In closing this appeal, let me suggest that every organizer who can possibly do so will be at our annual meeting in Indianapolis, and we'll form an organizers' union of our own. How about it?

—::—

Clarion county, Pennsylvania has some wide-awake Equityites. They have gone into this Society for benefits with the right understanding, and are getting results. Some fellows seem to want and expect the Society to do it all. Well, they are a part of the Society and the Society means them as well as the officers of the National Union. Each man must do his part. The Pennsylvanians realize this and are doing their part with a right good will. The Limestone and New Bethlehem locals have established an Equity store and it is now in operation. Brother B. E. Phillips, the energetic secretary of the Bethlehem local sends us a good report of their activities. We anticipate these locals will be doing things that will make good reading for all our members. Watch for it.

—::—

Organizers Morris, Paul and Southworth are going to make Idaho an Equity stronghold this winter. Morris sends in a bunch of new members to locals already organized, and writes that they are reaping benefits right along. They have bought nearly 300 tons of coal for their members at saving prices, and are buying two carloads of fencing and lumber. That's the way to do it, boys. Get together and do business. You can make more money in a few hours this way than you can in a month of hard work in the field. And every hour you spend in your business matters makes your work in the fields worth more. Don't forget that. The time is soon coming when your profits on what you sell will be greatly increased, and will be as safe and sure as the profits in banking or manufacturing, or in any other business.

Mr. Morris has many calls to organize new locals, and will be kept busy.

—::—

Brother H. W. Payne, of Hastings, Mich., has entered the field as an organizer and has opened the campaign for Equity in Barry county as a commissioned organizer. Let's all of us send him a good word of encouragement and support.

—::—

G. W. Mathis, of Fordyce, Ark., in the midst of the great peach belt, writes us that he has laid the foundations for three local unions among the fruit growers in his county, and asks for plenty of "campaign thunder." Brother Mathis evidently intends to raise a storm of organization in his part of the county, and the speculative "system" is likely to be struck by lightning. So mote it be!

—::—

Now, recall what you learned in school about history. Remember how the Green Mountain boys from Vermont won a great battle for freedom at Bennington, in the famous Battle of Bennington, on August 16, 1777? Well, the same spirit of independence is alive there today, and a body of Green Mountain boys of Bennington have become volunteers for Equity, and formed their first company. H. M. Dunham is president; J. E. Waldbridge, vice-president; S. Everitt Hardwood, secretary, and W. H. Hicks, treasurer. This will be known as Bennington Local Union No. 6860. Our old friend Stephen Augustus Hickox, of South Williamstown, Mass., did the work as recruiting officer.

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Talk about rapid-firing, Geo. P. Babcock, of Dyas, Ala., holds the record. On Thursday we received his application for appointment as organizer from County Organizer W. S. Shure. On Friday we received a report of a local from Brother Babcock, with seventeen charter members, before the ink was dry where President Everitt had signed his commission. Some shooting, eh, boys?

—::—

Organizer Cutting keeps right on cutting a swath in Oregon. Two locals a week as a regular thing, with an extra now and then to break up the monotony, and make things interesting at headquarters. The last two organized were the Beaver Creek Local No. 6854, Maple Lane local No. 6855, and the New Era Local No. 6849.

—::—

Brother Harmon, of Oklahoma, is a great harmonizer, but he says that harmony in Oklahoma means nothing less than the whole state for Equity. We agree. Equity and Harmony are pretty much the same thing, and Harmon as an Equityite will probably Harmonize Oklahoma before spring. Sounds good, doesn't it? And Harmon is making good; two new locals this week. The names of the new locals are: Grassy Lake Local No. 6850, and Hazel Dell Local No. 6868.

—::—

Brother E. B. Pratt, of Denier, Cal., just recently commissioned, is getting a big local under way. He declares his first attempt will result in a Century local. What sort of a local is a Century local? Why, one with a hundred charter members. Very good sort, too. Like 'em all right.

—::—

George I. Hommel, Mannville, Fla., the efficient secretary of the Twin Lakes Local No. 6442, is being promoted to the position of district organizer, and is conferring with headquarters concerning plans for his campaign. Florida is a fair field for organization. As one of our correspondents puts it, "if any state needs the F. S. E., it is Florida."

—::—

Now, boys, we're getting up a good head of steam in the Equity engine. Let's open the throttle and make her hum.

—THE TRAVELER.

Telescope

(Concluded from page 5)

should be exercised in shipping to northern markets and prices should always be compared with the price in southern markets, the transportation charges being taken into consideration.

ADVICE—Market gradual. Remember that southern grown sweets find the best markets in the southern states while jerseys and northern grown are plentiful in the north.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week	Last week	Last year.
	Cases	Cases	Cases
Monday	2,613	3,154	3,433

A firm feeling exists for fresh eggs and a rather dull market for refrigerator stock.

About the same conditions noted of late prevail. There is a good demand for the best eggs—that is, fresh laid and fresh gathered, and buyers are bidding closely for these lots. There is no difficulty in selling desirable lots. The poor lots and quite a few stale eggs received are slow at irregular prices and offered at less than the more desirable lots, depending on the loss in poor and stale eggs contained in the lot. Refrigerator eggs are quiet.

The following quotations were posted by the Butter and Egg Board:

Miscellaneous lots, cases returned—eggs which will not grade—18½@19½c, depending on quality.
Ordinary firsts quotable at 22c.
"Firsts" quotably 25c per dozen.
Checks quotably 15½c per dozen.
Dirties quotably 19c per dozen.
Refrigerator eggs are selling slowly and feeling weak. April Firsts quotably 21½@22c. Mays 21c.

The price is about 1c per dozen higher than two weeks before.

BEANS—Demand is fair for hand-picked Pea Beans. They are steady. If quality is not perfect they do not sell so well. Prices vary. Other kinds are quiet. Prices range below:

Pea Beans—	
Hand-picked, choice	$2.80@2.90
Prime	2.70@2.80
Stock faulty	2.50@2.60
Mediums nominally about same as pea beans.	
Red Kidneys, choice, new	$2.35@2.45
White Kidney	2.85@3.00
Brown Swedish, long	1.50@1.75
Round	1.75@2.00
Limas, per 100 lbs.	6.50@

The price of navy beans is 20 cents a bushel lower than two weeks before. Brown Swedish is about 50 cents a bushel lower than two weeks before. Other kinds are unchanged.

ADVICE—We advise our readers to sell beans gradually at best prices that can be obtained. In asking for quotations on beans in any market, always send a correct sample of the lot. $2.25 to $2.50 at home station they should bring now, with a lower tendency.

HAY—Receipts, 1,485 tons. Offerings large and market quiet. Demand only fair.

Quotable:	
Choice Timothy Hay	$18.00@19.00
No. 1 Timothy	16.00@17.00
No. 2 Timothy	13.00@14.00
No. 3 Timothy	10.00@12.00
Kansas and Oklahoma Prairie choice	16.00@16.50

The price of Timothy hay is $1.50@2.00 a ton lower than two weeks before. A year before choice Timothy hay was quoted $22@22.50 per ton. The price of Prairie hay is unchanged from two weeks before.

ADVICE—This is one of the best crops to market direct. We advise our readers to market gradually.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $9@9.50; oat straw at $7@7.50. Wheat straw $6@6.50.

The price of straw is unchanged from two weeks before.

BROOM CORN—Trade very moderate; quiet. Common corn is dull.

Per ton, Illinois corn, no nice quality offered	$120.00@130.00
Oklahoma	60.00@100.00

The quotations on Illinois corn is $30 a ton higher than two weeks before. Oklahoma quality is unchanged from two weeks before.

FRUIT

APPLES—The week is opening with the market quiet. The bulk apples received and coming are salable. Receipts of these are small. Of barrels and boxes the supply is in excess of the demand.

Dealers do not look for much of any business yet in winter fruit. This is put up to hold, but there is a lot of other fruit intended for present sale, and this is dull.

In the case of boxes the demand is only for nice large apples.



WATCH, RING AND CHAIN FREE

We give LADIES' SMALL and gents' size, HUNTING and open case watches to *anyone*, for selling our art post cards at 10c a packet. Order 20 packets now. When sold send $2.00 and we will send you FREE a stem-wind, 5-yr. guaranteed watch, highly engraved, proper size; also signet ring and handsome chain.



PALACE MFG. CO., Dept. 7 CHICAGO

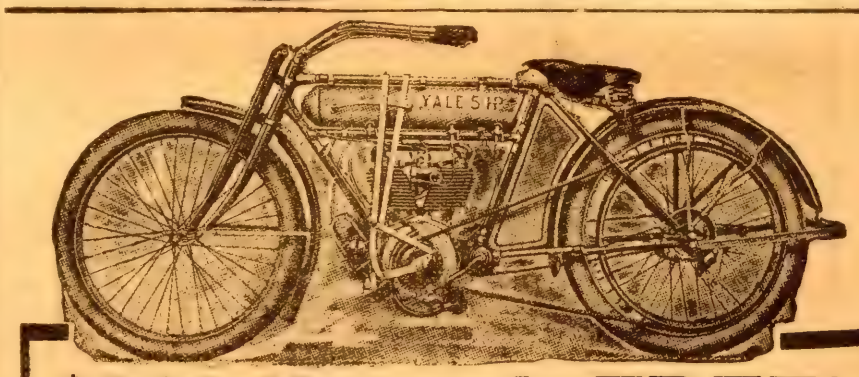


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To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our great catalogue of Elgin Watches we will send this elegant watch to any address by mail post paid for ONLY 99 CENTS. Regular gentlemen's size, open face, full engraved high grade gold plate finish, Arabic dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this adv. to us with your name & address & 99c, and watch will be sent by return mail postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 99c today. Address

R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.



$260 Motorcycle FREE!

Here is another chance for you, boys! Sign and send us the coupon below if you want to earn a splendid WEEKLY CASH SALARY from now until Christmas, and also get a Christmas present of this magnificent 5-H. P. "Yale Twin" Motorcycle, the best and highest priced motorcycle in the world, costing $260.00. You have no idea how EASY it is to win the Motorcycles and the HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS IN CASH and other prizes which we are giving away free in the MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER'S grand Subscription Contests. Here are the names of the boys who have already won Motorcycles in our previous contests and besides this we have also given away Diamond Rings, Watches, Shot Guns, Phonographs and many other costly and valuable prizes:

HARRY GUARD, Emporia, Kansas.....$210.00 Yale Motorcycle.
DICK KRUSE, Ellsworth, Minnesota.....$210.00 Yale Motorcycle.
J. D. WATTS, Tyro, Arkansas.....$210.00 Yale Motorcycle.

You Can Win as Easily as These Boys Did!

Harry Guard won his Motorcycle by sending in ONLY 70 SUBSCRIPTIONS. Dick Kruse won his Motorcycle with ONLY 165 SUBSCRIPTIONS. Just think of it! And the other prizes went the same way—a very few subscriptions captured every one of them. YOU NOW HAVE THE SAME CHANCE THAT THESE BOYS HAD IF YOU WILL GET BUSY AT ONCE! If you send in the largest number of subscriptions to THE VALLEY FARMER before noon, December 25th, 1912, you will be awarded this magnificent $260.00 "Yale Twin" Motorcycle—a machine that will travel 60 miles an hour without stops or mishaps over the roughest kind of roads—ABSOLUTELY FREE AS A PRIZE SENT YOU BY FREIGHT, CHARGES PREPAID. If you send in the SECOND largest number of subscriptions you will receive a $50.00 Columbia Bicycle. The THIRD largest number of subscriptions will bring you a $35.00 Gold Watch, the FOURTH largest number, a dandy $35.00 Double Barrel Shot Gun. The FIFTH largest number, a fine $25.00 Talking Machine with free records. And remember—no matter whether you win the Motorcycle or one of the other grand prizes or not, YOU GET PAID IN CASH FOR EVERY SUBSCRIPTION YOU SEND IN. While you are working to win one of these prizes, you can at the same time earn a cash salary of FROM $9.00 to $18.00 EVERY WEEK. This is a Contest in which NOBODY loses. You are absolutely SURE of being paid for your work!

Send No Money—This Contest is Free to All!

It won't cost you one cent to enter this contest and try for the Motorcycle or one of the other grand prizes and earn a good cash salary besides. Simply sign and send us the coupon and we will mail you full particulars and illustrations of the Motorcycle and other prizes, ABSOLUTELY FREE. Don't wait. Every minute counts. Remember, the Contest will positively close December 25th, 1912, so you have no time to lose. Sign and send us the coupon, and you will hear from us by return mail. Address

Manager, Motorcycle Contest
Dept. 11, Topeka, Kansas

FREE ENTRY COUPON

V. F. FOURTH MOTORCYCLE CONTEST.

Manager Motorcycle Contest
Dept. 11, Topeka, Kan.

Dear Sir:—I want to enter your Fourth Great Motorcycle Contest. Please send me full particulars free and postpaid, by return mail.

My Name.....

Full Address.....

.....



This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered dependable. If a direct reply is wanted enclose two stamps.

QUESTION: *Our district organizer has been requested to visit ——— and form a local union at that point. Up to this time he has not been able to do so. Can you grant one of the members of our local the authority to go there and organize the farmers as they seem very anxious to be organized.—A. U. F., Hamilton, Mont.*

ANSWER: Yes, if you will apply for necessary blanks, instructions, etc., or have the party who may be selected to do the organizing make application, we will send full instructions.

Q. *We are organizing a co-operative store. Where can we purchase our supplies to best advantage?—E. M. S., Armstrong County, Pa.*

A. We assume that you have selected as your manager an experienced store keeper. He will know where the best places are to buy the various kinds of groceries and other articles handled in a store for your section. As far as vegetables, fruits, etc., are concerned, we recommend that you buy as far as possible, from the producers. You can see names of producers printed in this paper frequently. When you cannot get what you need from the producers, then there are produce houses in the various central markets where you can get your supplies.

If you have a manager who is not acquainted with the places to buy supplies, you will be much handicapped for a while until he gains this knowledge.

Q. *How can the Farmers Society of Equity help me to get better prices for my fresh eggs and poultry?—Jas. Bell, Petaluma, Cal.*

A. By connecting you with handlers of poultry and eggs on the various markets in California and elsewhere. The advantage of the Society now is to market direct to the final demand, and save the tolls taken by the intermediate people. A single producer, unless he produces on a large scale, cannot market to as good advantage as a number of producers in a local union. This suggests that a local union should be organized at your place. Eventually, and when there is sufficient organization and federation, prices of poultry and eggs will be made by the producers instead of taking the prices made on the market.

Q. *We would like to change the name of our local from "Burley" to "The South Side Producers Association." Are we permitted to do this, and will we need to have our charter changed?*

A. If you will return your present charter, we will issue a new one with the change made, as you desire it.

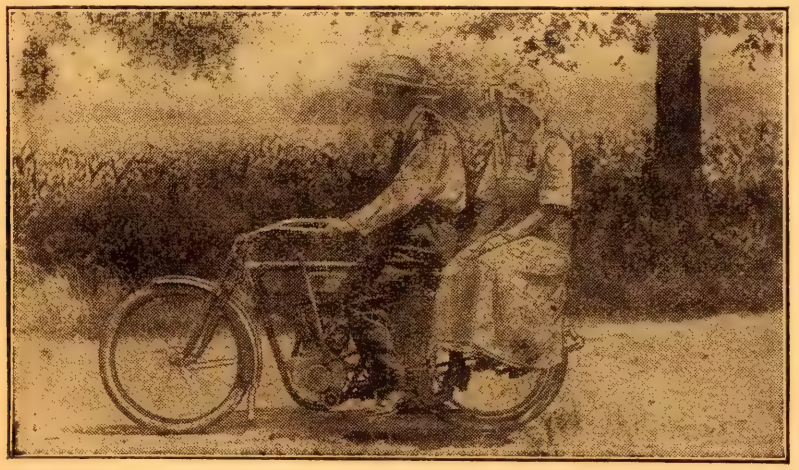
Q. *Is there not as great a need for an organization of the buyers or consumers of farm crops as there is for the producers? We would like to see the buyers and sellers brought closer together. To do this will not both ends need to be organized, and how can it be accomplished?—F. D. Eddy, Woodland, Cal.*

A. Yes, we predict that when the farmers are organized and federated, and marketing through one central head, that it will be only a little while until the consumers will get into an organization to eliminate a percentage of the unnecessary handlers in the cities, and provide a place or places where the organized producers can send their produce direct, and meet the demand of the organized buyers. This plan was explained in a previous number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Also, the idea has been developing in at least one city in the country, and from present indications it will not be longer than the first of next year when the consumers in that city will have a central receiving and distributing station to which the farmers can send their produce direct. But producers should understand that if consumers precede them in organizing, and if they do provide such receiving and distributing stations in the cities, that it will not operate to give the producers any better prices. The consumers, organized, will continue to buy just as cheap as they can from the farmers. There are two distinct propositions in marketing, and each side must look out for itself. The consumers will not voluntarily give the producers good prices, but they will buy just as cheaply as possible. Also, the producers do not need to be concerned about the prices the consumers are charged, except so far as they must keep them reasonable so that they will have large markets.

Q. *There is much broom corn raised in this section and we would like to sell it direct to the manufacturers. How can we do it?—W. L. Garrison, Englewood, Kas.*

A. At various times we have printed in UP-TO-DATE FARMING names of manufacturers of brooms. You should offer your broom corn to them. If you have not preserved the lists, let us know, and we will supply them again. All such efforts, however, are more or less unsatisfactory, and will be until the broom corn growers are organized to a point that they can control the straw or brush and compel the demand to seek it at the place of control.

Q. *The farmers are oftentimes robbed by dishonest real estate dealers. Can you not permit the organizers of the Farmers Society of Equity to act as agents for real estate and make sales in their respective communities? (2) We live in Dallas county, Ark. We raise strawberries and peaches. Between us and St. Louis, Mo., are numbers of little cities that we believe would consume considerable quantities of our fruit, if we could ship direct to them. How can we find honest people in these respective places to whom we can send our fruit? —G. W. Mathias, Fordyce, Ark.*



A QUIET RIDE IN THE TWILIGHT

A. (1) We do not approve of this plan. The organizers have plenty to do without taking up side lines. (2) We believe the best way would be to send a representative to the points where you want markets, and make arrangements with local men to handle your fruit. At the present time the Farmers Society of Equity cannot take up such individual or sectional service. However, the Farmers Society of Equity has representatives in several Missouri cities and others in adjoining states. As we understand your shipments would be less than carload lots, we approve of your plan to find markets near your place.

Q. *Please give me the price on wheat and flax for the next thirty days. We have several carloads of each to sell of first class quality.*

A. So wrote Mr. G. W. Kirk, a member at Concord, Mont., and we frequently have such requests from members who have other crops to dispose of.

It is quite impossible for the Farmers Society of Equity to give the market price at any definite future time, or to guarantee any definite price for a length of time, in the present, partially organized condition of the farmers. It will be different though when the farmers are organized and federated to a point that they control the supply of any crop. Then the prices will be decided once for a whole crop, and will be maintained at those prices. In the case of the perishable crops, prices may be changed to be in conformity with the varying supply and demand.

Q. *If I were to become a member of the Farmers Society of Equity, could I ship my cotton to some market and borrow money on it while holding for the minimum price. —J. A. Harmon, Kenton, Tenn.*

A. Yes.

Q. *Please inform a subscriber to* UP-TO-DATE FARMING *what he must do to become a member of the Farmers Society of Equity. —W. A. Weekley, Grand Forks, N. D.*

A. You can become a member-at-large to the Farmers Society of Equity, by paying $1. On receipt of this, you will receive your membership card, etc. Also literature of the Society that will educate you on the important matters of marketing, together with the Directory of the Society's system of marketing and the confidential list of its market representatives. A member-at-large can realize many benefits, but greater benefits will be realized if you have a local union at your place.

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Makes a neat appearing and serviceable watch fob or can be worn on belt as ornament. Worn by men, women, boys and girls. The one real western novelty. Sold in big cities at a high price. Send 10c to pay for 3-months trial subscription to our big farm and home magazine and receive the COWBOY WATCH FOB and GUN free. Address,

VALLEY FARMER, Dept. Fob-21, Topeka, Kan.

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GIVE DOLLY A REAL HOUSEKEEPING START



Big Talking Doll—Two-story House—Go-Cart—Swing—Piano—Furniture—Stove—One Hundred Presents, all FREE

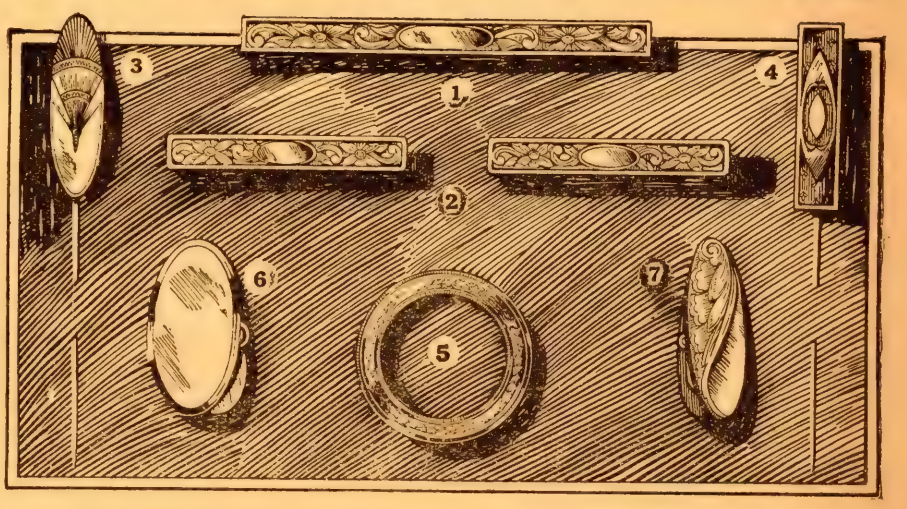
I want to send all these presents to one little girl in each home. Girls! Girls! Girls! It's nearly like Toyland had broken loose for you. I make this offer to advertise our business and I want to enlist your help. Don't send me any money—they are free to you if you do the little favor I will tell you about. It's almost like Santa Claus' own toy store turned over to you.

All these given: **A Big Talking and Sleeping Doll** nearly 2 feet tall, says "Mama" and Papa;" dressed in fine party gown. **A Two-Story House,** made of wood. **A Big Lawn Swing** 2 feet high. **Go-Cart** measures 2½ feet, folds up like other Go-Carts. **A Stove** you can cook on, doors open; set of kitchen utensils. **A Piano** that plays, made of wood—not a paste-board article. **Set of 23 Dishes**—cups, saucers, teapot, etc. **Fine Set of Furniture** as pictured. Washboard; Tub; Iron, and over 50 other real articles; no pictures.

ALL FREE *Do not send any money*—none of your money now or later. I want to advertise our business and give *all* of these presents free, just as pictured and described. This is the biggest offer ever made. I guarantee my presents are finer than any others. If you truly want to get my doll and her housekeeping outfit, just send your name and address and say *"I want the Talking Doll and Her Housekeeping Outfit,"* and you will hear from from me at once. Your friend,

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READ Wonderful Jewelry Offer FREE



ALL of the above pictured articles are beautiful, of latest design, and guaranteed to be perfectly satisfactory, or your money back. It is all Genuine Gold-Filled or Gold-Front jewelry. It is jewelry that you will be proud to wear or present to your friend. The illustration above shows the articles full size.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE

No. 1 Is a Ladies' Bar-, Veil-, or Neck-pin. No. 2 Is a Ladies' Neck-pin Set (two pretty, dainty pins). No. 3 Is a Ladies' or Gents' Oval Scarf-pin. No. 4 Is a Ladies' or Gents' Square Scarf-pin. No. 5 Is the very newest Ladies' Circle-Pin. No. 6 Is a plain Oval, Guaranteed Solderless Tie-Clasp for either Lady or Gentleman. No. 7 Is a Fancy Oval Tie-Clasp, same quality as number six.

The American Woman is one of the oldest and best family-, story-, and household-papers published. It is a paper whose monthly coming is eagerly awaited by every member of the family. All are interested in the bright, clean, fascinating stories, both serial and complete. Every homeloving woman is delighted with the pages of fancy work, fashions, household-notes and -hints. THE AMERICAN WOMAN is a paper that, when once taken, always is taken. We are so sure that you will be delighted with this happy, optimistic monthly visitor that we are willing to make the following very special offer:

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Send us 25 cents for a year's subscription to The American Woman, and we will send the paper for one year and will also send you any one (your choice) of the above pictured articles. Address THE AMERICAN WOMAN, Dept. U, Augusta, Maine

Where to Sell Your Crops

Another of Our Services to Our Readers

THE following people have reported to us that they want to buy the produce mentioned.

Inasmuch as we are constantly flooded with requests for assistance in marketing the large crops this year, and as it is impracticable to give each inquiry the detailed information that will prove the most satisfactory to our correspondents, we publish this list. For the information of our readers will say that we have investigated the commercial responsibility and standing of all of these parties and find them very high.

The best market for apples, potatoes, onions, and cabbage is naturally in the southern states, where these crops are not produced to any considerable extent at this time of the year, consequently the northern states must be drawn upon for supply.

Shipments to any considerable distance should not be made except in carload lots. If one producer has not a carload, several neighbors should join together. Better yet, a local union should be organized in each community, because this is going to be a permanent feature of UP-TO-DATE FARMING in the future. In addition to this service, the Farmers Society of Equity has a Directory of its representatives on over one hundred of the large markets of the country. This is furnished to local unions and members of the Society.

In every case when corresponding with these parties, please mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

ALABAMA

Pankey-Wertheimer Brokerage Co., Birmingham, Ala., want apples, potatoes, onions and cabbage.

CALIFORNIA

A. Levy & J. Zentner Co., San Francisco, Cal. This firm wants to buy red apples and they say there are very few in California this year.

Welbanks & Co., Inc., 81 Washington St., San Francisco., wants potatoes, onions, oranges nd lemons.

D. W. Hatch, 322 Eleventh St., Oakland, Cal., wants fruit and produce of all kinds.

ILLINOIS

A. E. Griesser Fruit & Produce Co., Peoria, want fancy western apples in boxes and fancy eastern apples in barrels. Choice sacked potatoes. They say the apple and potato crops were failures in their section.

C. H. Weaver & Co., Chicago, Ill., want dressed poultry of all kinds in carload lots.

C. A. Watson & Sons, 55 W. South Water St., Chicago, will either buy or handle apples, or will attend to storing them.

Albert Miller & Co., 192 N. Clark St., want hay.

Fox & Godding, Chicago, want onions.

INDIANA

E. J. Brewington, 49 S. Delaware St., Indianapolis, wants apples.

Geo. Hitz & Co., Indianapolis, all kinds of fruit and produce wanted.

IOWA

Leo. B. Mull, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, says he has an established trade all over Iowa and wants to buy fruit and vegetables in carload lots.

KENTUCKY

Herndon-Carter Co., Louisville. This firm sends out a call and they say they need all kinds of fruit and produce to supply their big trade.

Harshfield Bros., Louisville, say they want large supplies of apples, cabbage, onions, potatoes and celery.

LOUISIANA

Geo. W. Davidson & Co., New Orleans, want apples.

MARYLAND

Stevens Bros., Baltimore, say they are headquarters for apples, potatoes, grapes, celery, other fruit and vegetables. They promise personal attention.

Hewitt & So., 10 E. Camden St., Baltimore. This firm makes a specialty of Florida fruit and vegetables. This is strictly a commission house and never buys any produce, but promises to give its best service to consignments.

MASSACHUSETTS

O. E. Spooner, 94 S. Market St., Boston, wants box apples for export.

T. H. Wheeler Co., 93 Clinton St., Boston, wants poultry, eggs and apples.

J. F. Kimball & Co., 31 N. Market St., Boston, is asking for poultry and eggs.

MINNESOTA

J. R. Beggs & Co., St. Paul, wants unlimited quantity of apples, also handles other fruit and vegetables.

MISSOURI

C. C. Clemons Produce Co., Kansas City, wants to buy apples, potatoes, onions and cabbage in carload lots.

NEW JERSEY

Merchants Refrigerating Co., Jersey City. (This company is also doing business in New York City) Wants to correspond with people who want to store poultry, eggs, butter and fruit.

NEW YORK

Zimmer & Dunkak, 134 Reade St., New York, wants to buy eggs outright, or will receive consignments.

D. Crossley & Sons, 204 Franklin St., New York, wants apples in boxes and barrels for both home and foreign markets.

Samuel Werner, Inc., West Washington Market, New York, is asking for poultry.

Fred Brennisen, 156 Michigan St., Buffalo, wants fruits and vegetables of all kinds.

Olivett Bros., 335 Washington St., New York. This firm makes a specialty of Florida fruit and vegetables of all kinds.

E. B. Woodward, 302 Greenwich St., New York, wants butter, eggs, hay, grain, fruit, tallow, potatoes, barks, beans, etc.

NORTH CAROLINA

Witte Fruit Co., Wilmington, want consignments of apples, cabbage, potatoes. Also Florida fruits.

OHIO

Evans & Turner Co., Columbus, want apples, onions, potatoes and other vegetables.

The Bigelow Fruit Co., Cleveland; is asking for shipments of all kinds of northern and southern fruit and vegetables.

F. M. Ankenabauer & Sons, Cincinnati, want all kinds of vegetables and fruit, including apples, oranges, potatoes, cabbage, onions and southern early vegetables as soon as ready.

OREGON

Pearson-Page Co., Portland, want fruit, vegetables, poultry, veal and eggs.

PENNSYLVANIA

Iron City Produce Co., Pittsburg, Pa., will buy or receive all kinds of fruit and vegetables. Also poultry.

A. I. Knowles Sons, Inc., Scranton, send out a call for apples, potatoes, cabbage, grapes, peppers, Kieffer pears.

Kammerer Bros. Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; all kinds of fruit and vegetables wanted, both northern and southern products.

TENNESSEE

F. G. Lowe & Co., Nashville, say they want 100 cars of boxed apples and will honor draft for liberal advances.

Matt Monaghan & Co., Memphis, want fruit, eggs, poultry and game of all kinds.

TEXAS

Geeo. Sgitcovich & Co., San Antonio, wants consignments of apples in carload lots. Also other fruits and vegetables.

Ben Ablon, 100 Camp St., Dallas, Tex., wants turkeys, also other poultry and butter.

Chas. S. Guilhem, Austin, asks for apples, potatoes, cabbage and onions.

WISCONSIN

Feibrantz Co., Milwaukee, Wis., want poultry, eggs, veal, hides, rabbits, etc.

A Free Book for Young and Old

"The Adventures of Willie Winters," a booklet just published by Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co., Dept. U. F., Battle Creek, Mich., will please every member of the home. Its little jingles by Byron Williams, together with the illustrations will interest the children for hours at a time. Its instructive article, "How to Grow 100 Bushels of Corn to the Acre," gives most excellent advice to the farmer and is well worth reading and studying.

This booklet is given free. Write to the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co., address above, and ask for a copy. A postal brings it to you.

We advise readers to send to L. C. Kuhnert Jr. Co., Dept. 3103, Chicago, Ill., for a catalog of engines. No doubt mechanical power on your farm will make more money for you. It's up to the engine makers to "show you"; give them the chance and you can profit thereby.

A Good Cream Separator is a Big Paying Investment

A good cream separator is one of the best paying investments on any farm where three or more cows are kept. If you have been skimming your milk from pans, cans or crocks, or have been using the so-called "water separators," you will be surprised to find how much more fine, smooth, rich cream you can get by using a hand separator. In the cold winter months while the milk yield is smaller the butter fat is more valuable and harder to separate from the skim milk than it is in the summer. For these reasons you really need a separator as much if not more in the winter than in the summer

A book or really valuable information will be sent free by the Sharples Separator Co., W. Chester, Pa., if you write, mentioning UP-TO-DATE.

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Guaranteed Two Full Years

Stone Set Roman Gold Locket and Chain — **Latest Style Secret Snap Lock Picture Compartments**

Beautiful *heart-shaped locket, gold plated*, elegant Roman finish, Imt. Diamond set. Latest style hinged locket, two lined photo compartments. Locket is 1¼ in. deep; secret lock. Also beautiful gold finished chain. If they do not wear to your satisfaction you can return them within two years and *we will replace with new goods*. Locket and chain *free* for distributing 4 Enameled Art Pictures on our easy plan. Pictures sent free, charges prepaid. Write today. Send name and address at once

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You can build a business of your own. Men and women do a big business in their own locality, or travel if desired. We will give you employment to begin and in a short time you can have a profitable business independent of us. **Many make $25.00 to $50.00 weekly.** We will teach you to make Crayon Illustrations, Portraits, Scenes, etc. Anyone can do it. Those who have an aptitude for drawing can do the work at once. **Others can learn quickly at home.** No previous knowledge of drawing or experience necessary.

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The prime favorites of the world's greatest literature. Here are ten books for immediate distribution, bound in English cloth; large type; Bible paper.

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The Mill on the Floss by George Eliot
Old Curiosity Shop by Charles Dickens
Last Days of Pompeii by Lord Lytton
Kenilworth by Sir Walter Scott
Silas Marner by George Eliot
A Child's History of England by Charles Dickens
The Man Who Laughs by Victor Hugo
The Talisman, by Sir Walter Scott
Oliver Twist, by Charles Dickens

This is a short time offer and will be withdrawn soon. Time is hurrying by, so don't overlook this opportunity, but clip the coupon TODAY. The opportunity is a rare one, indeed—do not delay.

Imported Book Coupon Mail this today with 50 cents, stamps or money, at our risk, and get one Book from the Great Authors' Library Free.

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen: Enclosed please find 50 cents, for which send me UP-TO-DATE FARMING one full year, and also send me, free and postpaid, the book:

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(Write plainly name of book wanted)

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R. F. D.....POSTOFFICE .....STATE.....
(Books and paper to different addresses, if desired.)

A CART LOAD OF FUN This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A CART LOAD OF FUN" are the following: "A Man with a Liver," "Pumpkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man," "How to Go-a-Courting," Baumgartner's Dog." "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar." "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married." "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Maf had His Feelings Upset," "Jone's Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. "A CART LOAD OF FUN" is a book of 64 large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers price 10c each, 3 for 25c; postpaid. COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis **FOR 10 cts**

THE EVOLUTION OF MARKETING

(Continued from Page 7)

inal selling price and this contracts consumption.

"As long as the country is prosperous and the present method of distribution and sale does not cause a disastrous oversupply in the principal markets, the growers will be satisfied to continue the methods now in operation. But as the fruit business increases it will be necessary for the growers associations to develop methods for increasing consumption. This will be accomplished by a more general distribution of their products, by the development of their associations into marketing organizations, by equalizing the distribution of the fruit over a longer period through a greater use of cold-storage warehouses, by stimulating a greater interest in fruit consumption through systematic advertising, and by placing the fruit in the consumer's hands at a cost nearer that which the producer himself receives. As the American fruit business increases, the grower may be expected to bring about as great an improvement in the methods of distributing and selling his products to the consumer as he has already accomplished in the handling, grading, packing, and preparation of the fruit for market."

Fruit and Bankrupt Merchant Stocks

Note in this plan that from 25 to 30 per cent. of the citrus fruit of California is sold at public auction. In mercantile lines we frequently see stocks from bankrupt concerns put up and sold at public auction, but to think of the products of the soil, the necessaries of life, the results of the farmers' investment, toil and skill, being sent to distant cities and there exposed for sale on the auction block. It is almost an insult to Divine Providence that made the earth and placed man thereon to till it and to enjoy the fruits thereof. Such auction place is where the wages of the orchadists is determined and there is determined how much of the necessaries or luxuries or pleasures of life shall fall to the lot of every member of the producer's family. The article says, "The co-operative method has sometimes doubled the net returns to the individual grower for his product." We doubt this, as when the crop is short or moderate, good prices can be secured even without an organization. It has often been true that the independent grower, or rather the independent marketer, has realized as good prices for his crops, with less expense in marketing, than was realized by the members of a marketing association, while, when the crops are large, the marketing associations, with all of the competition it has now, has very little power to influence or increase the net returns.

The writer predicts that as the fruit business increases, the grower may be expected to bring about as great improvements in the methods of distribution as he has already accomplished in handling, grading, etc. We ask the question whether this time has not come? Is it not imperative that the growers adopt methods of distribution that will reduce the cost of distribution to the minimum? Then by sharing the saving with the consumer it will result in enormously increased consumption.

HIGH COST OF LIVING IN EUROPE

Concluded from Page 7)

keep in mind that while the market sales have nearly doubled in a year, there are still as many grocery stores —one for about forty families. These stores must meet their expenses and make their profits with less trade, because more families are buying on the market and buying more, individually, so the stores must charge higher prices for the smaller volume of business.

Thus the very people who sought to break the high prices unconsciously done the very thing (divided the trade) that forced them higher. It is true that the prices are usually a little lower on the market, when compared with the grocery store prices, but the prices at the grocery are higher, because of less business. So is it not true that what is saved on purchases on the market is lost on what is purchased at the grocery?

The high cost of living was not prevented by the co-operative stores of Europe because they did not control the trade, and it will not be solved by establishing new stores on any plan that permits all of the present ones to continue, nor by opening new public markets where comparatively few of the people will buy and which tends to buying in the smallest units at the highest prices. All steps like these are really backward ones and they intensify the trouble that it was sought to cure.

SAVE HAMS AND SHOULDERS

FARMERS may now cure their own hams and shoulders without fear of losing them by spoiling if they will take advantage of a simple little machine. Advertised elsewhere in this issue is a meat salter which we know to do as it is recommended.

You know meat spoils at the bone. Now the idea is to get the salt solution right in to the bone and the meat is sure to keep. This salter does it right. Easy to operate and one little machine will last a lifetime.



FREE. Sell 12 Beautiful Handkerchiefs at 10c each. Send us $1.80 and we will send you 2 handsome Gold fin. Rings, guaranteed 10 yrs. 1 an im. of $100 diamond. INOLA CO., 42, CHICAGO

Repeating Air Rifle FREE



Shoots 350 times without reloading. A beauty for boys. Write me you want one and I'll send you my easy plan. R. L. Blagg Factory Street, Springfield, Ohio.



GOLD WEDDING RING FREE

Send for four of our beautiful 12x16 Enameled Art Pictures to distribute with Mammoth Pattern Collection at 25c each. Return us the $1.00 when collected and we will send you by return mail this very fine 14K gold filled heavy band ring Address B. F. MOSER, 332 Housenold Bldg., Topeka, Kan.



FREE WATCH, RING AND CHAIN

We give to *anyone* a highly engraved, stem wind 6-yr. guaranteed watch, proper size; also 3-stone sparkling ring, for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now; when sold send $2.00 and we will send you watch, ring and handsome chain. DALE WATCH CO., Dept. 53 CHICAGO



FREE WATCH RING and CHAIN

We positively give free a beautiful, gold-finished, engraved American made, stem wind, stem set watch, proper size, guaranteed five years. Also a beautiful ring set with three diamond cut brilliants for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry today. When sold send $2, we will send watch, ring, chain. ARDEN WATCH CO. Dept. 40 Chicago

O. K. SEED STORE

SEMI-MONTHLY QUOTATION

We quote below prices ruling the day this paper went to press and good till Nuvember 15th. If in the market for any seed we would be pleased to hear from you.

	Per Bu.
Choice little red clover	$12.00
Choice English clover	12.00
Choice alsike clover	13.00
Choice timothy seed	2.50
Fancy Ky. blue grass	1.75
Fancy red top	2.75
Unhulled red top	1.75
Special lawn seed, per lb	25c

Seamless bags, 20 cents each, f. o. b. here.

FALL BULBS

We have a full line of choice Holland bulbs. See these special collections.

INDOOR COLLECTION A
30 Fine Bulbs $1, Delivered

3 Hyacinths, pure white	5 Narcissus
4 Hyacinths, light blue	6 Freesias
4 Hyacinths, dark blue	6 Oxalis

OUTDOOR COLLECTION B
65 Fine Bulbs $1.25, Delivered

5 Hyacinths, as. colors	6 Crocus, yellow
6 Tulips, white	6 Crocus, blue
6 Tulips, yellow	6 Crocus, striped
6 Tulips, red	6 Scilla, Siberica
6 Tulips, striped	6 Snowdrops
6 Crocus, white	

Circular free.

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.

Boys and Girls:

Get Ready for a Big Surprise and One That Will Please You Immensely.

The Holidays are just ahead—nearer than you realize. Now, lets get together early so that you can have a beautiful assortment of seasonable Art Post Cards in hand. I've a big box of 50 Art Cards for you—the handsomest you ever saw—and I want to give this big surprise box to you without it costing you a penny. For this I'm sure you'll be glad to do me a little favor. Just send me your name and address, enclosing a two-cent stamp, showing your good faith, and I'll immediately send you ten of the prettiest Art Post Cards you ever saw. At the same time I'll send you my Surprise Free Offer—so you can get the big Prize Reward of 50 cards without them costing you anything but a little of your time. Sit right down now and write—saying you want the 10 Cards—and also the big Surprise Box of 50 more seasonable Art Post Cards. Please address Editor Farm News, Springfield, Ohio, and I'll reply in return mail.

Illustration About ¼ Actual Size



FREE

Telescope 3½ Feet Long

1,000 more telescopes to be given away free to advertise our business. I have already given away thousands. Read what they say about it below. Now that you can get one free don't hesitate to send your name. Objects miles away brought to view with astonishing clearness. Needed on every farm. See sun, moon and stars as you never did before. Telescopes this size have sold for $5.00 to $8.00. Entertain your friends day and night. Just the thing for presents. Don't wait; send your name now. The "Wonder" telescope is brass bound and is protected with brass caps on ends. Five sections; opens out over 3½ feet long; closed, 12 inches long.

Read These Reports. Send for One

A Report from Hawaii

I received the telescope you sent me. I thank you ever so much. I was very much pleased with it.—Manuel Gabriel, Paauilo, Hawaii.

Tell Time Two Miles Away

Received the telescope O. K. It is fine. Can see the court house clock two miles away and tell the exact minute.—Jennie Beers, Columbus, Ind.

A Source of Never-Ending Interest

I have great pleasure in informing you that I have received the "Wonder" telescope. I am pleased with the telescope. The children who are forever asking to be allowed to see through it, seem to find it a source of never ending interest. Please accept my thanks.—Clascton C. Swift, New York City.

Can See Ten Miles With It

Received telescope last Friday. It is a dandy. Am well pleased with it. I can see ten miles away.—W. E. Dickerman, Jr, Chatham, Mass.

Can See Thirteen Miles Across Lake Winnebago

We received the telescope in fine shape. It certainly is a wonder. We live on the north shore of Lake Winnebago, and can see across the lake on the other shore, which is thirteen miles. We can see cows grazing real plain. Also all the churches and houses. I don't know of anything we have ever had that we enjoyed as much as we do the telescope.—Chas. Hinterthner, 420 Lake Ave., Neenah, Wis.

Better Than a $5 One

I received my telescope in good condition. I think it is better than a $5 one. I am sending for another for one of my friends and I know of more that want them.—Thomas Mosman, Huffard, Ia., R. 4.

Can Tell Time on Clock Two Miles Away

I received my telescope the other day and am well pleased with it. I can tell the time on the town clock about two miles from here.—Ralph McCoy, Chanton, Ia., R. 4.

Would Not Take $10 For It

I received the "Wonder" telescope, and it is just dandy. I wouldn't take $10 for it if I couldn't get another one like it.

I can see ten miles with it, and can read 2½-inch printing easily a mile away. I can count cattle at five miles.

No farmer should be without one. It would save him many a long walk to see about his stock.—W. A. Eskridge, Ammond, Ky.

Count Windows in House Seventeen Miles Away

I wish all to know how satisfactory the "Wonder" telescope is. Our farm is on the highest point in the surrounding country. From our place we can see with the aid of the telescope over into the Kansas Indian reservation, nearly twenty miles, count the cattle and tell a horse from a cow; can see a large ranch seventeen miles east that can not be seen with the naked eye; can see the color and count the windows with the telescope.—F. G. Patton, Arkansas City, Kas.

Certainly a Dandy

Telescope is certainly a dandy. I did not expect to get one like it. Some friends have seen it and they are pleased with it. I am very much satisfied.—Michael Weissman, Blue Island, Ill.

Finest Thing I Ever Had

I received the telescope and will say it is the finest thing I ever had. I would not take $5 for it. I think every boy and man on a farm needs one of these telescopes.—Chester Housen, Minden, Ga., R. 2.

Made Light of Ad at First—Now Well Pleased

I received the telescope in perfect condition and am well pleased with it. In fact, it is far beyond expectations and exactly as you represented it.

At first when I saw your ad in the paper I almost made light of it, as I thought it impossible. But I made out I would write for one. Now I am awful glad I did.

If I couldn't get another one like it I wouldn't take $5 for it.—O. F. Folk, Elk Lick, Pa.

Exactly as You Represented It

It certainly is a nice telescope and exactly as you represent it.—D. R. Fluharty, Federalsburg, Md.

Well Named "The Wonder"

I received the telescope last Saturday. It is well named "The Wonder," for it is a dandy.—Roy L. Shannon, Golden, Ill.

Can See Ten Miles Away

I wish all to know how satisfactory the "Wonder" telescope is. Our farm is on a hill, and we can see ten miles away. Can see the city of Elgin and count the windows in each house which can not be seen with the eye.—Henry Conner, Manor Tex., R. 3.

Is All You Claimed For It and Then Some

Received your "Wonder" telescope, and it certainly is a dandy. It is all you claim for it and then some. I trained it on the Buttes near Chadron, twenty-eight miles away and they looked as though they were only about two or three miles instead. I can count the stock in a farmer's yard four miles away. Tonight I watched him drive in his stock at sundown.—Chas. A. Storey, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Free Offer

I have thousands of reports from my delighted friends who have sent for a telescope. The letters printed above tell emphatically how they like it. If you will accept this powerful telescope and show it to your friends; if you want to examine fences, count stock, see houses, friends, and objects miles away just like they were close—write today. Not one cent of your money is required.

GEO. D. ALLERTON, 227 W. Washington St., Dept. 209 Indianapolis, Ind.

Free Telescope Coupon

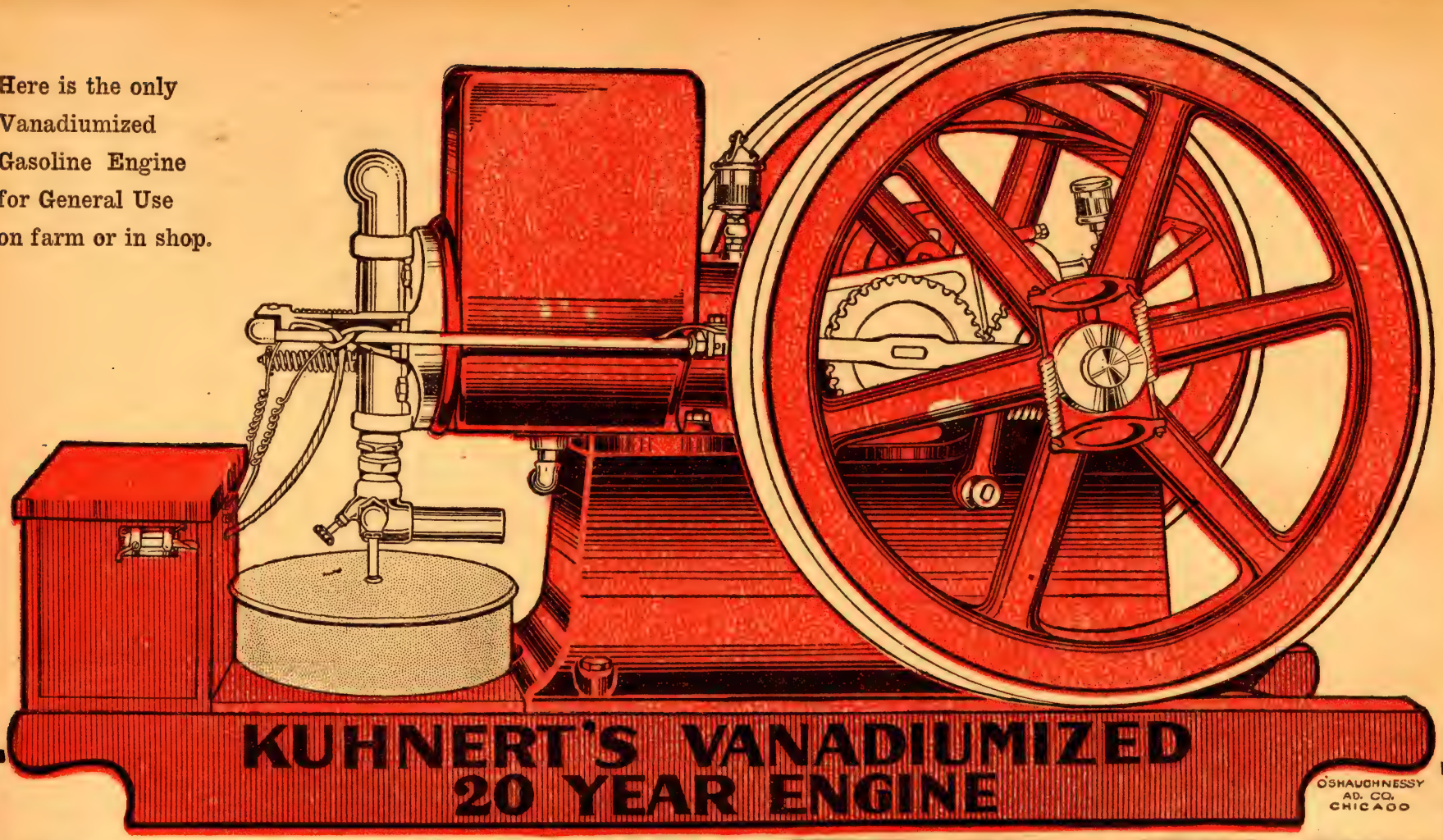
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Here is the only Vanadiumized Gasoline Engine for General Use on farm or in shop.



KUHNERT'S VANADIUMIZED 20 YEAR ENGINE

O'SHAUGHNESSY AD. CO. CHICAGO

Try It 10 Days FREE

Positively free trial to prove to you my vanadiumized engine is the most marvelous engine the world has ever seen. The only engine for general use that has the giant strength of vanadium in its vital parts. This precious metal that has the magical power of giving unheard of strength and endurance to iron and steel. I have mastered the vanadiumizing process for engines. I have perfected the vanadiumized engine and offer it to you now on an absolutely free trial. I give four times the ordinary guarantee on this engine. The only **quadruple durance engine** ever made for general work. The only engine strong enough and powerful enough to send anybody on an absolutely free trial on all sizes of engines. You can have any size of Kuhnert's vanadiumized 20-year engine on this sensational free trial.

I want you to prove that it is easier to handle and needs less gasoline. *Write to me today* for full description of this marvelous vanadiumized engine. Get the amazing low price I am making on all sizes of engines on this special offer direct from my engine works to you.

Easy Payments

Try this vanadiumized 20- year engine free, then either send it back at my expense or keep it on the easiest monthly payments. You can pay for this wonderful engine out of its own earnings and savings. You can pay for this wonderful engine out of the money it will save you in hired help. Get this engine on your place at once. Let it make money for you while you are trying it out free. If you decide that you don't want to keep it after ten days' free trial all you have to do is to send it back to me at my expense and you will not be out one cent.

Free Trial First--

After you have given the engine a free trial doing your work you are at liberty to say whether you want to send it back or keep it. There is absolutely no obligation on your part to keep the engine. It must sell itself or come back to me. Fill out the free coupon and send it to me today. Do this now—while this sensational offer is open to you.

FREE COUPON

L. C. Kuhnert, Jr., Pres.

L. C. Kuhnert, Jr., Co., Dept. 3103 Chicago.

Dear Sir: Send me full description of the vanadiumized gasoline engine new Kuhnert process with 20 years' working guarantee, also full particulars of your free trial and easy payment offer, and quote price direct from the engine works to me.

Name .....

Address .....

20 YEARS' Guarantee

Kuhnert's vanadiumized gasoline engine is guaranteed for 20 years. Each and every part part is covered by this guarantee. Four times the guarantee on an ordinary engine. It is guaranteed for 20 years of work. You can use this wonderful vanadiumized engine 24 hours every day for 20 years and my 20 years' absolutely iron-clad guarantee still stands back of you. **You simply can't wear this engine out.** It is built to stand all kinds of work and hard use. I absolutely control this vanadiumizing process. I want everybody to have the best engine. Fill out the coupon, mail it to me today and get full particulars of this most sensational free trial offer. Write now.

No Money Down

Not one cent. On this amazing free trial you don't have to pay a single cent to us unless you decide to keep the engine. If you want to send it back you do it at my expense. Don't forget that. If you are not absolutely satisfied in every way, if you don't find it the best engine you have ever seen or heard of anywhere at any price, just return it at my expense. If at the end of 10 days' free trial you want to keep the engine my easy payment plan is open to you. Take your time to pay for it.

Free Equipment--

Every engine is sent out for free trial, all equipped and ready to run. The equipment is given free to you.

Send Free Coupon

Fill out the coupon. Mail it to me before you do another thing. Or copy it on a piece of paper or simply send your name on a post card. I will send you full particulars of this amazing no-money-down offer at once when I get your address. Write today—now.



TO POWER USERS: I have perfected the process of vanadiumizing gasoline engines. My process enables me to offer to you a vanadiumized engine direct from my engine works at prices lower than ordinary engines are usually sold for. I sell direct to everybody so that dealers and users all get the same low price. I have worked for a long time to perfect a process by which I could give to gasoline engines for general farm and shop work the benefit of the giant strength of vanadium. You may judge for yourself how well I have succeeded when I am able to give you a 20-year guarantee on my vanadiumized engines. Instead of putting a fancy price on these engines of such marvelous strength and endurance, I have decided to cut the price to the very bottom so that everybody will feel able to buy one. In order to make it still easier to buy I will ship any size engine I make direct to you ,with no money down, and on easy payments. Write to me today for full description of this marvelous engine.

L. C. Kuhnert, Jr., Pres.

L. C. Kuhnert, Jr., Co., Dept. 3103 Chicago, Ill.

Not the Oldest, But the Best Paper for Farmers

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

DECEMBER, 1, 1912

Do They Know What They Do?



(Read on Page 3)

There Is No Other Paper Like This in the World

Sharpen Tools FREE on Artificial Diamond Wheels

Sharpen your bluntest axe in 3 minutes, shape up your plow point in 10 minutes, grind your sickles, ensilage knives, discs and all your tools in a few minutes without hard work. Try the scientific Luther Farm Tool Grinder with its wonderful artificial diamond wheels on your own tools for 30 days absolutely free.

Send back the coupon at the bottom of this page. I will send you a free book from which you can select the outfit you like best, and then, if you make a selection, I will send you the outfit for 30 days' free trial. Use it all you please for 30 days, and if you don't want to keep it, return it at my expense.—**C. J. Luther, Pres.**

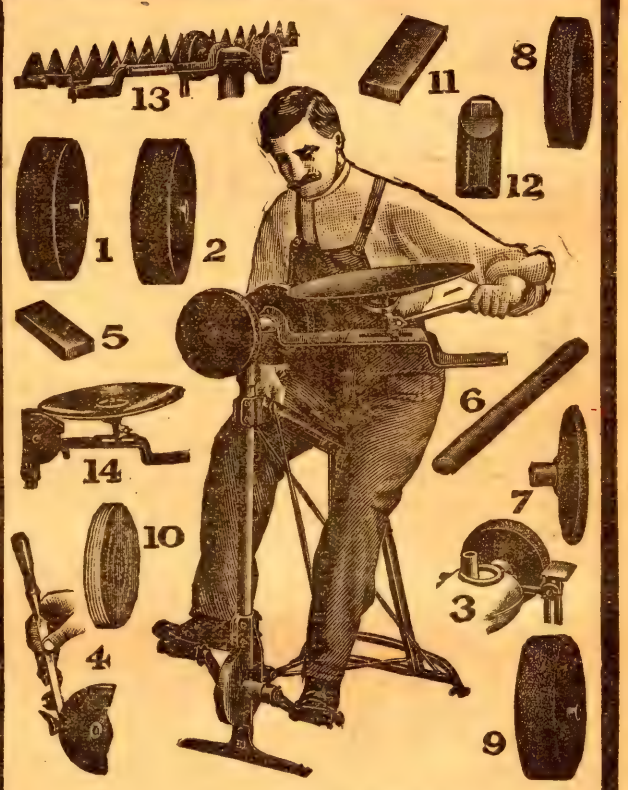
DIMO-GRIT crystals, of which Luther DIMO-GRIT Sharpening Wheels are made, are artificial diamonds—made of the same elements as real diamonds, fused in the heat of wonderful electrical furnaces, that melts fire brick like butter, and turns iron into vapor like steam. The DIMO-GRIT wheels of Luther Grinders cut hardest steel as emery cuts soft copper. No water needed. No danger of drawing temper—twenty-five times faster cutting than grindstones, ten times more efficient than emery. Especially adapted for steel, leaving the smoothest, keenest edge.

LUTHER FARM TOOL GRINDERS

Luther Farm Tool Grinders equipped with the fast cutting DIMO-GRIT wheels turning 2,500 revolutions per minute with an easy motion of the pedals, make the toughest job of grinding amazingly easy—so easy that you will never again work with anything but the keenest tools. Your saw will just seem to melt through the wood—your plow points slide easily through the soil and your sickles cut close and easy. Everything you do is done at a big saving of your own strength and that of your horses, and at a big saving of time and money. You have tried the grindstone and emery wheels, now, don't you think it is time to try the scientific, quick and easy way to keep tools keen, particularly when you can try it free—without making a promise or sending money.

Instructive 40-Page Book FREE

Return the coupon below for our 40-page FREE book—You will find this book interesting from cover to cover. It tells you how to sharpen and keep your tools—it tells in full the story of artificial diamond sharpening substances—one of the wonder stories of science. Illustrates all Luther Farm Tool Grinding Outfits, from which you can pick any one for 30 days' free trial. Return the coupon for this free book—you do not put yourself under any obligations by returning the coupon. Return it today.



14 Tools in One

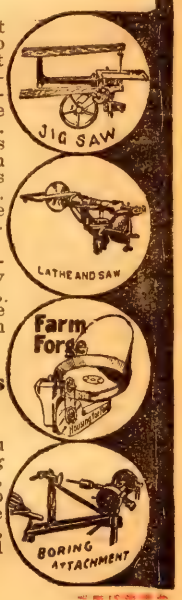
The Luther Farm Tool Grinder Outfit includes the following attachments and accessories:—

1—Fine Dimo-Grit wheel. 2—Coarse Dimo-Grit wheel. 3—Universal tool rest. 4—Chisel and plane bit guide. 5—Dimo-Grit razor hone. 6—Dimo-Grit scythe stone. 7—Dimo-Grit saw gummer. 8—Dimo-Grit polishing wheel. 9—Medium Dimo-Grit wheel. 10—Buffing wheel. 11—Dimo-Grit oil stone. 12—Dimo-Grit pocket hone. 13—Sickle grinding attachment. 14—Disc grinding attachment.

Absolutely Guaranteed—Will Last a Lifetime

The Luther Farm Tool Grinder is built entirely of iron and steel—nothing to warp or wear out. No chains. Enclosed shaft drive like an automobile—dust-proof bearings. DIMO-GRIT wheels turn 2500 revolutions per minute with easy motion of the pedals—engine power can be applied. DIMO-GRIT wheels guaranteed five years—will not wear lopsided or get soft in spots—runs easy as sewing machine. This outfit equips you for all farm grinding. Tool rests and attachments enable anyone to do difficult grinding such as discs, sickles, chisels, saws, twist drills, etc.

You can't judge this machine by the illustration or what we say—you must try it out on *your* farm, in *your* own way, to prove to *your* own satisfaction that the Luther Tool Grinder is indispensable on the farm.



These low cost extra attachments make a complete workshop

With these inexpensive attachments you can transform this grinder into a turning lathe, drill, jig and circle saw, forge, etc., a workshop in itself equipping you to do all the general repair work about the farm, saving you lots of repair expense, keeping all your farm machinery in good shape—saving time and trips to town.

Let me send you the 40-page free book which explains how to sharpen tools and illustrates all types of Luther Tool Grinders. When you get the book select the outfit you like best, then write and tell me which it is, and I will send the tool grinder desired for 30 days' absolutely free trial. Use it for 30 days. Sharpen up all your tools, and then send it back at my expense if you see fit. No money needed.

Luther Grinder Manufacturing Co.

99 Stroh Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

Fill out and return this coupon at once

COUPON

LUTHER GRINDER MFG. CO.,
99 Stroh Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Without obligating myself in any way, please send me 40 page free book referred to, illustrating Luther Grinder, explaining how to sharpen tools and telling about the discovery of the world's greatest sharpening substance, DIMO-GRIT.

Name .....

Address .....

Up-to-Date Farming

J. A. Everitt, Editor
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Dec. 12

If this is the latest date in your address, on the first page, or on the wrapper, it means that your subscription expires this month, December, 1912, and you will do us a great favor if you send your renewal at once. See terms to left on this page.

Entered at the Indianapolis, Indiana, Postoffice as second-class matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Equity Publishing Co.
Publishers
Indianapolis Indiana

15th Year—Number 23 INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, December 1, 1912 Published Twice a Month

"Do They Know What They Do?"

Lack of Balanced Teaching Proves Farmers' Undoing

This article puts it right up to the people and institutions, that are teaching farmers how to produce more crops, whether their future efforts are sincere to make agriculture more profitable.

A NEWS bulletin in Indianapolis, November 16, announced that the International Harvester Company of America had given $1,000,000 to agriculture. Later we received direct from the company the following announcement relative to Prof. P. G. Holden entering the service of the company with the request to print because, as their letter said: "It may be of some interest to your readers."

Following is the announcement:

(We have indicated the parts that we want to call special attention to in the following by italics.)

HOLDEN LEAVES IOWA

The "Corn Man" Joins the I. H. C. Service Bureau to Help Push Forward a Work of Endless Worth

This marks the beginning of a new and greater business service. It is a co-operative movement *for larger crops,* better roads, happier homes, more prosperous people, and a richer and better nation. That is to say, the I. H. C. Service Bureau proposes to help do for all the states and for Canada what Holden has done for Iowa.

After considering many offers, and after an investigation of the company and its work, Professor Perry G. Holden has entered the service of the I. H. C. Service Bureau, at Chicago.

What Holden Has Done

Professor Holden is known wherever real agriculture is known. His whole life is one of service. He originated the idea of carrying information direct to farmers. He is the father of the *demonstration train,* short school courses, the corn show, county demonstration farms, and the National Corn Exposition. *As head of the extension department of Iowa State College of Agriculture he did a work, which, Senator Cummins says, up to the present time has increased the wealth of Iowa* $30,000,000.

A little more than two years ago the International Harvester Company of America established the I. H. C. Service Bureau. Already it has done much work of real value. But, better still, it has made careful preparations for a work, which, it would seem, is of far greater service to humanity in general than anything ever before undertaken by a business organization.

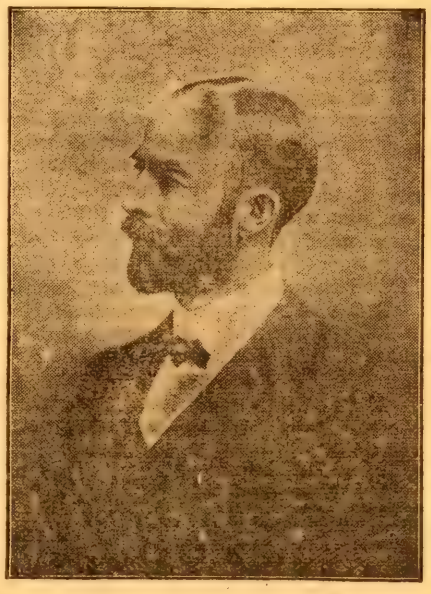
Farm Problems First

The object of the Bureau is the promotion of agricultural education, and a co-operation which will tend to raise the whole tone of commercial, industrial and farm life. Since agriculture is the basis of prosperity and progress, naturally farm problems claim first attention. The aim is higher efficiency, both on and off the farm. And this is to be brought about through an improvement of material, social, intellectual and moral conditions.

To do a big work a big organization is necessary. Not alone the bigness, but the perfectness of the International organization as well appealed to Professor Holden. In its well-oiled machinery he saw the means for accomplishing an end. The entire organization is to be enlisted in the service work. The big general agencies, scattered all over the United States and Canada: the salesmen, travelers, and expert machine men; the 40,000 dealers—*every one, so far as possible, is to be made an apostle of better farming.*

What the I. H. C. Has Done

For years the Harvester Company has realized the importance of service. It has spent millions of dollars in the perfection of labor-saving machines, and it has sent men out into the fields to show farmers how to operate these machines. It has loaned machines to schools and colleges, and it has distributed tons of literature, packed with the latest and best farm information. And last, though first, the invention of the reaper, which founded modern agricultural greatness, also founded this company. Agriculture and the International Company have grown up together, and together they have prospered. But heretofore the service rendered was more or less indirect. Now the company is going in for direct service—direct to the farmers, and direct to the farmers' children that the men and women of tomorrow may be more capable and so more prosperous than the men and women of today.



PROF. P. G. HOLDEN

The Ideals

Is is no longer a theory that if we are to get the most out of life we must raise more per acre. "Intensive farming" is in the air. It is the battle cry of peace and plenty. But raising more is the results of mind, not muscle. We must know, and know why we know. We must know good seed from bad, right cultivation from wrong; and the whys and wherefores of climates, soils, fruits cattle, horses, poultry, and so forth. All this will add to the wealth of the farmers. *Wealthy farmers make prosperous communities,* and a nation is but an association of communities. At the heels of prosperity follow education, conveniences, social intercourse—everything which makes life more worth the living. These things were growing up in the mind of Professor Holden at the time he was helping to grow an average of *three more bushels of corn to the acre in Iowa.* And these are the ideals of the I. H. C. Service Bureau. For these things the Bureau was established. But the Bureau and Professor Holden see more than an average increase of three bushels. *They see a time coming when farmers will raise twice as many bushels of corn, wheat and oats to the acre, and like yields of all other kinds of farm products.* European countries are doing it. Why not America? They see a time when farmers and farmers' wives and their children will think more and work less. *Every bushel raised means just that much profit,* and the profits of the farm promote commerce and industry.

A World's Work

Were every acre of ground in America made to produce all that it is capable of producing, the wealth of America would be more than doubled. The United States Government, the agricultural colleges, the railroads, the bankers, the grain men, the I. H. C. Service Bureau, the agricultural and country press, and other organizations have done much in education and farm development. But the Service Bureau and Professor Holden are now going forward with plans which seek to co-operate with all other plans, and at the same time they are pushing out along individual service lines all their own.

After a period of good work in Michigan Agricultural College, better work at Illinois, and the great work at Iowa, Professor Holden now enters upon a world's work. While in future Professor Holden will designate Chicago as home, he says he is not leaving Iowa—he merely is carrying Iowa to the rest of the world.

Far be it from us to question the sincerity of the International Harvester Company. We know they want to increase production and we know they expect that to increase the farmers' prosperity. On this point we want to be clearly understood. We know the company and Professor Holden subscribe to the doctrine that he who causes two blades of grass, two ears of corn, two heads of wheat, two bolls of cotton, two apples or two potatoes to grow where one grew before, is a public benefactor. And they really want to be benefactors of the farmers and all the people.

There's Danger Ahead

But they have not studied this problem that they have attacked, thoroughly. They have, evidently, not analyzed it into all its component parts. They don't see everything that enters into it, consequently there is danger ahead for them and for the farmers. We assume that Professor Holden would not have been employed if the company did not really believe that, through his leadership and the financial backing of the strong company, farmers would raise more per acre. The ambition of the company and Mr. Holden is to "raise twice as many bushels of corn, oats, wheat, and other kinds of farm products to the acre" because as the announcement says, "Every bushel raised means just that much profit." And they say: "Were every acre of ground in America made to produce all that it is capable of producing, the wealth of America would be more than doubled."

Many Great Men Were Mistaken

Let us see whether this would likely follow if the International Harvester Company co-operating with Professor Holden is successful in increasing the yield per acre at all, let alone doubling it. If what we say proves that the company is wrong in its way to make wealthy farmers, and that it will operate just the reverse way if they get the results sought for, we will take no satisfaction from it, but we will regret that it is true, if it is true. For years we have sought for light on the dark problems of agriculture. We have found some light because we sought in the right places and in the right way. So our purpose always is to help farmers to the light. Many great men have held erroneous views on agriculture and do to this day, because they have not analyzed its problems, because the light has not yet broken on them.

Was Senator Cummins Right?

For instance, Senator Cummins, of Iowa, is a wise man and one whom most people, particularly farmers, trust, and they like to follow his lead. So when Senator Cummins says that Professor Holden "As head of the extension department of Iowa State College of Agriculture, did a work which up to the present time has increased the wealth of Iowa $30,000,000," the people accept the statement as correct. But the senator fell into the common error of figuring a large crop at the price of the smaller ones, or he did not do any figuring, but jumped to the conclusion that every extra bushel means just that much extra profit. But this does not follow. And therein lies the great danger of one-sided teaching.

To prove this:

The corn crop of Iowa in 1909 was 341,750,000 bushels and the farm value December 1, was $167,458,000; the crop in 1910 was 343,761,000 bushels and the value on like date was $123,754,000; the crop of 1911 was 305,350,000 bushels and the value on like date was $161,836,000. (All figures were taken from the 1911 year book of the Department of Agriculture and are found on pages 521 and 522.

A Farming Paradox

From these figures we learn that an increase of corn in Iowa in 1910 over 1909 of about 2,000,000 bushels, was followed by a decrease in value of $43,700,000, and a decrease of crop in 1911 under 1910 of 28,411,000 bushels was followed by an increase in value of $38,082,000. If these figures prove anything it is that every extra bushel raised does not mean a corresponding increase in profit.. But, this illustration shows that the largest of the three crops had the least money value, while the smallest one had the greatest money value.

But let's carry the illustration further:

The following tables embrace the eight chief grain crops raised in the country, in 1911 and 1912. The 1911 yields and values are taken from the year book of the Department of Agriculture, the values being farm values on December 1. The 1912 yields are from the report by the Department of Agriculture for November. The values

(Continued on Page 21)

The Government and Expert Farming

THE Owensboro, Ky., Inquirer informs us that the United States government is beginning in earnest to teach Kentucky farmers how to farm. Jefferson, Madison, Henderson, Daviess, Muhlenberg and Warren counties are chosen for the special work of the department. The purpose is, as we are told, "to teach the farmers of Kentucky how to raise more and better crops," and "five or six special joint representatives of the national agricultural department and the state college are to go into these Kentucky counties to study local farming conditions, open up farm bureaus, and endeavor to give the farmers information that will be of benefit to them." Commenting on this scheme with special reference to Daviess county, the Inquirer says:

It will mean millions of increase in the value of the crop output to Daviess at no greater cost than is expended upon the present output. No farmer should let this opportunity go by for enriching themselves by not taking of it the fullest advantage

The plan is seductive, and even the most intelligent citizens are deceived by it. In previous articles in this paper we referred to the tremendous outlay the scheme would involve when applied to the whole country, and that an unfortunate feature of it would be the giving of high salaried jobs to persons who could not and would not earn the money they drew from the public pocket book, the public's money. We are told that, in this Kentucky effort there has been set aside the sum of approximately $5,000 to be spent in these counties during the year ending June 30, and "after that it is expected that the county leaders will be paid about $200 a month, and that the counties in which they work will shoulder half of that expense."

We certainly need make no further comment on that part of the proposition; nor need we ask why these few counties should be selected for so great a work. Do not the other counties of the state need it as badly as these, and are they not as much entitled to it if it is a good thing? And if it is not a good thing why impose it upon these counties?

But it is in the object of the plan and the hope enkindled by it that we see the greatest danger. The Inquirer, for instance, in the quotation above given, says "it will mean millions of increase in the value of the crop output in Daviess" county, and that it affords farmers an opportunity for enriching themselves. How so? It is not proposed to teach farmers how to sell their crops, how to increase demands, nor how to find better markets. The whole thing is to increase the production. If this were in Davies county alone it might be profitable, but make it apply to the whole country, as it must to be fair, then what would the products be worth? The Department of Agriculture itself illustrates this in the case of hops. We wish it had taken some more general crop for the illustration, for the effect of overproduction is the same with all crops. In a bulletin entitled, "What is Farm Management?" the department says:

Hop production is a small enterprise, taking the country as a whole, and there is not room on the markets for more than a small fraction of the hops that could be produced if all the land suited to this crop were devoted to it. Yet when *prices* are good the crop is highly profitable. * * * In order to bring a satisfactory profit to the grower hops should sell for about 10 cents a pound. *The price has been as high as one dollar a pound at times, especially following a long period of low prices that caused many growers to destroy their hopyards.* But these high prices induce new planting, frequently great overproduction, and thus bring about a drop in prices. Hops have sold for $1 a pound one year and four cents a pound a year or two later, which, of course, brought ruin to the growers.

This is precisely the way it is with all crops; the only difference is that the extremes in price are not so great. The profit in all crops depends upon the price paid for the surplus, and by surplus we mean the quantity produced more than the producer himself requires. If this surplus is not sufficient to supply the demand prices range too high and consumers suffers. If the surplus more than supplies the demand prices go too low and the producers suffer. Production supplies the demand at the prices paid the farmers. The prices paid by the consumers is no criterion, for those prices are arbitrarily fixed by wholesale buyers and retail sellers. If the prices now paid the farmers are too high then the farmers should produce more stuff so as to bring the prices down to an equitable basis. Not many farmers are willing to admit that they get too much for their stuff, and actual figures from the Department of Agriculture show they do not. Yet every influence is exerted to secure the production of more and more, **and most farmers,** strange to relate, eagerly support the effort. Think of the above nation-wide effort for the increased production of all crops. The affect would be similar to the wild increase in the production of hops; it would bring "ruin to the growers."

To make these efforts of benefit to farmers they must be coupled with increased demands. There must be a better marketing system. People must be found to consume the increase or the increased surplus will react upon those who produced it. The department itself is beginning to see the truth of this, and rather timidly suggests a remedy on page 8 of the bulletin above quoted from:

In fact, farmers as a class live so much to themselves and depend so little on each other in the conduct of their business that it is difficult to secure co-operation among them even when this co-operation would be highly advantageous to those concerned. Yet the hope of the future, that the farmer may be able to cope successfully with those who are in a sense organized against him or who are in position to take unfair advantage of him, lies in the possibility of developing co-operative effort, especially in the matter of buying and selling."

That puts it squarely up to the farmers themselves, and we certainly have done and are doing our part. It is every progressive farmer's ambition to raise all he can, and that ambition is a laudable one, but it is important to know what the effect would be should there be a generally increased production. It is all the more important to know where the demand is and how best to supply it, thus increasing the consumption and maintaining a fair and equitable price, and that is what the authorities refuse to teach.

The Lesson of the Election

IN PUBLISHING a paper like UP-TO-DATE FARMING, with its hundreds of thousands of readers, we must go to press several days before the date of publication, and the matter for each issue must be prepared in advance of the time of going to press. This makes it seem sometimes that we are neglectful of current events, or that we speak of things that may appear out of date to our readers. Passing events we must necessarily give over to the daily papers, but the lessons of great events like the recent presidential election appeal to the public at any time.

There has seldom been a national election that has carried with it more important and fareaching lessons than the one of November 5, 1912. The voters have served notice on the politicians, those who are in politics for the profit they find in it, and also upon the party managers, that we are still an independent people. Those who have been placed in power in this country must serve the whole people or they must get out of the way and give place to those who will. The defeat of Mr. Taft is not so much a rebuke of the Republican party as it is a castigation of the few who assumed to arbitrarily control the party for the most selfish and ignoble purposes. Mr. Taft seems to have yielded to the influence and dictation of these corrupt and selfish interests and he has his reward.

The election of Mr. Wilson is no more an endorsement of the old Democratic organization than the defeat of Taft was a repudiation of the Republican organization. It simply shows the determination of the independent masses of a great people to assert their power and rebuke wrong wherever it may appear; and it says as emphatically to Mr. Wilson as it does to Mr. Taft, that if he forgets the great people at whose head he has been placed, and follows the selfish interests of his party managers, the spirit of patriotism and independence that made him the nation's President will as emphatically rebuke him as they have done his predecessor.

Two other men stand out in unusual prominence as the smoke of the contest clears away—Theodore Roosevelt and William J. Bryan. Mr. Bryan reorganized the evil influences in his party, and realized that the only way to rescue the party from that control was to defeat those influences and the people who exercised them. He planned to do that in the national convention at Baltimore. For a time it seemed that he would fail. A combination of the east and middle west to sustain the leaders of corrupt practices at one time seemed certain of victory. But Mr. Bryan, with a boldness and determination seldom witnessed in public men, turned down the combination and won the victory.

Mr. Roosevelt saw the same condition in the Republican party, as it had been manifested all through Mr. Taft's administration. He, too, sought to defeat those powers of corruption in the convention at Chicago, but in that he failed. The tide was too strong even for such a man as he to turn it. He then realized that the only hope of defeating the corruption in the party so boldly manifest was to go before the people. In this he has been grandly successful. Though defeated himself, he comes out far ahead of the corrupt influences that had seized the Republican party. And whatever the future may have in store, Roosevelt and Bryan will stand in history as the conquerors of corruption in their respective parties.

Smile Awhile

See a Great Distance

Tourist among the mountains.—This is certainly beautiful. I suppose you can see twenty or thirty miles.
Hotel Keeper.—We can beat that. In a little while we can see the moon.

Sky-Scrapers

Pat had been to America, and had returned to the "ould counthry," when the parish priest asked him: "Do they really have as high houses in New York as they claim them have?
"Yis indeed they have," said Pat. "The last one I worked on we had to lay down at noon to let the sun pass!"

The Feminine Of It

Teacher.—Can any one tell me what a buttress is?
Pupil.—It is a nannie goat.
Teacher.—How is that?
Pupil.—If a billy goat is a butter, ain't a nannie goat a buttress?

Early Talking

Little Sister.—Why don't the baby talk?
Mother.—She's too young. Little babies never talk.
Little Sister.—They did in the Bible, Job cursed the day he was born.

A Modern Truth

The Sunday school superintendent read the golden text: "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." "Now, who will repeat the golden text?" asked the superintendent. Up went a little hand. "All right, Fannie," said the superintendent. "Whatever a man sews always rips," confidently repeated the little girl.

Better Late Than Never

Husband.—Intelligence has just reached me—
Wife, interrupting.—Oh, I'm so glad you have got it at last.

To Make Changes

"Yes, her husband is a self-made man."
"That is all right, but she'll find many alterations to make."

TO SAVE TROUBLE

"I went to bed real early last night."
"Why did you do that?"
"My shoe came untied and I didn't want the trouble of tying it again."

LIFE'S UP AND DOWNS

"Why did Tom break up housekeeping?"
"He broke up because his wife broke down."

NOT WELL ACQUAINTED

Nell—Bob Brown and Dolly Smith are engaged to be married.
Dell.—I am surprised at that. I thought they knew each other quite well.

Not Worth While



"Did you get a recommendation from your last place?"
"Yis, ma'am."
"Where is it?"
"Sure it wasn't worth keeping."

MR. DOOLEY AND A SQUARE DEAL FOR THE FARMER

"Good mahrnin', Hinnessey."
"Good mahrnin', Mr. Dooley. How are yez this mahrnin'?"
"I'm a little short on tobaccy, thank ye. Ah, I knew ye'd have some. That's all I nade to cillybrate th' eleckshun. It sittled a lot iv things but it niver came near settlin' wan important quistion."
"An what's that?"
"Th' quistion iv how th' fahrmer's goin' to git his money's worth fer th' crops he raises. All these years th' Amiricun fahrmer's bin hoppin' over clods an' holdin' on to th' plow handles an' shtrainin' his backbone till his shpinal column has been twisted loike a strand iv rope, an' what's he got fer it? A black eye, Hinnessey, a black eye. Has he bin able to sell his crops to th' best advantage? No, Hinnessey, I till ye, no! An' what's more, he will kape right on a-plantin' an' a plowin' and a worryin' about th' wither an' a flounderin' through bad roads until he sees th' light iv day. There's a grate power in organization an' co-operashun. Thim's big worrds, me frind, but it takes big words to ixpriss this big idea. This coonthry iv Americy would be under England's big thumb this very minute if th' thirteen orriginul colonies hadn't got togither arganized.
"That's th' saycrit, Hinnessey, organizashun, an' th' Fahrmers Society iv Equity is th' chance to make this kind iv team worrk count. They're goin' to pull the fahrmer out iv th' mud, but th' fahrmer's got to hilp or he'll always have mud on his heels an' holes in th' pickits iv his ol' blue overalls. That's th' gospil accordin' to Mr. Dooley.

Crop Prospects *and* Market Reports

This page contains a statement of crop conditions and prospects with a review of the markets, visible supplies and valuable comparisons, with advice about whether to market or hold. -:- -:- -:-

Semi-Monthly Crop Review

NOTWITHSTANDING that practically every farm commodity is lower than it has been for many months, as regards the prices paid the producers, cotton, eggs and butter being the important exceptions, the consumers' prices on 106 commodities, show a slight advance according to Bradstreet's report of November 1st. The advance is only 2.7 cents on the dollar over October 1, 1912, but 6.5 per cent. over November 1, 1911, and 17 per cent higher than November 1, 1908. This fact ought to convince every person that the farmers are not responsible for the prices the consumers pay.

Winter wheat is in excellent condition in practically all sections. The mild fall has been favorable to its growth and for all outdoor fall work; corn husking is well advanced. Wheat marketing is under way in the spring wheat sections in great volume and the prices have declined 3 to 6 cents a bushel as a result. Spring wheat is 18 cents a bushel lower in the Chicago market than winter wheat, while a year ago it was about 8 cents a bushel higher. The wheat visible increased over six million bushels compared with an increase of about two and a half millions in the corresponding period last year. As long as the visible continues to increase prices may be expected to go still lower.

Corn is being cribbed and is of exceptional high quality. The price is decidedly lower. It is getting on a new crop basis, to pluck the dumper. The visible supply is a neglible quantity—as the table shows. Oats increased more than usual in a two-weeks period but is still ten and a half million bushels less than a year before and nearly nine million bushels less than two



"I'm goin' to be a farmer like pop when I grows up. Wot you goin' to be?"
"I'm goin' to be a market gambler and get all you make."

years before, notwithstanding a much larger crop. The control of oats, in the hands of the growers, has been remarkable and they deserve better prices as a reward. The reader should compare present prices of grain with a year ago. Every reader should also read the Editorial in this number, title, "Do They Know What They Do."

Cotton is at the high price mark of the season. Every reader should compare present price with a year ago and read what is said of the comparative values of the 1911 and 1912 crops in the same article, named above.

Potatoes are holding up in price remarkably well, considering the enormous crop but not considering that the receipts all through the season have been surprisingly light. Our theory is that growers are holding for high prices, remembering the advance last year. But they should not forget the experience with the 1909 crop when they could hardly be given away in the spring. The crop this year is about 15,000,000 bu. larger than the 1909 crop, and all other food crops are large, too. Rot is reported in the Eastern states. How much loss will result we can not estimate, but it is very heavy in some sections. We have been advising our readers to market this fall and we continue this advice.

Cabbage prices are pitifully low. Same for turnips and most other vegetables, also apples. Butter and eggs extremely high, particularly for fresh laid eggs. Stored eggs are not extremely high, but after they come from the storage many are palmed off as fresh stock at fancy prices to housewives.

Turkey prices are high in the country where the raisers understood conditions, and very high in all markets to the consumers. The editor's Thanksgiving turkey cost 28 cents a pound dressed.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on November 9, 1912, with comparisons, are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X indicates increase.)

	Nov. 9 1912 Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels
WHEAT	51,826,000	X 6,344,000
CORN	3,114,000	— 807,000
OATS	15,814,000	X 3,981,000
BARLEY	5,989,000	X 350,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 36,866,000 bushels. This is 5,151,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 5,352,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 3,653,000 bushels on the same date, which is 1,727,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 1,234,000 bushels less than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on November 20, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	WHEAT, No. 2 Nov.20		2 wks before		A Yr. before
Chicago	.99	@1.02	1.04	@1.06½	97½
St. Lo.	1.01	@1.03	1.01	@1.05	96½
Kan. C.	.96	@ .98	.97	@ .97½	98
Cincin.	1.04	@1.06	1.05	@1.08	97
New Y.	1.05½	@1.06	1.05½	@1.06½	

Minneapolis, Nov. 20.—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, 83¾c; No. 1 northern, 81¾c and 83¼c. Two weeks before, 86⅝c and 91¼c respectively. A year before, Spring wheat closed $1.06⅜c and $1.05⅞c respectively.

	CORN No. 2 WHITE				
Chicago	.53	@54	58	@58½	76½
St. Louis	.47	@54	60		76½
Kansas C.	.46				75
Cincinnati	.53	@55	62	@64	75
New York	.53¼		56¼		
	OATS, No. 2 WHITE				
Chicago	.31½	@32½	32½	@34	49¼
St. Louis	.33½		33¼	@36½	50
Kan. City	.32½	@33½	33	@33½	49
Cincinnati	.36	@36½	35	@36	50
New York			39½		

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on November 20th as follows:

WHEAT—December, 85c; May, 90⅜c; July, 87¾c. Two weeks before, 89c, 94⅞c and 91c respectively.

CORN—December, 47⅞c; May, 47⅝c; July, 48⅝c. Two weeks before, 50¼c, 49¾c and 50¼c respectively.

OATS—December, 31½c; May, 32½c; July, 32½c. Two weeks before, 38⅛c, 33c and 32¾c respectively.

ADVICE.—The price of wheat will probably go lower temporarily, but we look for higher prices later in the season. CORN—We advise our readers to market some of their surplus corn early, if it can be done with a saving of handling and before it suffers much loss of weight in drying out and shrinking. Also assuming that they get its value, watch the local buyers. Watch the central markets too, and don't accept too much difference. Corn may be lower when the free marketing comes, but we believe it will be higher next summer. OATS—We believe farmers who hold oats will get more money for them.

Cotton

New York, November 21.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 12.55; middling gulf, 12.80c. The price of cotton is 60c a hundredweight higher than it was two weeks before. It is $1.60 a hundredweight higher than it was four weeks before. It is $3.05 a hundredweight higher than it was a year before.

ADVICE.—Cotton ..will probably go higher. We believe a 15 cents a pound basis of New York market, is a logical price to hold for.

Live Stock

Indianapolis Stock Market, Nov. 20, 1912

CATTLE—Range of day's paying prices for steers was	$4.50@.8.50
Range of day's quotations for steers	5.50@10.00
Good to choice steers, 1,300 lbs. and up	9.25@10.00
Good to medium steers, 900 lbs. to 1,250 lbs.	6.75@ 8.25
HOGS—Range of day's paying prices was	3.00@ 8.00
Range of day's quotations	3.00@ 8.00
Best heavies, 310 lbs and up	7.75@ 8.00
Common to choice lights, 130 to 230 lbs.	7.40@7.55

The price of steers is about the same as two weeks before. The same can be said for the price of hogs.

ADVICE.—We advise selling hogs and cattle at prevailing prices when they are in prime, fat condition. Considering the cheapness of feed, stock should not be sent off to the market until it has developed its growth and is well fattened. Live stock will probably be some lower, but it will not decline in price as rapidly as grain declined.

Chicago Produce Market

November 20, 1912

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets. We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparison.

Change same period last year. Bu.	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels
X 2,644,000	—21,518,000	—1,782,000
— 864,000	X 607,000	—1,204,000
— 305,000	—10,459,000	—8,851,000
X 280,000	X 615,000	X 2,250,000

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last week	Last Year
Monday	145	115	113
Tuesday	40	50	127
Wednesday	45	60	54
Thursday	40	45	55
Total, 4 days	240	270	349

Market held steady at Wednesday's prices with continued light receipts—a help to receivers in maintaining values. Trade was of fair volume, and offerings were well taken, especially of fancy quality. Tracks were fairly well cleared and the market was in good condition.

Sales reported were: Wisconsin, bulk—2 cars poor at 45c, 3 cars at 47c, 2 cars at 48c, 2 cars at 50c. Wisconsin, sacked—2 cars at 50c, 3 cars at 52c. Idaho, sacked—2 cars fair at 55c.

Per bushel, South Dakota Red River Ohios, bulk	40@50c
Wisconsin, Rurals and round whites, in bulk, outside fancy	40@51c
Wisconsins, sacked	45@52c
Minnesota, outside fancy sacked	45@50c
Idahos	55@65c

The price of potatoes is 3 cents a bushel lower to unchanged from two weeks before.

ADVICE.—We advise our readers to sell potatoes this fall.

SWEET POTATOES—Little eastern barrel stock remains. There are some Illinois in barrels on sale, not many. The trade now is in hampers. Demand is fair and all nice stock is ruling reasonably firm. Some Illinois are very common and they are both slow and easy.

Barrels, Virginia, stave barrels	$2.50@ ....
Illinois	2.50@3.00
Hampers, Jerseys	1.40@1.50
Delaware	1.25@ ....
Illinois, fair to good	.75@1.00
Common to small and showing decay	.25@ .50
Square crates, Arkansas No. 1	1.35@ ....
Yams, hampers, Illinois	.50@ ....

Sweet potatoes are materially higher in price than two weeks before. The fact that Jerseys and other Northern sweet potatoes are getting scarce in the northern markets, suggests that the prices for southern sweet potatoes will probably be better in these markets in the near future.

ADVICE—We recommend that southern growers and associations that have sweet potatoes on hand, for which they could not find a satisfactory market, should now get in touch with northern representatives of the Farmers Society of Equity, or other handlers, but always keep in mind that the southern potato finds its best friends in the southern markets.

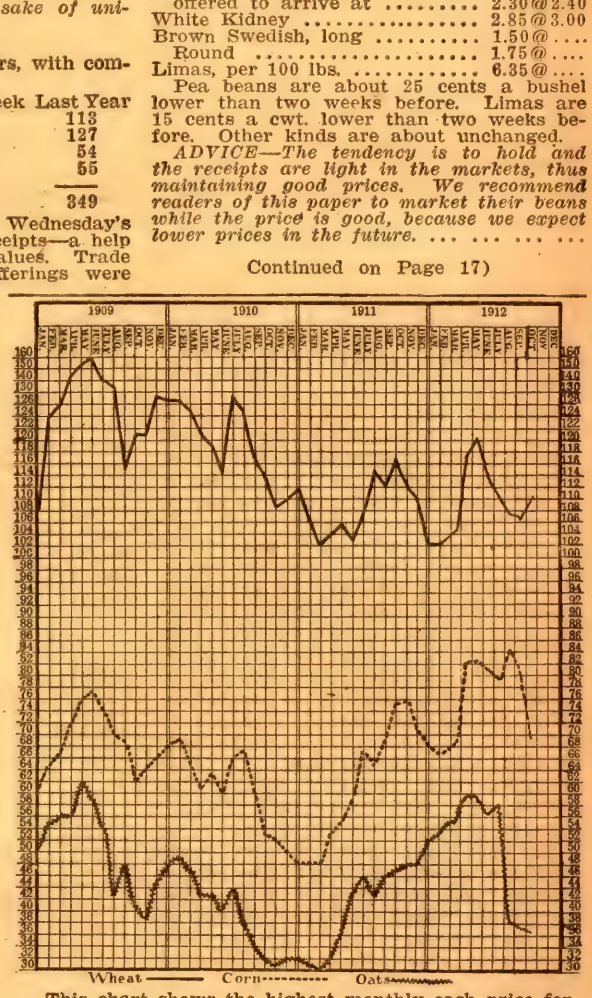
BEANS—On the open market no offerings to speak of are noticed, only here and there a few bags of Red Kidney. Dealers seem to have ample stocks for they report the demand as tame. No change reported.

Pea Beans—	
Hand-picked, choice	2.55@2.65
Prime	2.45@2.50
Stock faulty	2.25@ ....
Mediums nominally about same as Pea Beans.	
Red Kidneys, choice, no spot, offered to arrive at	2.30@2.40
White Kidney	2.85@3.00
Brown Swedish, long	1.50@ ....
Round	1.75@ ....
Limas, per 100 lbs.	6.35@ ....

Pea beans are about 25 cents a bushel lower than two weeks before. Limas are 15 cents a cwt. lower than two weeks before. Other kinds are about unchanged.

ADVICE—The tendency is to hold and the receipts are light in the markets, thus maintaining good prices. We recommend readers of this paper to market their beans while the price is good, because we expect lower prices in the future. ... ...

Continued on Page 17)



This chart shows the highest monthly cash price for the three leading grains at Chicago, for a period, 1909 to October, 1912, inclusive. The figures on right and left margins are prices in cents. The lowest prices for October were as follows: Wheat, $1.02; corn, 60 cents and oats, 33 1-2 cents. This chart will be continued.

Market no More Crops the Old Way the Equity System is Better

WHEN TO SELL WHERE TO SELL HOW TO SELL

Tell us below what you have to sell now, or will have in the future, and we will help you to get it to the best market. This applies to grain, live stock, cotton, vegetables, fruit, hay, eggs, poultry, in fact any farm crop. Fill out the following blank very plainly. No attention will be given to blanks illegibly written.

FARMERS SOCEITY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

KIND OF CROP	Quantity	Variety, Class or Grade	When Ready	Local Price Now is

This report is from ..... P. O. .....

Rural Route ..... County ..... State .....

Farm Management and Methods

Bill Bradley

Bill Bradley had a little farm,
And held it like a vise,
But every time he made a crop,
The boards put down the price.

He bought some fertilizer stuff,
And worked the soil nice,
But even before his yield increased,
The boards put down the price.

He read the big farm papers each,
And took each ones advice,
But every time he'd aught to sell,
The boards put down the price.

At last his anger got so hot,
He dashed the whole device,
And joined the F. S. of E.,
Which quick PUT UP PRICE.

Put up the price and kept it up
By holding back supplies,
And though, the boards try ne'er so hard,
NO MORE GOES DOWN THE PRICE.

PUT SOMETHING BACK

THE farmer may begin with a pretty strong bank account, but if he continues to draw and makes no deposits there is sure to come a time when he will receive a notice that he has overdrawn.

This is just as true of the soil as it is of the bank. Constant cropping with no return of fertility will result in an overdraw, and the notice will come at the time of harvest. It is discouraging to work hard all summer and get only half a crop in the fall. The soil is not to blame a bit more than the bank is for its unwelcome notice, or the crib for getting empty.

Did your crops this fall show that you have overdrawn? Or are they likely to next season? Begin at once to put something back.

Fall and winter is a good time to do it. Get "deposits" from the barnyard—from any place where waste fertility may be found. Fresh and trashy manure should be spread on ground that is to be turned next spring and cultivated next season, but well rotted and pulverized manure may be spread on meadows or ground just seeded to grass or winter wheat. Note that word "spread." There is where the average farmer falls down in the use of home-made manure. He loads his wagon with a scoop, and begrudges every moment of time he devotes to that work. Then he goes into the field and finds what he considers the poorest spots, and scoops it out on the ground. By and by he may make a pretense of spreading the bunches, but at the best some spots have too much and some not any. If it could be spread smoothly and equally all over the field the results would be infinitely better. The manure spreader is the best aid we know of, but there is room for even a simpler machine.

FODDER IN THE SHOCK

IS IT is usually practiced, there is a great waste of grain in cutting up corn; but the high price of hay and its frequent scarcity, and the actual feed value of well cured and preserved corn fodder, justifies cutting it up. Those who cut up and husk by machinery and shred and store away promptly do not need this article. But the old-time method, still to prevalent, of cutting and shocking and leaving in the field, to be hauled out only as needed for feed, is too wasteful and too unhandy to be tolerated. A trip with a team to a distant field, on ground rough frozen or covered with snow, or in the midst of a cold winter rain, is not an inviting proposition. Often that has to be done before the stock can be fed, and all through the winter both corn and fodder are going to waste.

If farmers continue to cut corn, and they will, for the nicely cured fodder is good feed, it should be hauled from the field in the fall before bad weather sets in, and, if possible, it should be housed or put in a shed. The corn then can be husked out at leisure, and at times when other work cannot be done. The fodder also is then at hand, ready to be fed at any time. The trouble with this method is the amount of building or shed space required. If it cannot be housed, the next best plan is to haul it in and stack or reshock it in a nearby lot. If tied in armful bundles handling is much easier. But if it is to be taken from the field only as it is fed, we would not cut up the corn. It won't pay for the work and waste.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING

THE farmer need not, in order to make his occupation a success, be highly educated in scientific agriculture. The principles of successful farming are few and simple. The farmer should adapt his crop to his soil. That is the first condition, if plant and earth are to work together. He must select his seed with care. Too little attention has been given to this in the past. But by selecting and testing seed for quality, from 25 to 40 per cent., has been added to the average yield in a single season. Ninetenths of the battle, however, is proper cultivation. Fertilizing, rotation of crops and constant working of the soil are the best agricultural methods.

THE PEST OF SORREL

THERE are, in many localities, few worse farm pests than red sorrel, or any other of the sorrel. It has been found that these plants grow best and are hardest to eradicate in acid soil. In fact, their growth is almost positive proof that the soil is acid. Give it a good treatment of lime and thus neutralize the acidity, then destroy the sorrel. Besides aiding in the destruction of the sorrel, the lime treatment will make the soil better for almost all other crops.

BEGIN THE BUG WAR NOW

MANY State Entomologists last winter and spring warned their people of the danger they thought imminent from the constantly increasing number of chinch bugs, and urged their destruction in various ways. The bugs came in destructive numbers, but the unusually wet season in the regions most affected held them in check, and prevented the serious damage that they, no doubt, would otherwise have effected.

The bugs are here yet, and are only waiting for next season. The war upon them should begin now, and it should be kept up all winter. Clean up all the farm trash and burn it. Run fire through all the brushy and grassy places. We do not much like to recommend burning the cornstalks; we prefer that they should be plowed under. But examine them, and if found full of chinch bugs, as has been reported from many places, cut them in frozen weather when the bugs cannot escape, and rake them in piles and burn them.

But first of all, save the quails. These keen-eyed little fellows are true chinck bug finders, and each quail will devour hundreds of them. The merciless shooting of these girds, even if poor human laws do permit it, is a crime against the agriculture of the country, and the farmers and land owners do themselves a wrong if they permit it.

Don't Throw Away Leaky Agateware

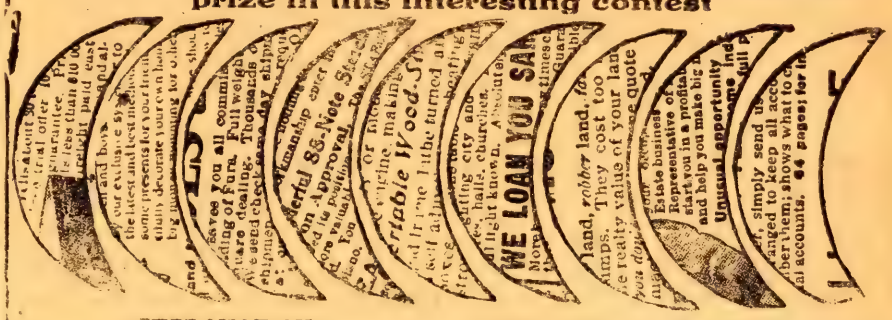


Pots- Tinware Cooking Utensils—Magic Solderine stops all leaks—makes utensils like new. Applied without heat—is fire and waterproof. Saves its cost repairing one article. 100 mendings in each Tube. A lightning seller. Agents wanted. Send 15 cent (stamps) for regular full size 25-cent Tube.
MAGIC SOLDERINE SUPPLY CO.
902 Medinah Bldg. CHICAGO
Dept. K

PUZZLE

Name the 10 advertisers represented below:

Just a little of your time may win for you the first prize in this interesting contest



EXPLANATION

We reproduce above portions of eight advertisements in this issue. For instance, the first one is from the advertisement of Johnson, Incubator Man. The others you will find as easy.

CONDITIONS

Send your solution of the puzzle neatly written, giving the names of the advertisers. It is also a condition that each contestant, in order to have his answers considered, shall write a letter telling what part or department of Up-to-Date Farming you like best, or consider most valuable, in this issue. Your particular attention is called to a new department, or feature, "Where to Sell Your Crops." If this is prized by our readers it will be a permanent feature in the future.

In case of a tie prizes will be awarded to the ones writing the best and neatest letters.

Answers to this contest must be written entirely separate from orders or letters on other subjects, otherwise they will not be considered.

Contest open to every reader living outside of Indianapolis and Marion County, Ind.

All answers to be considered must be received before December 15.

We can not answer letters regarding this contest: the conditions above must be complied with.

PRIZES

First prize, to correct answer and neatest and best letter	$3.00
Second prize	2.00
Third prize	1.00

A present will be given to each of the next 10 sending correct answers and neatest and best letters.

ANSWERS TO NOVEMBER 1ST PUZZLE

Arden Watch Company
David Blustein and Bro.
Chandlee and Chandlee
Hercules Manufacturing Company
Darling and Company
Edwards Manufacturing Company
Hupp Motor Car Company
Imperial Steel Range Company
Kitselman Bros.
Marlin Fire Arms Company

PRIZE WINNERS

First Prize, $3.—D. Smith Evans, Rustburg, Va.

Second Prize, $2.—Robert E. Lee, Jr., Charlottesville, Va.

Third Prize, $1.—Mabel Bloom, Webster, S. D.

Honorable Mention, Set of Pretty Pictures.—Jessie Hays, Ill.; Edna Mulholland, O.; Laverne Carpenter, Tex.; Lawrence E. Johnson, La.; John Gaddie, Ill.; Fred Lohmeyer, Ill.; Robert Addy, Mich.; Mrs. Fred Saddoris, Ia.; Mrs. Coultrip, O.; Neville Crowson, Miss.; Rosy Kruger, Neb.; L. Bennett, Mich.; Ethel Wilson, Tex., James S. Douglas, Va.; Geo. C. Phillips, N. Y.; Vannda Anderson, O.; W. J. Scott, Va.; Frank E. Duvall, Ind.; Mrs. J. Frank Taylor, Tex.; Berkley Jenkins, O.; Minnie Kiser, Ind.; Will Maples, Ark.; Mrs. Ida B. Long, Va.

OCTOBER 15TH PUZZLE

We were unable to print the Puzzle Department in our November 15th issue. However, we expect to be able to run it regularly hereafter.

Below we give the prize winners of the October 15th puzzle.

First Prize, $3.—Clyde A. Hall, Pine River, Minn.

Second Prize, $2.—Mrs. Geo. Thurston, Atlanta, Ind.

Third Prize, $1.—Geo. 1. Homel, Manhville, Fla.

Address PUZZLE EDITOR, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Winners of December 1st Puzzle announced January 1st **Watch for another Puzzling Puzzle Dec. 15th**

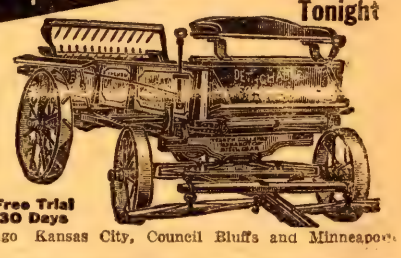
A STREAK OF GOLD



FREE "The greatest dollar buying piece of literature ever penned by man." So write my farmer friends who have read my latest book. Have you read it? If you haven't you are missing a *golden treat*. Yes, I mean it, for "A Streak of Gold" will show you how you can coin real *gold dollars* from your manure pile. It's written from the net results of America's greatest soil experts—and the experience of thousands of farmers. Mail me a postal or letter today for *your* copy—*free* and get my offer for you to prove how you can have bigger crops next year.

Absolutely Save $25 to $50

Write Me Tonight



on a Galloway Spreader
—No spreader in the world can match quality with a Galloway equipped with Mandt's New Gear.

I'll send it anywhere to stand on its *pure merit* alone—give you 30 to 90 days *free trial*—a big guarantee and back my entire proposition with a $25000 bank bond. That's proof of quality—and my factory to you price saves you dealers and jobbers profits. Put your letter or postal in the Mail *NOW*. Ask for free book and Special 1913 proposition and price.

WM. GALLOWAY, President
Wm. Galloway Co 509GH Galloway Sta, Waterloo, Ia.
Free Trial 30 Days

REMEMBER—We carry stocks of all our machines at Chicago Kansas City, Council Bluffs and Minneapolis insuring prompt shipment.



Live Stock and Dairy

DIGESTER TANKAGE

IN MAKING up a ration for any domestic animal, some consideration should be given to the diet of the animal in its wild state. For instance, the hog in its wild state, when it selected its own ration, fed upon animal as well as vegetable food. Nuts, roots, etc., with grubs, worms and occasionally carrion, made up the balanced ration, for which the hog had a natural craving. Under domestic conditions, the hog is generally forced to subsist upon a straight vegetable ration. This is an unnatural condition, and the desire for meat food is shown in frequent attacks upon poultry and also eating of the young by the sow.

The hog's ration should contain some animal matter. For this purpose there is nothing equal to Digester Tankage. This feed is made from scraps and bones from city markets and butcher shops. This material is cooked under high pressure, and afterwards the grease is pressed out and the residue is ground, screened and placed in bags ready for feeding.

A number of state experiment stations have conducted experiments, which show that the cost of producing pork can be greatly reduced by feeding Digester Tankage in connection with grain feeds. The Ohio State Experiment Station publishes a report of their work along this line in bulletin No. 209, which will be sent free upon request. In these experiments, various feed-stuffs were used and the results carefully compared. It was found that rapid and economical growth could be obtained by the use of Digester Tankage with corn alone, and also with corn and midlings.

Digester Tankage can be fed in any of several ways. At the Ohio Experiment Station, very satisfactory results were obtained by feeding Tankage in the form of a thin slop. Some feeders make a slop composed of Tankage, corn-meal and middlings, while others feed it dry in feed-troughs.

The effect of feeding Digester Tankage to hogs can be readily seen in their general appearance. They have a sleek, glossy coat during the winter months, just as they would have if running on a clover field. Then too, Digester Tankage contains considerable Bone Phosphate of Lime, which goes to the building up of the framework of the hog. Digester Tankage keeps the hogs in good healthy condition, develops the frame-work, and makes a big saving in the cost of producing pork.

GREEN PASTURE ALL THE YEAR WITH A WELL FILLED SILO

THE modern silo is the only thing which places the northern farmer on an equal basis with his brothers in the land of green winters in the sunny south, when it comes to furnishing succulent feed for his stock during the winter months, or in a drouth. It makes him independent of the weatherman.

In judging the condition of the feed before cutting it is better to have the corn too ripe than too green, as it is much sweeter. When it is too green it produces extremely acid silage. If the corn is fairly dry, water should be added to prevent molding.

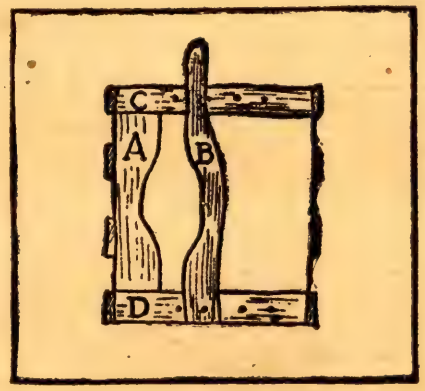
Even distribution of the silage when filling is almost imperative, otherwise air spaces may form between the silage and the walls, producing considerable loss through molding. Care should be taken so that the heavy stuff does not lodge in the center, and the light loaves on the outside, which is a frequent cause of air spaces.

Filling twice is a good plan, as it greatly increases the storage capacity of a silo. Feeding may commence at any time, though most farmers prefer to seal the silo and defer feeding until the pastures are exhausted later in the year.

Co-operation in silo-filling means quicker work and more satisfactory filling. With a fair sized gasoline engine and a good ensilage cutter owned in common or individually there is no necessity of waiting for the professional fillers and consequent danger of frozen or spoiled corn.

RINGING HOGS IS MADE EASY

THIS is the device I use in ringing or snouting hogs, and would not do without it. With a boy's help one man can ring as many hogs with this device as two men without it, and do it much easier. Make a strong hog crate and in one end nail a board shaped like A in the drawing. Bore four holes in crosspieces C and D to adjust the yoke to the size of hogs, writes A. G. Sigmund, of Wetmore, Kan. Out of a white elm board or other stout wood, shape a lever like B and bolt D at the bottom. A pin holds the lever in place at the top. The crate is left open at the other end..



Hog-Ringing Crate.

Have the boy run the hog into the crate and when his head is into the yoke bring over the lever just in front of his shoulders. He is there to stay until you turn him loose.

WHICH DIRECTION

"So that big grocery firm has gone up."
"Yes, sir, they went down with a crash."

NOT SO ON THE FARM

"Pat, they say you are going to quit working for me and join the army. Why would you rather be in the army than work on the farm?"
"In the army, sor, one of the orders is 'Stand at ease!' It would be a long time before you would say that, sor."

Have you a cream separator? You need one if you have three or more cows. Think of having the fresh warm skim milk to feed the growing pigs, calves and chickens. When mixed with a handful of oil meal to take the place of the butter fat which has been removed, warm skim milk from the separator makes an ideal winter feed. The women will appreciate the separator when the cold days come. The skimming can be done so much easier and the separator washed in less than half the time it takes to gather the cream in the old way.

The Sharples Separator Co., W. Chester, Pa., will send a valuable book if you mention UP-TO-DATE when writing.

Guaranteed Advertisers Guaranteed Advertisers

Use it 10 Weeks FREE
NO MONEY DOWN
KING Sanitary Cream Separator
$24.95
Send No Money
Make Your Own Terms



We don't ask you to send a penny, make any deposit or obligate yourself in any way. Simply try a King Sanitary Separator in your own home or dairy for **Ten Weeks Free,** just as if you owned it, test it with warm or cold milk, and if it doesn't separate all the cream right down to the very last drop in finer condition and do it easier than any other separator on the market, bar none, then return it, **at our expense,** the trial costs you nothing.

Cleanest, Simplest, Most Efficient, Absolutely Sanitary

The KING skims warm or cold milk more thoroughly and easier than any separator made, **regardless of price.** Positively never defeated in a skimming contest. Strong, durable, runs very freely; has all latest improvements including our improved separable disc bowl. Simplest machine to clean, all parts readily accessible. No nooks or corners to gather or hold dirt. After ten weeks **Free Trial,** if you decide to keep it, you can take all the time you want to pay. The **KING SANITARY SEPARATOR** in all sizes cost you only one-half as much as agent's machines. Buying direct from our factory saves you all the expense of the agents, salesmen, stores, wagons, etc. To prove our claims, we make the **most liberal offer ever heard of.**

Life Long Guarantee Should any part of the King Separator prove defective in material or workmanship during the entire life of the machine, we'll replace it with a new and perfect part absolutely free of all cost to you and prepay all express charges. **Our half-million-dollar-factory stands back of every KING Separator.**

This is your opportunity to save money. It is to your advantage to read our descriptive catalog immediately. **Send for Free Catalog at Once.**

King Separator Works 224 RANO ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.



Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.
FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

ONE-PLY .... Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
TWO-PLY .... Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.30 per roll.
THREE-PLY .. Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.

Century Manufacturing Co., DEPT. 695 {East St. Louis, Illinois, or {200 5th Av., New York City.

Pigs Without Worms



I'll Stop Your Losses from Worms—I'll Prove It 60 Days Before You Pay

Little pigs only a few weeks old are often found loaded with worms. Hogs of all ages suffer from these deadly parasites. Then cholera, swine plague and other contagious diseases get in their destructive work. Stock troubled with worms don't thrive; they cough, have fever, act dull, and don't gain a pound. Your feed is wasted; your profits are stolen. Your animals frequently die, causing total loss of many dollars. I'll stop all this **quick** with Sal-Vet, the great worm destroyer and conditioner. I have done it for thousands of others. I'll do it for you, before you pay me a penny, if you will just send me the coupon.

SAL-VET

Read This Letter: "Have fed Sal-Vet to my hogs and lost none. Neighbors both sides of me, east and west, have had cholera bad. One west of me, on adjoining farm, lost about forty hogs and pigs with cholera; the one east, on adjoining farm, lost all he had, excepting four."
A. J. HOFFMAN, Leipsic, Ohio.

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

If you will fill out the coupon—tell me how many head of stock you have—mail it to me, I'll ship enough Sal-Vet to last them 60 days. You simply pay the small freight charge when it arrives, and when the 60 days are up report results. If it does not rid all your stock of the deadly stomach and intestinal worms, I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a cent. [72]

Prices 40 lbs. $2.25, 100 lbs. $5.00, 200 lbs. $9.00, 300 lbs. $13.00, 500 lbs. $21.12. No order filled less than 40 lbs.

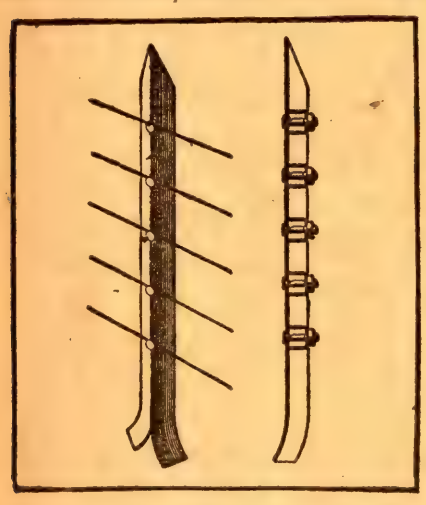
S. R. Feil, Pres. THE S. R. FEIL CO., Dept. UPF Cleveland, Ohio

Also Shipping Points in the West and South To Save Our Customers Time and Freight.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres. THE S. R. FEIL CO., Cleveland, Ohio
Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight and report results in 60 days and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge
Name.....
P. O.....
Shipping Sta.....
State.....
Sheep..... Hogs.....
Cattle..... Horses.....
UPF 11-1-13

METAL POST IS SUBSTANTIAL

THE Scientific American in describing a fence post designed by Porter K. Bushnell, of Medina, N. Y., says: As illustrated herewith, Mr. Bushnell's fence post is constructed of metal



Fence Post of Simple Design.

in the form of an angular channel flaring at the bottom to form feet that will provide a firmer hold in the post hole. The wires of the fence are caught in notched bolts which pass through the corner of the fence post and through blocks of triangular form fitted against the rear side of the post.

SHEDS AND VENTILATION

THE open shed is better for most stock than no shelter at all, especially if it is attached to the south side of the barn or some other building, but it is too open in really bad weather if better can be provided. On the other hand, many barns and stalls are too tight. Bad air is as harmful for animals as it is for people, and buildings and stalls in which animals are kept should have ventilation. If they can have sunshine at least a portion of each clear day, it is all the better. Of course, the animal is liable to be out in the day time, but let the sunshine in; it tends to drive away dampness, purifies the air, destroys fungus growths, and kills germs. Let the live stock in bad weather have shelter, warmth, clean quarters and pure air. With these they will have better health and make better account of their feed.

COW PEAS AND CLOVER SEED

THE price of these seeds is too high, and the reason is that farmers do not grow and save enough of them. If the seeds were not so costly there would be more of them planted, and that would mean two important things to agriculture—a more generous supply of these seeds and increased fertility in the soil. One never hears of exhausted lands on farms where peas and clover, and other legumes, are extensively grown. Land cannot become exhausted with a stream of nitrogen flowing into it, and the roots and stems of these crops rotting in the soil add other elements of fertility as well as humus.

One reason more of these seeds are not saved is the difficulty of threshing and cleaning them and the temptation not to do it. In either case the hay is good feed as it is. It is hurried into the barn or shed in the busy harvest time to await a better time for threshing. Too often it stays there until it is fed away in winter. We need not say this is a mistake. Every farmer knows it is, for the seed saved is nearly as good feed as before it was threshed. But—

WE BUILT a barn last fall, 50 by 48 feet, using two by sixes for studding on each side of the opening left for the hay door, writes Ernest Siler, of Wells, Kas. We made the door of cypress flooring and it is cut to fit the gable of the roof. The track and rollers are known as the "Big Four" kind, the track being twice the length of the opening left so the door will slide down out of the way. Two rollers are used on each side of the door. The door is raised and lowered by means of a rope passed over a well pulley on either side with a sand bucket attached to the lower end. The sand buckets work up and down inside the barn, the ropes passing through holes cut in the mow floor. Such a door looks neat when up or down and a boy can easily handle it by pulling at one of the ropes from the mow floor.

LIVE NOTES FOR BREEDERS OF SWINE

(By R. G. Weatherstone.)

NOW is the time to figure whether it would be cheaper to build comfortable houses for the hog or supply the heat this winter by feeding extra supplies of heat-producing grain.

It is a bad policy to wean young pigs suddenly and put them on cows skim milk. The milk should be fed them very gradually at first and several times a day.

There is much in breed and much in pedigree, but these are worthless unless the feeding and care are such as to develop the natural tendencies of the breed.

To a very considerable extent the profitableness of stock raising and feeding lies in wise discrimination in the selection of the breeders and feeders according to their ability to take on flesh readily and rapidly.

Our experience is that wooden floors in the hog houses will produce rheumatism in the animals just as quickly as cement floors if former are allowed to remain damp and the bedding holds moisture.

If the cement floors are kept clean and well littered with dry straw or other material frequently, rheumatism will not result.

Better have a hole two feet wide at the top of the pen than a crack two inches wide at the bottom. It is the cold air blowing under the doors and around the pen that cause the greatest discomfort.

By taking the smallest pigs away from the others and feeding them by themselves as soon as they are weaned you will seldom have a runty pig on the place. Runts are merely those pigs that are small at birth and which do not have a chance with their stronger companions to get enough to eat.

For whom are you working? For yourself or for the proprietors of the distributing agencies?

Guaranteed Advertisers

$15 95 and Upward AMERICAN SEPARATOR

FREE TRIAL. FULLY GUARANTEED. Easy running. Easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, obtain our handsome free catalog. Address BOX 1149

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

Try This Stump Puller at Our Risk

The Smith Stump Puller will take out every tree and stump by the roots, clearing from one to three acres a day, doing the work of twenty men. We want you to send for our 3 year guarantee against breakage and our free trial proposition Address

W. Smith Grubber Co.
27 Smith Sts.
LaCrescent, Minn.

ABSORBINE

Before After

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By mixing it into your hog feed—you can positively increase the weight of your hogs from 30 to 40 pounds and add to your profits accordingly.

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contains all the elements of scientific hog feed—is rich in protein, better than milk or oil meal, and, results considered, actually costs less than any other feed obtainable.

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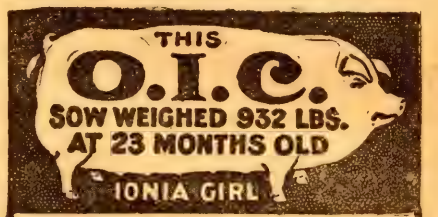


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The London Veterinary Correspondence School
London, Ontario, Canada



I have started more breeders on the road to success than any man living. I have the largest and finest herd in the U. S. Every one an early developer, ready for the market at six months old. I want to place one hog in each community to advertise my herd. Write for my plan, "How to Make Money from Hogs." C. S. BENJAMIN, 368 St. Bk Portland, Mich.

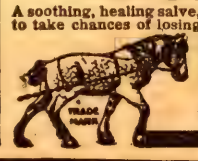
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Get My Low Price On The Hercules Stump Puller

SEND me your name if you have stumpy land, or even a few stumps in your fields. I want to make you a price that will save you at least 50% on the regular price of the famous Hercules! This is the best chance that you have ever had, to get rid of the stumps in the quickest, cheapest and best way.

Pull Out The Stumps!

All Steel Triple Power 3-Year Guarantee



Stump land is *loafer* land, *robber* land, *failure* land. You can't afford to keep stumps. They cost too much money. They take away half the realty value of your land—and they rob you of *big crops that you don't get!* Let me quote you my price on the world's best machine for clearing land.

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I'll send the Hercules on 30 days free trial—you to try it in your own way, on the stumps in your fields. If you keep it, you are still further protected by any unqualified 3-year guarantee which insures the free replacement of all broken castings for 3 full years, whether the broken castings are *your* fault or the fault of the machine!

Write Quick For Big Free Book

You will be glad you wrote. You'll be pleased with the photographs, letters and facts about the Hercules construction. My price will make it easy for you to own a Hercules. Nothing to be gained by waiting—much to be lost. Write me now while my special price offer holds good. Address me personally,

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HERCULES MFG. COMPANY,
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Poultry and Bees

THE TUG SEASON WITH POULTRY

WE ARE now entering the time of year when it is thought to be hardest to make the poultry pay. The laying season, according to nature, is over, and practically all the feed the fowls have must be furnished them.

But in the case of laying hens nature may be thwarted. Hens lay best in a season when they are warm and comfortable, when they have a mixture of feed, grain, insects and green vegetables, and plenty of water that is not too cold. Here is the secret; make for them summer in winter. Have them in comfortable houses that shut out the cold-but not too much of the sunshine nor fresh air. Keep these houses clean so the air will be pure. Have scratching places and dustbaths like they have in summer, with grit and gravel. Give them grain, meatscraps, and some kind of vegetable growth for them to pick and scratch in. Clover or pea hay is good. Let them out on warm days, especially sunshiny ones. Provide plenty of water that is free from ice. Note how nearly this duplicates their summer fare. Keep it up and they will duplicate their summer egg production at a time when the increased price of the eggs will more than pay for the increased cost of the keep.



Good Location for Aplary.

EGGS FOR BREEDING

PURE-BRED eggs can be sold for breeding at high prices in the spring, when the markets are glutted with common eggs and their price is lowest. Again in the autumn, when poultry is selling for its lowest price, the breeder of thoroughbred chickens will have no difficulty in selling all his surplus stock at remunerative prices. When his supply is largest, both eggs and birds will sell for high prices. This cannot be said of mongrel stock.

USE COMMON SENSE

In raising poultry do not attempt to use every new remedy, etc., or put into practice every new system or way you hear or read of; if you do failure will be the result. A good, liberal use of common sense and sound judgment in matters pertaining to the handling of your poultry will do much better than most systems.

SCRATCHINGS

The avidity with which birds eat boiled potatoes proves their value as feed.

Unfertile eggs keep best, and salt is the best material to pack them in.

A few nails thrown into the drinking pan will give poultry all the iron they need.

Too often when stock is fed for a certain market it is sold at a disadvantage.

With good care, good stock looks better, does better and pays better than scrubs.

Moulting season is the time your stock requires more care than at any other time of year.

An underfed hen means a hen that does not lay much. Eggs can't be made out of nothing.

Laying hens drink a very large amount of water if it is clean and kept constantly before them.

Fruit-growing and poultry-raising go well together. Anyone following either will do well to consider the other.

The sooner a hen starts a new litter of eggs after she lays out one litter, the more profitable a hen she is. Watch this.

No use to feed chicks heavy unless you keep the chicks from feeding lice. Doctor the insect pests first, then give the chicks a feast.

It is just as necessary to whitewash the poultry house and clean up around the yards now as to put the stoves in order for winter.

The patent egg boxes now make shipping very easy as they are light and cost so much less than when the eggs are packed in the wooden boxes.

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LAND and Water Fowls. Farm-raised stock, with eggs in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive Poultry Book for 1913. Write Henry Pfile, Box 615 Freeport, Ill.



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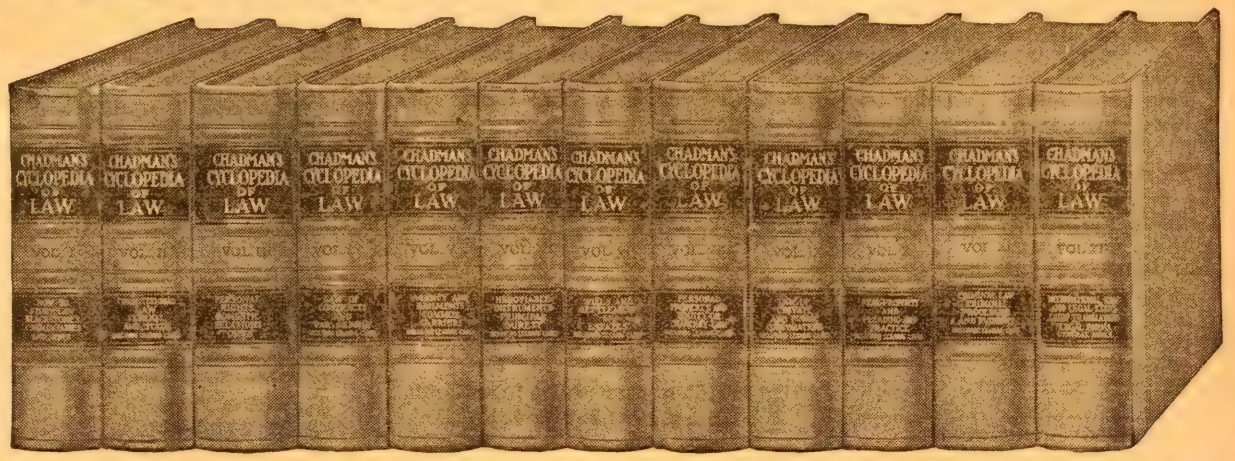
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Garden *and* Orchard

The Year in the Garden

In the garden all day long,
Working with a trill of song,
Digging, raking, planting seeds,
Hoeing, marking, pulling weeds,
Nursing tender little shoots,
Coaxing timid, backward roots—
Working like a slave to see
Smiling blossoms soon to be.

Dreaming through the sunny days,
Of the pleasant garden ways;
Soon to be ablaze with bloom—
"Riches in a little room;"
Rose and pink and migonette,
Lily, phlox and violet;
Things now of our daily care,
Flowers and foodstuffs rich and rare.

Now the autumn crowns it all,
As the ripening days befall,
Bringing labor's glad reward,
Following blossom's fragrant hoard.
All through the season we've been blest
With roses, pinks and all the rest;
Peas and onions, beets and beans,
Lettuce and all other greens.
—Adapted from Philadelphia Star.

STORING CROPS FOR WINTER

(By Walter B. Leutz.)

HAVE the cellar carefully cleaned before storing away any of the winter supply. If there are defects in the wall make them tight with mortar. If the windows are loose, repair them. These little things may be the means of saving the entire contents of the cellar.

If the potatoes incline to rot, sort carefully and put in no questionable specimens. Dust the seemingly perfect ones with lime.

If the winter squashes are picked before they become fully ripe they will be much more apt to mold and rot.

Make the cabbage heads which incline to burst into kraut. If you fear trouble in keeping it cook part and put into cans, sealing with paraffin. The solid heads need not be put into the cellar until November, but may be left growing.

Do not despise the small beets, turnips and apples. The stock will need them if you do not. And it is astonishing how much stuff of this kind chickens require to keep them at their best. Give them the parings now and save the small fruit or vegetables for winter use.

If you have more stuff than you need and it is not of sufficiently good quality to offer for sale, perhaps some neighbor could use it to advantage. Many a poor man is glad to get even the culls and windfalls from a large orchard—and the latter is the better for their removal.

CITY GARDENING

THE Department of Agriculture wishes the children in the city schools to be taught how to raise garden truck. But where will their knowledge be applied? We have heard of some kind of upstairs gardens in the cities, but beer seems to be the principal product obtained at them. Maybe it is proposed to make gardens on the tops of the skyscrapers. It would be an ideal place up there where the Irish hod carrier declared it was so high the workmen had to lie down at noon to let the sun pass.

Seriously, productive education is good, but it is more appropriate in the country schools than in the city schools. The public schools are neglectful of the practical things of life. Even in the country schools everything is taught but agriculture. True, there is now considerable talk about that kind of instruction, but as yet it is neither general nor efficient. One discouragement is the uncertainty of the markets for products. Families in the towns and cities do without fruit and vegetables because the prices are so high at the stores which supply them that they can not afford to buy; while on the other hand, farmers do not care to produce a surplus because shippers and dealers offer them such low prices they can not afford to grow them. What do our city readers think of more than five hundred bushels of good apples being sold this fall from a single orchard in southern Illinois at ten cents a bushel? We positively know of just such a case, and the product of other orchards was sold at a price even less than that. Think of it, city friends, when you go to buy apples next winter, or even now, for use in your homes.

How can such things be accounted for? Easily enough. The buyers and storers understand their business. They can make more money selling at high prices than at low, and they know what amount of stock they need to enable them to force high prices. When that quantity is secured they quit buying, and no matter how much more may have been produced, it may go to—the rot pile. A few years ago enough bananas were shipped into St. Louis to force a reduction of the price. The buyers would not have them, and several carloads, as told by the papers at the time, were taken out of the city and dumped into the river. But it is better for the city dealers, we mean those who command the market and price, to let the surplus apples and other crops rot in the orchards, gardens and fields.

The Department of Agriculture may teach gardening in the cities if it wants to, but it would be better for the class of people it is supposed to represent, to find a way to get the stuff from the country to the cities at reasonable prices.

CLEAN UP THE GARDEN

IF NOT a part of the farm home, the garden is one of its necessary adjuncts. Growth in the garden is now ended, and it should be cleaned up with as great care as if it was to be immediately planted. Every weed seed that is left upon it through the winter will make trouble next spring and summer. Note the great growth of weeds and grass that has come since cultivation ceased. This growth should all be cleaned off and burned. And after doing that is the time to apply manure. Well rotted barnyard manure is good, but there is danger from the clover, grass and weed seeds it is almost sure to contain. Manure from the poultry house is of the very best. The poultry house should be cleaned out every week at least, and the manure should at once be spread upon the garden. Those who burn wood and make no special use of the ashes, should spread them on the garden, to which the poultry should have access during the non-growing season. The fowls will scratch and pick out all the small coals and it will do them good.

LOSS B DIRECT USE OF FERTILIZE

As stated in press bulletin No. 110, of the Florida Experiment Station, a ton of cotton seed meal costing $25, used first as a feed, will, after having produced a profit as milk, butter or flesh, be worth as fertilizer 80 per cent. of its first cost, or $20; thus either the ton of feed or the ton of fertilizer costs but $5. A ton of first class food and a ton of first class fertilizer together cost $25, or $12.50 each. Experiment has demonstrated that a ton of cotton seed meal, first fed to cattle and then used as a fertilizer, will produce as large crops as if used direct as a fertilizer. Few realize the enormous waste of feed stuff in the south by the direct application of cotton seed meal to the soil. It amounts to practically 80 per cent. of the value of the cotton seed meal so used, besides the loss of the feeding value of the meal.

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY:

I am a grain and stock raiser. I have read in Up-to-Date Farming about how we should market and I am now convinced that we must take some action at Adrian, so send me particulars how to organize local unions here. I want to say that Up-to-Date Farming is the greatest farm paper we have ever read. I show it to my friends and neighbors and beg them to send for it. I wish every farmer in the United States would read this paper.—V. E. Blackmore, R. R. 4, Adrian, Mo.

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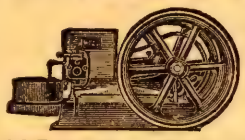
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Grain Grader and Cleaner

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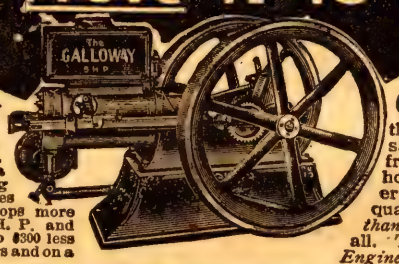


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Get the book and see the bargains I'm offering. There isn't a house in the country that I don't beat for price combined with quality. Write now for my special 1913 proposition and price.

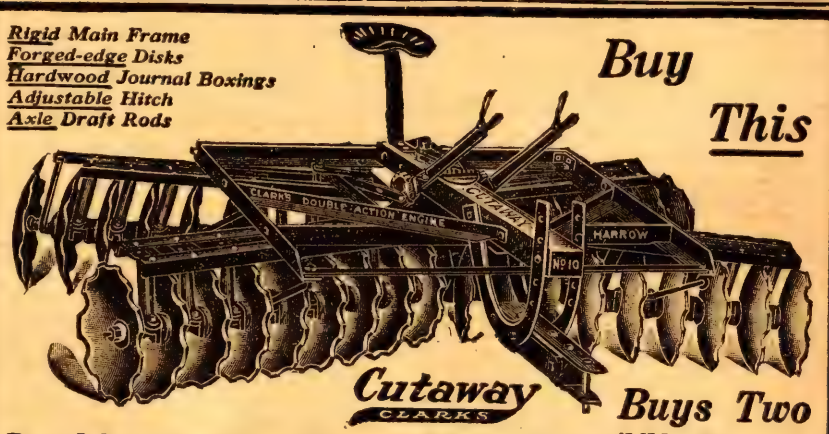
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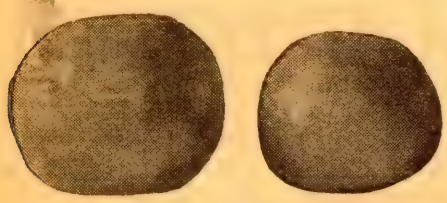
When buying an engine harrow select one that will give you such excellent service that if you were to buy another, it would be just like the first. That's the kind you buy when you choose a CUTAWAY. Our rigid main frame, forged-edge disks, hardwood journal boxings, adjustable hitch, axle draft rods and other CUTAWAY features are indispensable to the greatest engine harrow efficiency. Let us tell you what these features mean to you—to every user of tractor power. Write for free catalog, "Intensive Cultivation." Ask your dealer to show you a CUTAWAY. Where there is no dealer we will ship direct.

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Makers of the original CLARK Double Action "Cutaway" Harrows

H. H. Larkin of the Larkin Co., Buffalo, N. Y. writes: "The B-12 Double Action Cutaway Engine Harrow obtained from you last March is giving excellent service. We are using it with our Rumely Oil Pull Tractor and wish another B-12 Double Action Cutaway Engine Harrow to complete our outfit. You may enter our order for immediate shipment, same terms and price as our previous order.

PRICES TO THE RAISER AND TO THE USER

WE WOULD not place so much emphasis on this but for the fact that the users who are not producers, and most of those who assume to teach the producers, positively refuse to look anywhere for the high prices they are required to pay except to the source of supply, the fields and orchards. The high prices are made after the crops leave the fields. We give a splendid illustration of that fact in the two apples whose pictures accompany this article. The picture is made from a photograph and cannot be otherwise than true. The large apple on the left was taken from a pile of apples that grew in an orchard in Southern Illinois, and from which more than five hundred bushels of similar apples were sold at ten cents a bushel, and such apples were still selling there at that price when the small apple was purchased.



The small apple on the right was bought on a train just a mile and a half from the orchard in which the large apple grew. On the train apples, of which the small one is a fair sample, were selling at five cents each, or three for a dime, and the actual selling price, five cents, was paid for the small apple in the picture. At the same time, as we have said, apples like the larger one were selling in an orchard a mile and a half away, at ten cents a bushel, that being the highest price that could be obtained for them, and hundreds of bushels like them rotted in the orchard for lack of buyers at that price! We stand responsible for the truth of this statement.

Of course, apples are expected to sell singly on the trains at prices above the market; but go to the fruit stands in the cities and see how much better you can do. Or even at the retail stores where you buy apples for family use. To be sure you do not pay that much, but compare the prices you do pay with the ten cents a bushel in the orchard. What do you think now? Are the farmers to blame for the high prices you pay? True, all the apples produced this year did not sell at ten cents a bushel, but the finest apples, picked, assorted and barreled, seldom brought more than thirty cents a bushel, and the so-called "culls," apple the city people would have been glad to have at reasonable prices, rotted under the trees that bore them.

These are facts we wish to impress on our city and non-producing readers. The remedy for the high prices consumers are required to pay is not in increased production, but in a different system of marketing. The unpardonable graft between the farm and the table must be cut out, and the stuff must be got to all points where it is needed and at the least possible cost. Pay the handlers reasonable profits, but do not have too many handlers.

The present marketing system is controlled for profits, and there are more profits in high prices than in low. The market managers know how much stuff will command high prices, and they refuse to buy more than that. **If more than that is produced they will not buy it at any price, and it goes to waste in the fields.** This is measurably true of all crops. Farmers know that it is, but most of those who pretend to teach farmers and claim to be working for better conditions, refuse to believe it. If all would unite to that end, how easy it would be to establish a system that would take at fair prices all the stuff produced, and supply all the users everywhere at prices reasonable to them also.

CHECKING EVAPORATION OF MOISTURE IS SECRET OF SUCCESS WITH TREES

WHY is it that a mere cutting or willow stake should be more successful in the hands of an experienced person that a well-rooted tree in the hands of a bungler?

The answer is simply the tree is a vessel full of water and in order to be kept in such a condition it must have an adequate supply of water. When the water goes out faster than it comes in the tree dies.

The gardener grows his plants under glass and starts his cuttings in the same manner to prevent evaporation until such a time as they develop root systems that will provide water for the portion above the ground.

This requires but a comparatively short time and when he transplants he takes off a portion of the vegetable leaves to balance the amount of the root system that is destroyed by resetting in order that the water losses through the top will not exceed the water supply from below. We may safely say that whenever a tree or plant dies it is practically dead when operated on.

Many times when a tree is half dead and has but scarcely any roots, a judicious pruning and proper packing of the roots around the tree, would save it.

How much to prune plants and trees, will depend upon the locality, soil, climate and other conditions and the intelligence of the planter. In a dry climate where the trees are exposed to hot and drying winds or a hot drying sun, the top of the tree must be thinned out to meet the short supply of moisture or the undue evaporation or if the tree has become partly dried out before planting the wood must be thinned out to meet the short supply of moisture.

Here again the intelligence of the planter is made manifest. The inexperienced planter cuts all the branches back alike, while the experienced planter bears in mind that his purpose is to check evaporation.

He knows that the smaller branches make the heaviest demands and that the more vigorous ones are more sappy. He cuts out the smaller thin branches and leaves the more vigorous ones. He can give the tree a severe pruning without ruining its form.

The roots should be pruned so that they will contain no bruised roots and so that they will correspond with the size of the top.

The top and the roots should be evenly balanced.

Numbers of trees die because they have too many roots, that is, they form a thick mass that prevents the soil from packing around the stronger roots and the tree can not make moisture connections with the soil.

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"Harvest"—by Vincent Aderente.

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This is because the tillers of the soil have been industrious, and the rain and the sun have favored their plantings.

There has been industrial activity.

The makers of things in factories have been busy. They have had work to do and pay for doing it.

There has been commercial success.

The people who buy and sell and fetch and carry have been doing a lot of business and they have been paid for doing it.

The country is prosperous because all the people have been busy.

Good crops and good times can be enjoyed only when the Government maintains peace and harmony.

This task of the Government is made comparatively easy because the American people have been enabled to become so well acquainted with each other. They know and understand one another. They are like one family.

The producer and consumer, no matter where they live, are close together.

This is largely due to our wonderful facilities for intercommunication. We excel in our railways, our mails and our telegraphs, and, most of all, in our telephones.

The Bell System has fourteen million miles of wire spread over all parts of the country. Each day there are twenty-five million telephone talks all the way from twenty feet to two thousand miles long.

The raiser of crops, the maker of things, and the man of commerce, all are helped to co-operate and work together for peace and prosperity by means of the Universal telephone.

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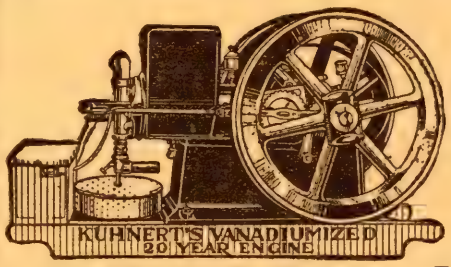
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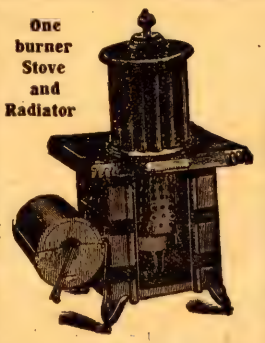
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THE HUSBAND AND HIS WIFE

IT IS A FACT that husbands are not thoughtful enough of their wives. There may be exceptions, but we need not single them out. We do not mean that husbands do not love their wives, or that they would not make great personal sacrifices for them; go through fire and water, as it is said, to rescue them from peril. But in the everyday affairs of life, the little things that try both soul and body—these the men seldom consider. A writer well says that most wives are so anxious to be helpful that they will sacrifice their health and strength recklessly unless held back by some one who not only loves them, but whose wisdom they recognize. Here is where too many husbands fail. Many a wife and mother is wearing her life away in little jobs that crowd upon each other, taking steps that need not be taken, striving persistently to overcome inconveniences that ought never to be in her way. The fuel for the kitchen, the water for the household use, the garden and its accessories, the poultry runs and nesting places—are all these as conveniently arranged as it is possible to have them? And the rooms upstairs! We have favored upper stories even to dwellings on the farms, but we do not now. In the country there is abundant space to have all the rooms on the first floor, and then one of the severest tasks in household work, the everlasting climbing of stairs, is cut out. And much the same may be said of the underground cellar, with the usual dampness and darkness and bad air as other arguments against it. The cellar on the farm, the room always cool and always safe from freezing, is a valuable adjunct of the home on the farm. But it may be built above ground just about as cheaply and much more perfectly than beneath the surface. And what a saving in steps to the busy housewife!

Why pay attention to these little things? To prolong life; as a conservation of health, strength and happiness; to extend the period of the wife's usefulness, to prolong the years during which there may be a wife and mother in the home. This may seem like attaching too much importance to these simple things, but we have mentioned only a few of them, and the thoughtful husband will see many more. If the child or the wife were compelled, day after day, to travel a road that was strewn with thorns, how industriously would the husband and father work to remove the thorns. The road of household duties and cares must be traveled every day. Make it as free as possible from unnecessary steps and needless obstructions. Much is said now of the conservation of natural resources. Think a moment of the conservation of wives.

YES, CHRISTMAS IS COMING

THANKSGIVING has its pleasures, its opportunities for thought, appreciation and social joys; but the time of all others for the family in the home on the farm is the Christmas time. Were all the memories of the Christmas time blotted from our mind most of the bright things that gleam so sweetly in the past would be stricken from our lives. This is true of both young and old, for we never get too old to look back to the Christmas times much as we gaze upon the stars that float away in the west.

Yes, Christmas is coming again. We know of no better place to enjoy that annual glad festival than in the country, and no spot where its light may shine with sweeter effulgence than in the farm home. We want the Christmas season to be divorced from the harmful tricks that in the less civilized years marked its observance, so that love and gladness, "peace on earth and good will to man," may be all and in all during that revered anniversary.

Begin to prepare for it now. Love can think of many happy surprises for that day. It is not the costliest present that sinks deepest into the soul of the recipient, it is the love that is in it and around it. Simple presents made by the giver are more highly prized and longest kept. These simple things constitute the richest treasures in many homes today, things that are absolutely of no value, but that point back to days that time has ruthlessly pushed away back in the past.

Get ready for Christmas, then, in the homes on the farm. Make it the gladdest time of all the year. Have something to make father and mother happy, and to prove to brother and sister that you love them. Let Santa Claus come, and if there is a family reunion and a Christmas tree there will be scenes and events that will never be forgotten.

READY FOR WINTER

THE coming of winter used to be an epoch in the home on the farm. It is not so much so now, perhaps, for farm life is more systematic than it was several years ago. But still there is much to think about and have in readiness for the bad weather that is sure to come. The roof of the home should be known to be in good condition, broken windows repaired, flues cleaned out, and stoves, grates and furnaces ready to do the work required of them. Yes, we know in up-to-date homes these things are expected to be right all the time, but things are neglected sometimes. And the fuel supply. Is that ready for the coming cold and stormy weather? People may put off things, but Nature doesn't. There may be friendly delays, but they come.

THE FOLKS AT HOME

WE LOVE the home folks better than we do other people, don't we? And yet it is a fact that, as a rule, we do not treat the home folks with the same kindness, consideration and politeness that we do persons on the outside. Cross words are spoken in the home that would not be spoken out of it, and we are always ready to give the best seats, the best places and the best things to visitors, whereas, we are seldom so considerate of our brothers and sisters. This does not mean that there is a lack of love, or that we have no desire to be kind. If a brother or sister were in distress we would do anything in our power to relieve that distress, but the everyday association and the mutual rights and privileges too often make us not so regardful of each other as we should be. Of course, it is incumbent on us to be polite to and considerate of others when they are in the home, but our plea is for smiles and kindness for and toward home folks.

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Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

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No. 5932—Ladies' Dress. This graceful model represents one of the season's latest type of one-piece frocks. The dress has a three-piece skirt made in Empire or regulation waistline and closes at the front. The chemisette is of all-over and the cuffs are of satin. The trimming of small buttons is an attractive feature. Any of the pretty new fabrics may be employed in carrying out the design.

The pattern, No. 5932, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 5⅞ yards of 36-inch material, ⅝ yard of 22-inch all-over and ⅜ of a yard of 24-inch satin.

No. 4773—Doll's Set. This doll's set consists of a two-piece dress and military cape and is quite dainty. The dress is made in French style with long body and short kilted skirt. It fastens at the left side. Silk or cashmere may be used for the dress with velvet or broadcloth for the cape.

The pattern, No. 4773, is cut in sizes 14 to 26 inches long. To make the outfit for an 18-inch doll will require ⅞ of a yard of 36-inch material for dress and ½ yard of 36-inch goods for cape.

No. 5917.—Ladies' House Dress. Here is a novel and dainty design for a house dress which may also serve the purpose of work apron. It closes at the front and is nicely trimmed with a bias band of contrasting goods. It may be made with high or low neck as preferred. Gingham, percale, chambray and similar materials are used.

The pattern, No. 5917, is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 5¼ yards of 36-inch material and ¾ of a yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

No. 4784.—Girl's Dress. This clever little frock is very simple to make. It closes at the front and has plaits at the shoulders front and back which may always be depended upon for a becoming line. The skirt is nicely plaited and there is a handkerchief pocket at the right front for completion.

The pattern, No. 4748, is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size will require 3¾ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 5756—Girl's Reversible Coat. Here is a stylish little coat that may be made with or without under-arm seams. It is nice fashioned of reversible goods using the reverse side for the collar, lapels and cuffs. The bottom is slightly cut-away. The fastening is accomplished by three buttons.

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The pattern, No. 5947, is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size will require 2⅝ yards of 36-inch material and ⅜ yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

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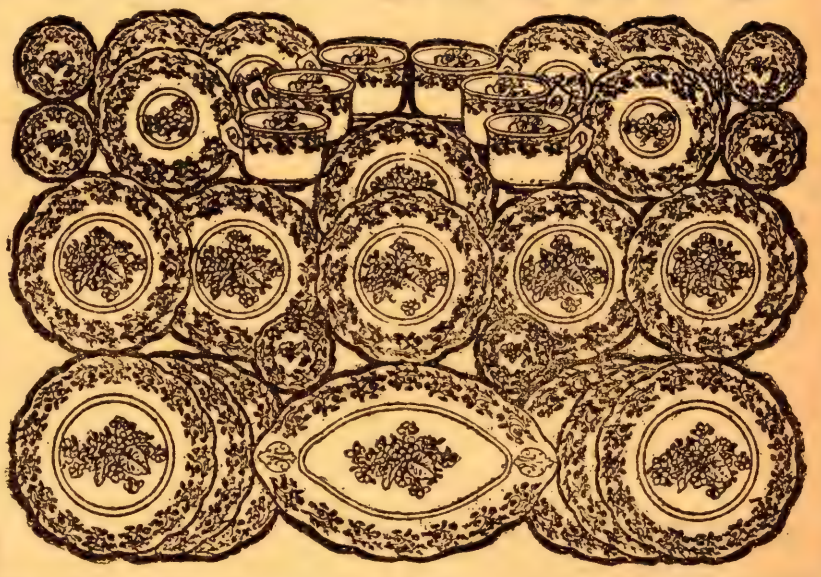


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Honey Boy	Good-Bye Susanna	Roses Bring Dreams of You	I'm Afraid to Go Home in the Dark
Baby Doll	Are You Sincere	Take Me Back to Dreamland	Call Me Up Some Rainy Afternoon
Cheyenne	Clover Blossoms	My Dream of the U. S. A.	You Have Stolen My Heart Away
To-Night	Would You Care	Shine On Harvest Moon	I Love My Wife, But Oh You Kid
Red Wing	Just Some One	I Wish I Had a Girl	Will You Always Call Me Honey
Dreaming	Same Old Moon	Waiting at the Church	Take Me Out to the Ball Game
Rainbow	Holding Hands	Why Don't You Try	Will You Forgive If I Forget
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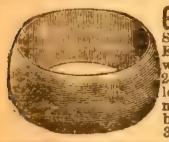
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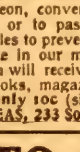


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THERE are now 2,575 Cadets of Equity. That's a pretty large company, isn't it? And as this department of UP-TO-DATE FARMING has been the means of introducing young people in almost every state in the Union, we often wonder what pleasure and benefit has been derived therefrom. We know that pleasant acquaintances have been made, and that much has been learned of unknown parts of the country by means of these letters and correspondence that has grown out of them, but we would like to know all about this from the Cadets themselves. Will those who are now and have long been Cadets please write and tell us what pleasure and benefit this department has been to them? We will be indeed glad to hear from you.

But we must turn to the letters received for this issue.

DEAR CADETS: Here comes a girl that would like to join you, and become a Cadet of Equity. I am a farmer's daughter and like farm life, and I like to read the Cadet letters. I would like to exchange post cards and letters, and will answer all I receive.—Estelle Calhoun, Pinehurst, Ga.

DEAR CADETS: I am a country girl, 18 years of age, the second oldest in a family of 8 children, consisting of 3 girls and 5 boys. My sister, who is older than I, works in St. Louis in winter. I help mother with the work in the house, including washing, ironing, cooking, cleaning and sewing. My father owns a farm of about 100 acres. Some of it is very good bottom land along the St. John's creek. The main crops are corn, wheat, oats and hay. I am a member of the St. Gertrude's Catholic church, and a singer in its choir. Washington is a small city five miles from Krakow, and is our chief market place. My brother takes UP-TO-DATE, and it certainly is a welcome guest. All Cadets are welcome to send cards, especially landscapes. —Emily Alfermann, Krakow, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I have read all your letters, and take great interest in them. I do not live on a farm, but I am greatly interested in farm life. I am a girl 17 years of age, and attend the Calumet high school, which has at present over 800 pupils. My brother, who is 15, also attends. The building is an immense structure, three stories high, and made of brick. Will send you a picture of it when I hear from you. Would be more than pleased to hear from some of the Cadets, and will surely answer all cards or letters I receive.—Margaret Takala, 4988 Water Works St., Calumet, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter. We live on a farm of 160 acres. We raise mostly wheat, barley, corn, watermelons and vegetables. I am 18 years old, and have lived on a farm all my life. I would like to exchange cards and letters with the Cadet boys and girls.—Visa M. Parlet, Pleyto, Cal.

DEAR CADETS: I am a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and like it very much. I am a little girl 10 years old, and live on a farm with my papa and mama, away down in Maine. We have 10 cows, and 7 little "bossies," and 3 horses. Last fall I went to Mitchell, South Dakota, with my papa and mama. We liked the country very much. I would like to hear from the little Cadet girls and boys.—Mary B. McClintock, North Vasselboro, Me.

DEAR CADETS: Here comes a farmer boy from Arkansas. I am 20 years old, live on a farm of 120 acres, and have done all kinds of farm work. We raise corn and cotton principally. I would like to here from some of the Cadets, and will answer all letters or cards sent to me.—Thomas Phillips, Ttella, Ark.

DEAR CADETS: Here comes a girl from the "Land of the Lakes." I am a student in the Harbor Springs high school. I have been reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING for the past three months, and cannot express in a few words how much I enjoy it, especially the Cadet page. I can get so much satisfaction from reading it that I cannot get from others of its kind. I am 16 years old, and lived on a farm until two years ago when we moved to Harbor Springs, a small town 12 miles from our farm. We are now in a meat market, but if I could have my choice I would go back to the farm in a minute, as we own it yet. I think the farm is the best place to bring up boys and girls. I want all the Cadets to write to me, and I will promptly answer all.—Fern Chapin, Harbor Springs, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I am a country girl 19 years old, but I haven't lived in the country so much as in the city, but I like the country far better. I am now teaching in a country school on the Ohio river about 100 miles east of Cincinnati. We are not required to teach agriculture in the schools of this county, but I think we will be next year. I suppose you are all wondering what old Santa will bring you. We will have an entertainment at school, and I wish you could all come. I enjoy the Cadet's letters so much I will be delighted to exchange postals with them.—Viola Veach, Quincy, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer girl 17 years old, from sunny California. I have lived in the country all my life, and enjoy the country life very much. I have lived in California 6 years, coming here from Illinois. I think we have a splendid farming country here. The climate is ideal. Almost anything you plant will grow if you water it. Our principal crops are alfalfa, melons, grapes, peaches and other kinds of fruit, all grown by irrigation. We have taken UP-TO-DATE for only a few months, but I enjoy the Cadet page more and more with each issue. I will be glad to exchange letters or cards with the Cadets.—Edith McVey, Turlock, Cal.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy, 16 years old, and live on a farm of about 115 acres, which is all cleared but about five acres. I live about 12 miles from Brookville in the eastern part of Pennsylvania. I like to read the Cadet letters, and would be glad to exchange cards and letters with any of the Cadets.—D. W. Smith, Munderf, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl of 14, and live on a farm of 400 acres. We take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think it is a fine paper. I would like to exchange letters and cards with some of the Cadet boys and girls.—Ocie McHenry, Clay City, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I certainly consider it a great privilege to become acquainted with girls and boys from different states. Though not until now a Cadet, I have long taken a great interest in the Cadet letters, and feel thankful to the publishers for letting the young folks have a page in their busy paper. I am the son of a farmer, and live on a farm of 480 acres in the Sunflower state. I would be highly elated to receive letters, cards of photos from any of the writers, and will answer all I receive.—Francis Archer, Densmore, Kas.

DEAR CADETS: Here comes a girl that would like to join you. I am 18 years of age, live in a beautiful country home, am a lover of music, a grand player, and will assure prompt answers to all post cards and letters.—Imo Thatcher, Deshler, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy, 17 years old, and live with my parents on a farm of 240 acres, in the good old state of Nebraska. I have been taking Up-to-Date only a short time, but I think it is a great paper. I enjoy reading the Cadet page, and would be glad to exchange letters or cards with the writers. I will answer all I receive.—Albert Hoydar, Fairfield, Neb.

DEAR CADETS: Will you admit another Kentucky girl? My father takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING and thinks it grand. It certainly is a sensible paper, and is so intensely interesting to young people. Besides, it teaches the principles of farming, and that is of great benefit to farmers I certainly enjoy the Cadet corner. My home is in northeastern Kentucky, and this part of the state being mountainous it is raised to quite a high elevation. Our nearest railroad town is Flemingsburg, six miles distant, and our chief occupation is the raising of corn, oats, wheat, rye and tobacco. I am 21 years of age, and would be pleased to hear from some of the Cadets. Now, boys, don't think I am taking advantage of leap year.—Ursell Crawford, Wallingford, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: I thought I would write as I have never written before. I think UP-TO-DATE is a fine paper, and I sure do enjoy reading the Cadet letters. I am a farmer girl 19 years old, and I would like to exchange letters or post cards with some of you Cadet boys and girls. With best wishes to one and all.—Lona Biggs, Magazine, Ark.

Letters Crowded Out

A. S. Jackson, Campbellsburg, Ky.	
Meta Phipps, Mountain View, Mo.	15
Lula M. Warren, Dewville, Tex.	20
Opal Happy, Camden, Mo.	14
John Schlear, Leesport, Pa.	15
Charles Ressmiller, Leesport, Pa.	16
Lee Burks, Centralia, Mo.	
Theora Rana, Magazine, Ark.	14
Ollie Rana, Magazine, Ark.	12
Sarepta Redding, Springfield, Ore.	17
Ethel Fox, Bishop, Okla.	13
Effie Hawkins, Fairwood, Va.	
Charles R. Moyer, Madison, Okla.	18
Ima Smith, Munderf, Pa.	15
Lottie Haller, Wanamingo, Pa.	11
Jane Hamilton, Kerrs Creek, Va.	
Bertha L. Roebling, Mt. Carmel, Ill.	21
John H. Franklin, Swift, Tex.	
Thera Sallas, Hickory, Miss.	16
Mary Cupp, Bealeton, Va.	13
George Robinette, Bluefield, W. Va.	20
Leora Long, Goshen, Ore.	15

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Catching Coons

Coons are very easily trapped. My way of trapping is this: I go along streams and ponds where coons may travel and when I see tracks or signs of them along streams I set a No. 1 1-2 Newhouse trap in about two inches of water near some root. I sprinkle a few drops of fish oil on both sides of the stream and some on a root or piece of dry wood above my trap, and I nearly always get my coon. Along the shore of ponds or lakes I set my trap in four to six inches of water out in the water from any trap and drive a stake which I let stick out of the water three or four inches, then tack a small perch on any kind of fish on top of stake, put a few drops of fish oil on fish on stake and also put a few drops on shore near the trap, and when Mr. Coon comes along he is yours.—Wm. A. Ritter, Lake, Ohio.

To catch a coon, I set my trap in water about three inches deep, close to the bank. I use a No. 2 trap. Fasten a little bright tin on the pan of the trap and cover the rest of the trap with wet leaves. Every coon that comes along will put his paw on it. I catch all my coon that way and I catch every one that comes into my trap. —J. W. Moller, Ore.

An Indiana Coon Hunt

I have had a little experience in hunting and trapping. A bunch of us boys went out one night to catch skunks and opposums. We had gone about a mile down the creek, when the dogs started a skunk. He ran us about one-quarter of a mile when we heard the dogs growling. When we got up with them we saw a deep hole in the ground and dug him out and caught twelve stars which are worth about $4 apiece. That night we caught three opossum. The opposums and skunks are getting very scarce. If the laws don't stop the hunters from catching them there will soon not be any. There are no minks here but once in a while a lucky hunter will get one. I use the Victor traps.

I read UP-TO-DATE FARMING and find the paper interesting.—Ralph H. Ogle, Cloverdale, Ind.

(If the laws don't stop hunters from digging out skunks, there certainly will soon be an end of them.—Ed.)

Two Good Muskrat Sets

For muskrat bury a barrel down level with the ground. Put bait in the bottom of the barrel. The rats will jump in the barrel, and as they cannot climb out, you then have the muskrat. The best place for the barrel is in their roads which they make on the banks of creeks. For bait use parsnips. I like to read letters from other trappers and hunters.—Roy L. White, West Irvine, Ky.

Before the water freezes up you can set for muskrats in their paths, which can be easily seen. Bait with corn, apple or turnip. Another good way is to get an old board and set six or more traps on it, fastening on the underside. Cover trap with grass or dry earth and bait it, and let float on some slough. I'll guarantee results.—Ralph E. Merritt, Glenwood, Ga.

A Big Night Catch

DEAR EDITOR: As I have just finished reading your Hunting and Trapping Department, I will tell you some of my experience in trapping. I am 21 years old and have had five years experience in trapping. I am twenty-one years old and have had five years experience in this line. I trap for mink, coon, oppossum, skunk and grey fox. For mink I always set my trap in hollow logs in the water and bait redbird, also in paths for coon. For coons I put my traps on logs across a stream or in their dens. They are easy, but the fox is a different proposition. I catch them on the prairie next to sloughs and I set my trap in his path. I always dig small holes for my traps so that when they are covered they will be level with the ground and unnoticed.

My best catch was fifteen large mink in one night. These brought me $48.75. That is pretty good if I could have kept it up, but those things do not come every night. I use 1 1-2 Hawley & Norton traps and ship my furs to those who advertise in UP-TO-DATE FARMING.—C. D. Dammen, Prairie Co., Ark.

Five Sets for Mink

To catch the minks I go along the banks of the river, lake or creek and dig a hole in the bank about 12 inches deep, down close to water so the water will run into the hole about two inches deep; then I set my trap, a No. 1 1-2, at the mouth of the hole so the water will cover it, and stake well out in the stream so the mink will drown. I use fish or muskrat which I think is best. I never fail to catch a mink by this set.—J. W. Moller, Cleone, Ore.

For catching mink, I build pens, by sticking stakes twelve inches long, 6 inches apart, making a V shaped enclosure. Put a No. 1 or 1 1-2 trap at the entrance of the trap, place the head of a chicken in the back part, tie to a small piece of brush or limb and you are sure of every mink that passes that way. Always use gloves when setting trap. Last January when I was going around my trap line I noticed a flock of crows in the air above the spot where I made a set for mink. They would wheel in the air, swoop down and wheel back up in the air again. I hurried on to it and found a big mink in my trap. He had dragged trap, clog and all down a bank and was entangled in the creek in a barb wire fence.—Chas. Haut, Davenport, Ia.

My method of mink trapping is to follow a stream until you find a mink track, and then build a small pen of grass, covering the top and stop up one end; leaving one end open; set your trap in the open end and cover it with feathers. Put several pieces of bait behind the trap, use any kind of bird or fish, and be sure to use several pieces of bait. If the mink should go over your trap he will make a trip for each piece of bait.—W. A. Polk, Shelton, Fla.

The best way I have yet found for catching mink is to go to a bank near a stream. If you can, find a hole in the bank about six inches in diameter and ten or fifteen inches back into the bank. If I can't find a hole I dig one. Set the trap about six inches back in the hole and put a piece of bird or chicken in the back end of the hole. Cover the trap with leaves and splash water all in the hole. But be very careful to not use your bare hands, always use gloves. Never let anybody go close to the trap with you as the mink has a very keen sense of smell. Always use a double spring trap.—Lee A. Cartmell, Crowley, Tex.

My favorite way of catching mink is as follows: After it is frozen up you can always find along the creeks where mink have a hole in the ice. They go into the water in such places and go down there to drink. I get two sticks and lay them about two inches apart and then fasten the bait—a bird or mouse—between them and wet the trap on top. Place directly under the hole and have trap covered with water and a few wet leaves that won't float off. I have caught several this way. I claim that mink aren't afraid of human scent. It is the signs of things being disturbed that scares them.—Ralph E. Merritt, Glenwood, Ia.

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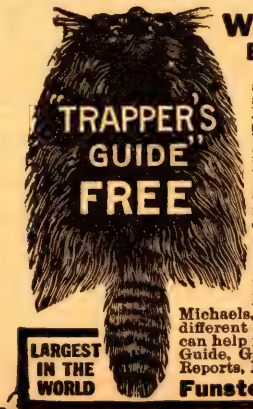


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Date Farming Must Have a Great Many More Subscribers



A Personal Message from the President

THIS IS A PERSONAL LETTER TO EVERY MEMBER AND SUBSCRIBER.

—o—

I want you to read this letter as carefully, and consider it just as important as thought it came to you in a sealed envelope under a two-cent stamp.

—o—

This is what I want to say to you now:

—o—

It is absolutely true that the sound organization for farmers and the successful marketing system for farm crops will be built around the EDUCATION that this paper is giving.

—o—

Then I ask, what are we going to do about it?

—o—

Are we going to let the old system run on indefinitely or are we going to end it in 1913? Are we going to stand and wring our hands while the speculators keep on pricing our crops?

—o—

Don't think because some other attempts failed that it can't be done. No great thing is accomplished at the first attempt. The path that leads to success is usually strewn with many wrecks. A comparatively few years ago few people would admit that steamships could cross the oceans, yet now hundreds are doing it every day; or that railroads would span the continent, but today several do it; or that we could talk from house to house, or to a friend a thousand miles away, but you can do this now whenever you want to; or that people could fly in the air like great birds, but they do.

—o—

By failures we learn. By the former failures farmers have learned how to organize and co-operate.

—o—

Before co-operation can come about in any community, there must be EDUCATION.

—o—

The present circulation of our official paper—this paper—is 180,000 copies. This is more than it ever was before. But more farmers must be reached and educated.

—o—

It ought to be as plain to you as it is to me that UP-TO-DATE FARMING is working in the most vital field of agriculture—the distributing field—which is the BUSINESS field. I say without fear of successful contradiction that in the other field—the producing field—farmers support over 400 farm papers. Should they then support one paper to fight their marketing battles?

—o—

Every farmer should subscribe for Up-to-Date Farming.

—o—

So I want your help—every member and subscriber—to put this paper in every farm home. I want you to carry my message to your neighbors, friends and relatives.

—o—

I want the 180,000 present subscribers to renew and get others to subscribe.

—o—

How many will get TEN new subscribers? How many will get FIVE new subscribers? How many will get THREE new subscribers? Then all the rest get at least ONE.

—o—

You can renew for one year or send a new subscriber for 35 CENTS.

You can renew for three years or send a club of three, one of which may be yours, for 75 CENTS.

You can renew for five years, or send a club of five, one of which may be yours, for $1.

—o—

In the nevt month or two probably three-fourths of the people will select their papers for 1913. So see your neighbors at once, or telephone them and get their subscription for UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

—o—

If they can't take all the papers they want to, tell them to stop one on the producing side and take the only one that is always fighting their marketing battles.

—o—

I make this personal appeal to EACH subscriber. So I hope you or some member of your family will do this little thing at once, not for ME, but for our CAUSE.

—o—

I have tried to tell you how much I want you to renew, when your time is out or before, and how anxious we are for a club in your neighborhood. Why not renew for five years, **1913, 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917,** and have no more bother about it?

—o—

Great issues affecting agriculture are going to be settled in the next five years, greater ones than ever before. UP-TO-DATE FARMING has made some of these issues. No other paper in the country will handle them as this paper will, always for farmers' welfare. You and your neighbors need this paper above all others.

—o—

Every farmer will wish for UP-TO-DATE FARMING this winter when the days are stormy and the nights long, to read its "wonderful articles," as Mr. Cook said (see below), and absorb its "great ideas," quoting Mr. Dion's letter, to scan its market page, to get its advice about marketing and to read how the organization work is progressing. Also the wife and children, while taking a lively interest in the serious marketing problems, will enjoy reading the wholesome home articles and the entertaining young folks' department.

—o—

If you have been a careful reader of the paper, or if you will now read this number, you can talk to your neighbors like Mr. A. A. Dion, of Grand Harbor, N. D., wrote:

Up-to-Date Farming is a paper that surprises its readers by the greatness of its ideas, the simplicity of truths and the importance of results sought. *It is the only farm paper published true to farmers.* It teaches farming as well as other things and it teaches the coming system of marketing which no other paper does.

—o—

Or like A. S. Cook, of Chetopa, Kas., wrote:

The logical and unanswerable arguments in the wonderful articles in Up-to-Date Farming have produced a profound effect on me. At first I was skeptical as to the feasibility of the plan for our deliverance from the gentlemen of the boards of trade. But as the light was turned on, as I read, I was surprised to find all my doubts were based on my ignorance of the principles that constitute the central buttress upon which the structure is built. As soon as the light dawned on me I began spreading the news to the farmers of my county.

—o—

I want every reader to take it from me that we are nearer the time when farmers will have their own business system, as other producers have, and when their marketing problems will be solved to their satisfaction than we ever were before. But the important thing is, we must not lose any ground, but each subscriber and member should put his shoulder to the wheel and help push so we may enjoy the benefits while we live.

—o—

There should be a regular landslide of renewals and new subscribers in December. There will be if farmers will now put a little of the vim into their own marketing business as others have been putting into it to do this easy work for farmers.

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Indianapolis, Indiana

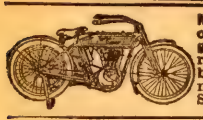
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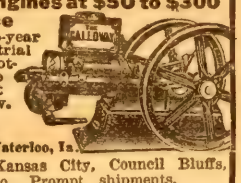
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The Manson Campbell Co., Detroit, Kansas City, Minneapolis

Look at your address on the first page of this paper, or on the wrapper. The latest date is the expiration date. But this letter is not addressed to those in arrears only, but to ALL the subscribers and EACH one. I want each one to help. Be sure to send your renewal when your time is out or before, but also, send as large a club as possible.

—o—

Whenever we can get ten or more subscribers at a postoffice we are going to take immediate steps to organize a local union, so if you want a local union of the F. S. E. at your place see that we get all the subscribers possible at once.

—o—

In this number we print several premium offers. Work for them if you prefer. Get us more subscribers! Get them on any of the terms just so we get them.

—o—

If you hope to live and farm and do business under better conditions then don't let your subscription stop and send in what new subscribers you can. But if you are contented and happy and prosperous enough while farming under present conditions; and if you prefer to pay more for having your crops marketed by the gambling boards of trade and produce exchange system than you get for producing them, then there is nothing more to be said and I will not expect to hear from you.

—o—

I believe you are going to do the very best you can to multiply the circulation of OUR paper, and I'll look for some word from you.

—J. A. EVERITT.

SEMI-MONTHLY CROP REVIEW

(Continued from Page 5)

HAY—Receipts, 647 tons; shipments, 99 tons. Market firm especially for Timothy hay. Demand good and offerings small.

Choice Timothy Hay	$18.50@19.50
No. 1 Timothy	17.00@18.00
No. 2 Timothy	14.00@16.00
No. 3 Timothy	11.00@13.00
Kansas and Oklahoma Prairie, choice	16.00@16.50

The price of Timothy hay is 50 cents to $1 higher than two weeks before. The price of prairie hay is unchanged.

ADVISE—We advise marketing hay providing its value can be obtained. We caution our readers against taking the local buyers' price without careful consideration or investigation as to whether he is paying full value. Members of the Farmers Society of Equity have done well in shipping their own hay to the final market.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $8.50 @9; Oat straw at $7@7.50. Wheat straw, $6@6.50.

Rye straw is 50c per ton lower. Other kinds are unchanged from two weeks before.

Fruit

APPLES—There is nothing large about the trade in apples. Dealers quoted the market quiet, a little slow. Demand from peddlers is tame on the regular market. It is said they are still working on the bulk apples that they had laid away. Shipping trade is quiet. Former prices are maintained, so there was no change to note.

ADVICE—Hold apples if you have safe storage. A great many apples have spoiled and more will spoil when winter closes down. The stored apples will probably bring advanced prices.

Why Are You Waiting?

Oh! farmers! Oh why are you waiting?
Come join our union today,
You do not care for the money;
The dollar we ask you to pay.

The grain you planted with promise,
And tended so careful and nice,
Gone into the hands of the gamblers;
You've nothing to do with the price.

They say, get now out you old hayseed,
We've no further use for you,
You've furnished your part in this program,
You'd better go follow the plow.

Then tarry no longer my brothers,
If you wish to be happy and free,
To escape the clutches of Wall Street;
Unite with our F. S. of E.

Chorus.

Now while you are waiting and hoping,
That times may grow better again,
The gamblers of Wall Street are plotting
And setting the price on your grain.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 8c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first few words will be set in capital letters without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than through this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

AGENTS WANTED

WE OFFER A POSITION as exclusive distributing salesman either all or spare time. Write for offer and county desired. Automatic Jack Co., Box 162, Bloomfield, Ind.

WE WANT MORE MEN to sell big line household remedies, extracts, etc. Write for full information. Heberling Medicine and Extract Co., Box 627C, Bloomington, Ill.

AGENTS—MAKE MORE MONEY—Sell photo decorated knives, razors, shears. Write quick for terms and territory. Canton Cutlery Co., Dept. D271, Canton, O.

MAKE $30 to $60 WEEKLY selling our new gasoline table lamp. We loan you sample. Sunshine Safety Lamp Co., 349 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

$50.00 TO $100.00 EVERY WEEK for agents selling automatic razor sharpener. Write for liberal offer. The Victor Co., 816 Victor Bldg., Canton, O.

AUCTIONEER SCHOOL

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, largest in world, Trenton Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma, Okla.

BUILDING MATERIAL

GALVANIZED STEEL ROOFING direct from the mill at dealers' prices. Send for catalog and freight paid prices. Ohio Galvanizing & Mfg. Co., 24 Ann St., Niles, O.

STEEL SHINGLES are cheapest, and last longest. Postal brings catalog 1191 and prices. The Edwards Mfg. Co., 1141-1191 Lock St., Cincinnati, O.

CREAM SEPARATORS

EASIEST CLEANED CREAM SEPARATOR on earth and closest skimmer. Catalog 136 tells all. The Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa.

USE THE KING SANITARY CREAM SEPARATOR 10 weeks free. If it's O. K., pay $24.95. If not, it costs nothing. Write for plan. King Separator Works, 224 Rano St., Buffalo, N. Y.

ENGINES

AMAZING "DETROIT" ENGINE runs on common coal oil, and is sent on 15 days' free trial. Write for catalog. Detroit Engine Works, 396 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

FACTORY PRICES on gasoline engines free for the asking. Guaranteed 5 years. 60 days free trial. Witte Iron Works Co., 1972 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

GET MY VANDIUMIZED 20-year engine on 10 full days' free trial and easy payment plan. Write today. L. C. Kuhnert, Jr., Co., Dept. 3103, Chicago, Ill.

ELLIS ENGINES run on kerosene. Cheapest fuel known. 30 days' free trial. New catalog free. Ellis Engine Co., 114 Mullett St., Detroit, Mich.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

IDEAL FRUIT AND STOCK FARM, in Orange county, Ind., the big apple district of the Central states. 128 acres, 2 miles from county seat, 8 miles from French Lick Springs. Only 200 yards to school, half mile to church. Fine new pike road right through this place. Good house, barns and sheds, all in good repair. Excellent water; good orchard, plenty wood and pasture. Values here are increasing faster than anywhere in the state. Offered at a big bargain, to close an estate. Jos. A. Hall, Admr., Paoli, Ind.

OHIO FARM AND HOME BARGAINS—Why not live on the fertile "western reserve?" We pay buyers' car fare, give clear title and easy terms. Write at once for illustrated booklet free. Williams Farm Agency, Spokane, O.

IT'S SO EASY! You'll buy a farm of our company, when you see our prices and terms. Write Land Commissioner, D. & I. R. R., 130 Wolvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

CANADIAN LAND IS RICHEST in the world, and it's cheap in price. Write E. L. Thornton, Col. Comm'r, Canadian Pacific Ry., 112 W. Adams St., Chicago.

160 ACRES FREE HOMESTEADS in western Canada. Send at once for literature, maps, etc., to G. W. Aird, 215 Trac. Terminal Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—Farm, 60 acres; well improved; three miles south of Greencastle, Putnam county, Ind. Address Mrs. E. A. Conner, Greencastle, Ind.

160-ACRE HOMESTEADS free in Minnesota. Send for literature. H. J. Maxfield, State Immi, Com., 204 State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

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FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

FENCING

PEERLESS SELF-RAISING GATES help to lighten the daily load. It lifts itself. Send for folder. Peerless Wire Fence Co., 229 Mich St., Adrian, Mich.

20 CENTS A ROD for woven wire fence, 41 inches high. Other sizes in proportion. Large catalog free. Kitselman Bros., Box 289, Muncie, Ind.

BROWN FENCE 13 CENTS PER ROD and up. We pay freight. Catalog free. Brown Fence and Wire Co., Dept. 70, Cleveland, O.

STRONGEST FENCE MADE, sold from factory direct to farm. Write Coiled Spring Fence Co., Box 88, Winchester, Ind.

FERRETS FOR SALE

10,000 FERRETS FOR SALE—Write for price list and catalog, it's free. DeKleine Bros., Jamestown, Mich., Box 80.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. R. No. 5.

FOR THE HOME

THE IMPERIAL RANGE has three valuable features not found on other stoves. Our catalog explains. Write for it. Imperial Steel Range Co., 325 State St. Cleveland. O

STARCK PIANOS are sent on 30 days' Free Trial. Write for big piano book free. P. A. Starck Piano Co., 139 Starck Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

GUNS AND SUPPLIES

MARLIN REPEATING SHOTGUNS are famous for their dependability. Write for circulars of Model 24. The Marlin Firearms Co., 104 Willow St., New Haven, Ct.

TRAPS AT FACTORY COST; also guns and supplies. Write for free complete catalog. E. W. Biggs & Co., 129 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Salesmen and saleswomen; hundreds of good positions now open paying from $1,000 to $5,000 a year. No former experience required to get one of them. We will teach you to be a high-grade traveling salesman or saleswoman by mail in eight weeks and assist you to secure a good position where you can earn good wages while you are learning Practical Salesmanship. Write today for full particulars and testimonials from hundreds of men and women we have recently placed in good positions; also list of good positions open. Address (nearest office), Dept. 196A, National Salesmen's Training Association, Chicago, New York, Kansas City, Seattle, New Orleans, Toronto.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L511 Marden Bldg., Washington, D. C.

FREE—INVESTING FOR PROFIT MAGAZINE. Send me your name and I will mail you this magazine absolutely Free. Before you invest a dollar anywhere—get this magazine—it is worth $10 a copy to any man who intends to invest $5 or more per month. Tells you how $1,000 can grow to $22,000—how to judge different classes of investments, the Real Earning Power of your money. This magazine six months Free if you write today. H. L. Barber, Publisher, 452, 20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

CRAYON ARTISTS WANTED—We can't begin to supply the insistent demand for crayon artists. Any one can easily and quickly learn at home to draw crayon pictures of people, landscapes, etc., in a short time by our simple, practical method. Employment furnished while you learn. Start a profitable business of your own now. Write to the Capitol Crayon Art Institute, Indianapolis, Ind.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells about over 360 000 protected positions in U. S. Service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet CO-839. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, Up-to-Date Farming.

WANTED—A man or woman, all or spare time, to secure information for us. Work at home or travel. Experience not necessar. Nothing to sell. GOOD PAY. Send stamp for particulars. Address M. S. I. A., 527 L. Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

VETERINARIANS MAKE $1,500 a year. Our veterinary course can be mastered at home. Write for particulars. The London Veterinary Correspondence School, London, Ont., Canada.

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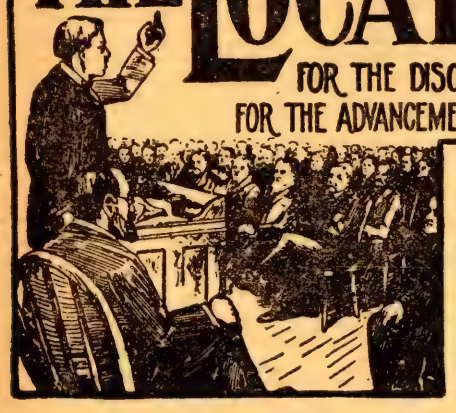
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THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



THE FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is a farmers' organization, incorporated, headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. Its first and greatest object is *"To obtain Profitable Prices for all the Products of the Farm, Orchard and Garden.*

National Officers and Directors

Pres., J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis; V.-Pres, W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas.; Treas., National City Bank, Indianapolis; Sec., M. K. Sleight, Indianapolis; National Organizer, James E. Baxter, Fort Plains, N. Y., or Indianapolis. Directors, C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kas.; S. W. Wilber, Worcester, N. Y.; Tom Bolt, Muskegon, Mich.; Robert Stevenson, Lebanon, Ind.; Guy Robertson, Gresham, Ore.; Jacob Bretz, Bretzville, Ind., S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn., and the President and Vice-President.

The Membership

consists of farmers and is limited to farmers and co-workers with farmers. The wives of members and their minor sons and daughters may become *special members*. The terms of membership are fully set forth in the Constitution and By-Laws.

The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the Society. In it must be shaped the plans and work that will revolutionize American agriculture and usher in the time when the tiller of the soil shall no longer be a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for others, but when he shall be a more important and more independent member of society. Through the local union, assisted by headquarters and representatives on all the great markets of the country, all the *business* of the members—selling and buying—can be done.

How to Organize a Local Union

Whenever a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING reaches that condition of mind that he believes the farmers of his community should do more of their own business of selling and buying, instead of paying an enormous price to have it done by middlemen, he should send for instructions for organizing a local union. Any person who stands well in his community can organize.

A local union is wanted at every town, city and shipping point where not already established. Send for instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., to facilitate sending we append a coupon here. If no local union at your town send the coupon.

. . . . . .

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
Indianapolis, Ind.
Gentlemen: Please send instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., for organizing a local union at

. . . . . .

My Name . . . . . .

My Address . . . . . .

. . . . . .

Are you a member of the F. S. E. now?....

The Traveler

Under this head appears accounts of what our "Traveler" sees, hears and otherwise discovers. He can not, unfortunately, visit every section and locality, and those whom he can not see he most earnestly desires to hear from occasionally. This applies to every reader of this paper who is interested in the plans of the Farmers Society of Equity. Write to "The Traveler." Write today and address your correspondence to

"THE TRAVELER'S DESK"
CARE THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WHY SUCH LACK OF CONFIDENCE

FARMERS know the organized forces have an advantage over them; and they know also that all the forces with which they are compelled to have business relations are organized, or, at least, that they have business systems that enable them to act in harmony so as to protect each others' interests. With this knowledge farmers must know that their business, though the most important of all businesses, stands before the business world with very little consideration, with even less protection, and with no means of making themselves heard as a body by the ruling powers. Even in politics there is no unity among the farmers. Neighboring farmers take more pleasure in disputing with each other than any other class, and agricultural communities are the richest fields for wiley politicians that are seeking jobs.

We say this with no purpose of speaking diminutively of the farming classes. They are the greatest in number, as great in general intelligence, and greater than all in their productiveness and the absolute necessity of the results of their labors.

Why, then, do they not organize so as to secure for themselves business advantages equal to those who deal with them? Why don't they? Are we told that they do? But how shamefully inefficient. There have been organizations that have attained considerable numbers, but so soon as those organizations assumed to do anything beyond the ordinary, devised methods to bring the farmers to the front and at least neutralize the advantages others had over them, dissension has appeared in the ranks and necessary support of the movement has been withheld. This is the history of all farm organizations that have proposed to do things, and why is it? It is because farmers have been taught a lack of confidence in each other. So soon as a farmer, a friend of farmers, or a number of farmers, propose a measure of real benefit to that class, the other classes take the matter up and with sneer or open hostility, create suspicion in the minds of the farmers, a belief that some of their own class is seeking to use them for personal gain, and they cease to support the movement. That is the reason why farm organizations heretofore have been so inefficient. Farmers are so suspicious of each other. They have more confidence in the most notorious schemes than they have in farmers, and that is what gives the business world so great an advantage of them.

And this condition is not so very surprising after all. His fields are the farmer's books, and almost every day turns over a new leaf for him to study. The sunshine and the rain, and the lowing of his herds, are the builders of his mind, the objects of his thought. He is, therefore, almost all in all within himself, and he cannot believe that any other farmer can see things broader or better. When some one who is not a farmer gives him advice, or points out to him a course to follow, or expresses doubt as to the sincerity of farmers who would lead on to better things, that doubt at once becomes a reality in his mind and he turns away from the effort sincerely made in his behalf.

We are not scolding the farmers. Habits that have come from father to son, and that permeate a mass of millions of industrious and hard working people, are not easy to overcome. But the problem is up to the farmers, and it is becoming more intense every year. It must be solved, sometime, and each delay puts the farmer at still greater disadvantage. No other calling could exist under the disadvantages now encountered, and the quicker conditions are reversed the better it will be for all. We wish farmers would trust each other more, and work together more earnestly as a class.

Anybody can afford to play a game where they win nine times out of ten, and don't lose the tenth time. The Equity system of marketing gets results on a basis as good or better than that. Every crop marketed through the Equity system brings as much, and nine times out of ten, brings more than they would bring marketed the usual way. The way to build up and complete the Equity System so that all farmers may have equitable prices at all times for all crops is to use the new system, get your neighbors to use it, and put the speculator's system out of business.

We are growing, growing all the time, in extent, influence and power. We are building up a substantial business of safe and sane methods and on solid ground. As soon as a community learns about our principles and practices, aims and objects, activities and accomplishments, they rise up in their combined strength, and help us swat the "system" that swipes our simoleons. We are growing by communities and by counties. There's no use trying to tell me that the farmers cannot, or will not use their own marketing system in preference to the one manipulated by the same class of people who run bucket shops, gamble in grain, and get in some back room somewhere and scheme to control the markets of the world. Farmers can have their own marketing system, and control it, and operate it on an honest, efficient, economical basis, and make it bring them what their crops are worth. And farmers will do it, as soon as they learn how easily it can be done. Enough of them have come together to start the system and put it in operation. The wheels are going round. And UP-TO-DATE FARMING is carrying the good word to all parts of the country. Now is the time to boost.

* * *

R. M. Forringer brings us good word from Pennsylvania. New Bethlehem local No. 6279 shipped a car of buckwheat at a saving of $85, and the Limestone local No. 6549 shipped two cars to the same place. Members are shipping poultry instead of selling locally, and are netting 13 cents a pound. Local price 8 cents. They get 14 cents for veal, while the local price is 10 cents. Brother Forringer says: "Winter is a good time to organize, and the the above figures talk for themselves."

* * *

Florida folks are doing a good work. Brother G. S. Pratt, of St. John's Park, writes as follows: "Our local (St. John's Park No. 6706) is doing good work. We have contracted for our fertilizer and seed potatoes. The local merchants are right after our trade, and we gave them a chance to figure on our supplies. Everything turned out good. We saved 23 per cent. by purchasing in a body." There is no question about profits through organization. There is not a community in the country that cannot give great benefits through co-operation. There may be some where the farmers will not do these things, but there are none where they cannot, and no farmer who refuses to take part in this great work has any right to find fault or complain about prices or hard times. Old captain John Smith was a wise old man when he said those who would not work should not eat. Those who will not try for more profits ought not to have them.

* * *

Some people howl about the cost of living and talk about reducing it, or rather about other folks, like politicians, doing the reducing. Others merely go at it quietly and reduce it by the only sensible, practical, or possible method. For instance: Corbett Local Union 6386, wanted plaster. So likewise, did the other locals in Multomah county. Local dealers asked $12.50 per ton in cars on track at Corbett. The local made investigations in Portland and made arrangements with a dealer, getting their plaster laid down for $10.70, per ton, and sold it out to anyone who wanted plaster at $11.20, and not only saved $1.30 a ton over local dealers' prices, but made a profit for the members of the local of 50 cents per ton. Members

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100 other styles of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fencing direct from factory at save-the-dealer's-profit-prices. Our large catalog is free.
20 CENTS A ROD
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Bales 1/3 More
J. A. Tudor, Edwardsport, Ind., says:
"The longer I run **Alligator Box Presses** the better I like them. They are *lightest running*, most durable, and have larger feed hole. Have tried others, but the **Alligator** bales one-third more."
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129 William Street
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Monarch Double and Triple Power Steel Stump Pullers clear land quickly, easily and cheaply. Clears 1 to 5 acres a day. Pulls green stumps 7 feet thick. Guaranteed 700 horsepower, for 5 years and against breakage. For 18 years the choice of wise farmers. The only manufacturers of complete steel stump pullers in the world.
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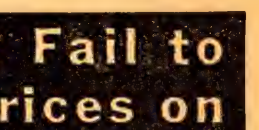


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Amazing "DETROIT" Kerosene Engine shipped on 15 days' FREE Trial, proves kerosene cheapest, safest, most powerful fuel. If satisfied, pay lowest price ever given on reliable farm engine; if not, pay nothing. No waste, no evaporation, no explosion from coal oil.
Gasoline Going Up!
Gasoline is 9c to 15c higher than coal oil. Still going up. Two pints of coal oil do work of three pints gasoline.
Amazing "DETROIT"
—only engine running on coal oil successfully; uses alcohol, gasoline and benzine, too. Starts without cranking. Only three moving parts—no cams—no sprockets—no gears—no valves—the utmost in simplicity, power and strength. Mounted on skids. All sizes, 2 to 20 h. p., in stock ready to ship. Engine tested before crating. Comes all ready to run. Pumps, saws, threshes, churns, separates milk, grinds feed, shells corn, runs home electric lighting plant. Prices (stripped), $29.50 up. Sent any place on 15 days' Free Trial. Don't buy an engine till you investigate money-saving, power-saving "DETROIT." Thousands in use. Costs only postal to find out. If you are first in your neighborhood to write, you get Special Extra-Low Introductory price. Write! (138)
Cylinders can not carbonize



Detroit Engine Works, 396 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Don't Fail to Get Prices on Edwards STEEL Shingles



If you only *knew* how *cheaply, quickly* and *easily* you can roof your buildings with genuine *Edwards* STEEL Shingles, you wouldn't fool with any more prepared roofing or inflammable wood shingles.
Don't you know Edwards sells the world's finest roofing direct from factory at lowest price ever known? Don't you know Edwards pays freight clear to your station and guarantees prompt, safe delivery? And don't you know that more than 100,000 Edwards roofs have been put on and that never a one has failed to give PERMANENT satisfaction? Don't you know that *any* man can easily lay *Edwards* STEEL *Shingles* right over old roof or on sheathing? Don't you know that *Edwards* STEEL Shingles are
Rust-Proof, Fire-Proof, Rot-Proof
Don't you know Edwards uses a secret process which absolutely prevents rust from ever getting a foothold; that Edwards has patented an Interlocking Device which makes a permanent watertight joint? Don't you know Edwards uses only the finest open-hearth steel for his shingles; that Edwards *Galvanized* STEEL Shingles never need painting nor repairs? Don't you know that Edwards gives every buyer a signed $10,000 guaranty against fire by lightning; that *Edwards* STEEL Shingles not only make the most handsome roof but outlast THREE wood-shingle roofs and FIVE prepared-paper roofs?
Well, then—why don't you write Edwards a postal this minute and get by return mail his latest catalog 1291 and astounding factory prices? If you'll give the *size* of your roof, Edwards will make you a lump price on the job. Get Edwards *prices* at once. (86)
THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.
1241-1291 Lock St. Cincinnati, Ohio

of the F. S. E. in Multomah county are doing things.

* * *

Farmers can make more money with a plow than they could make without one. But, if a farmer buys a plow, takes it home, throws it in a fence corner and lets it stay there, he might think he was justified in saying a plow was of no use to him, just an expense, money thrown away, and a lot of rot like that. Same way with organization. The farmers of any locality can make more money with an organization than without one. But if they get one and then sit down to watch it work, and grind out dollars, they will be sadly disappointed. Do your part, and the organization will work for you.

* * *

Don't forget, overlook, or otherwise neglect the Annual Meeting of the National Union. Coming, aren't you, boys? The folks in the offices up at headquarters expect you. There's a lot of things to talk over and important business to be done this year. Throw a clean shirt and a couple of collars in a bag and come along.

* * *

Organizer Cutting is losing no opportunity in his district, and is making opportunities where none exist. In his last report he says: "I had the satisfaction of organizing a local Friday at a point where I was told such a thing was impossible, as each farmer in that locality was strictly for himself. But the new local demonstrates the fact that gospel of Equity is catching."

* * *

The Farmers Society of Equity is not the only national farmers' organization, but it is the only one that has a business plan for taking care of the business end of farming, and that is the end where the profits are counted or the losses occur. And as farmers do not farm merely for fun or to kill time, they are naturally quite interested in better business methods. So that is why I find them turning to the Farmers Society of Equity.

—The TRAVELER.

J. A. EVERITT, Pres. F. S. E.

Dear Sir: It is a very busy time of year with us, and the attendance at our local union has dropped off some, but we are doing a good deal of business. We bought a carload of posts, we bought twine, and have had three shipments of oils to come in. Also we have a fiftyone--ton carload of coal to unload tomorrow. We are now considering the matter of selling our wheat and oats.

Yes, we sold some wool through the Farmers Society of Equity and we are now shipping our eggs to Indianapolis, direct. —E. F. Brown, Sec'y, Advance, Ind.

Organizers

THE Farmers Society of Equity wants an organizer in each community. A local union must be organized at each market town and city or shipping station. We have an exceptionally good proposition for the right person. The right person is any man who stands well among his neighbors and wants a better marketing system established, as well as the ability to buy everything at wholesale prices.

Hundreds of organizers who succeed locally will be given a larger field. If you want to employ part, or all of your time profitably, write for our terms.

A post card or letter will bring full particulars by return mail. Don't delay. Every field should be occupied.

Farmers Society of Equity
Indianapolis, Ind

1912 National Convention

Indianapolis, December 17, 1912

THE 1912 Annual Convention of the Farmers Society of Equity will be held at headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind., beginning Tuesday, December 17, 1912.

At this convention officers for the National Union will be elected, minimum prices decided, and every other thing done that may be considered for the good of agriculture and for the extension of the Society. Considering the peculiar and grave conditions that exist in the country affecting agriculture and related interests, this will be the most important meeting in the history of the organization. A large attendance is important.

As relates to representation at the annual meeting we quote from the by-laws as follows:

ARTICLE VIII

Sec. 5. The Annual Meeting of the Farmers Society of Equity is to be composed of representatives of subordinate Unions as follows: Each Local Union is entitled to one representative. (In event it is impossible for a Local Union to send a delegate, it may join with other Local or County Unions to send a delegate. In this event that delegate will be allowed as many votes in the convention as he carries credentials from organized Unions.) Each County Union shall have one representative. Each state union shall have one representative-at-large and one for each two thousand members in the state or major fraction thereof.

The following nominations have been made and are now submitted to the membership:

For President

J. A. EVERITT, Indianapolis, Ind.—Mr. Everitt is the present President.

For Vice-President

W. H. MITCHELL, Hutchinson, Kas.—Mr. Mitchell is the present Vice-President. He was one of the incorporators of the Society in 1908, and has been a director since. He is an extensive land owner, and one of the most progressive farmers of Kansas, but has retired from active farm work and lives in Hutchinson.

M. N. DRAKE, Jackson, Mich.—Mr. Drake has been a member and a worker in the Society and for its cause ever since the incorporation of the Society. He has been instrumental in organizing some excellent local unions in Michigan. Recently he wrote to headquarters and called our attention to the fact that he has never failed to organize a local union where he made the attempt, and provided enough people were present to affect an organization.

For Treasurer

THE CITY NATIONAL BANK, Indianapolis, Ind.

For National Organizer

H. B. SHERMAN, Greensburg, Ind.,—Mr. Sherman was National organizer of the Society from the time of its incorporation until one year ago, when he was succeeded by Mr. J. B. Baxter, of New York. Some of Mr. Sherman's friends, remembering the success that he had in the past in organizing work, have honored him with another nomination.

H. F. CUTTING, Portland, Ore.—Mr. Cutting is a commissioned organizer at present. He has not been long in the work, probably because the Society did not discover him until recently or he did not discover the Society. Since his connection with the Society he has been one of the most enthusiastic and hardest workers Headquarters has been crediting him with local unions almost every week. Mr Cutting is desirous of a larger field to operate in, which ambition was probably recognized by his friends in the northwest who have placed him in nomination for National Organizer.

For Directors

FRED S. PARKINSON, Rexburg, Idaho —Mr. Parkinson has the choice of a number of local unions in Idaho. They refer to him as a man of good education and good judgment. At one time Mr. Parkinson was a member of the National Wool Growers Association, and he may be at the present time. He farms on a large scale. The Idaho people think that if Mr. Parkinson is elected a Director of the Farmers Society of Equity, that he will take a very great interest in the Society and his connection with it in such official position will carry much weight for the good of the Society in Idaho.

C. D. SPOHN, Inman, Kas.—Mr. Spohn is another pioneer of Equity. The report nominating Mr. Spohn said that his election would have a very beneficial influence on the Society's spread in the State of Kansas. Mr. Spohn is a farmer on a liberal scale and is considered one of Kansas' best citizens.

ROBERT STEPHENSON, Lebanon, Ind. —Mr. Stephenson is a Director at present. He is also president of the Lebanon Local Union of the Farmers Society of Equity. He personally operates a large farm near the city of Lebanon, is a leading citizen of the community, and is always in the van of any good movement for the improvement and upbuilding of farming, the uplift of farmers and the development of our Society.

S. W. MORRIS, Rochester, Minn.—We are pleased to report that Mr. Morris was one of the first Directors of the Farmers Society of Equity, and has been re-elected each year since. He has been a safe and valued adviser as a member of the Executive Board of the Society. He has been prompt and faithful in attending Board meetings and conventions of the organization.

S. S. SHURE, Summerdale, Ala.—The local unions of Baldwin county, Ala., that presented the name of Mr. W. S. Shure as a candidate for Director of the Farmers Society of Equity, said that they thought the south was entitled to representation and promised that with Mr. Shure's election, more progress would probably be made in that section and all over the south, than in any other section of the country. They continued and said, "We have named the best man for the place."

C. HAYES TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind. —Mr. Taylor is Assistant Secretary of the Society at the present time. Many of the local unions and organizers are acquainted with him because of correspondence. Mr. Taylor has had large experience in farm and in farmers' organization work, both in the field and in the offices of the Farmers Society of Equity and other organizations. He has farming interests in Virginia, Maryland and Florida. Mr. Taylor, if elected, will be constantly at headquarters or in the field, depending upon where he can serve the organization to the best advantage.

J. A. HARMON, Shawnee, Okla.—Mr. Harman is Secretary of the Oklahoma State Union of the Farmers Society of Equity and Secretary of the Shawnee, Okla., Local Union. To Mr. Harmon, more than any other person, must be given the credit for the enviable position Oklahoma holds as near the top rank in local unions and membership in the Society. The members in Oklahoma are under obligation to their capable and hard-working Secretary and ought to give him loyal support in his candidacy for this new position of honor.

A. O. DULIN, Whitestown, Ind.—Mr. Dulin is president of the Whitestown Local Union of the Farmers Society of Equity. He is one of the leading farmers in one of the best agricultural districts of Indiana, as well as a leader in all community interests as they effect the welfare of the people, particularly of the agricultural class. He is an earnest worker for the Society locally and is abundantly qualified to represent it in the National councils.

JACOB BRETZ, Bretzville, Ind.—Mr. Bretz is a National Director at this time and Secretary of the Bretzville Local Union, one of the oldest local unions of the Society. He is a German, living in a German community. Mr. Bretz has never failed to respond to calls for meetings of the National Board of Directors.

S. A. HICKOX, So. Williamstown, Mass. —Mr. Hickox has been an organizer for the Society for about two years. He has credit for organizing local unions in three states. Massachusetts, New York and Vermont.

INSTRUCTIONS

Vote for one candidate for each office of President, Vice-President, Treasurer and National Organizer. Vote for seven directors.

Each member is entitled to vote. In local unions the Secretary must report the number of votes cast for each candidate. Members-at-large will send their votes direct to headquarters—Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis. The ballots will be counted when the national convention meets, December 17th, and the candidates having the greatest number of votes will be declared elected.

It is important that every member should vote for National Officers and directors, and that every local, county and state union should be represented by delegate in the convention. If you fail to get to a meeting of your local, send ballot direct. Members-at-large will send direct.

Report to headquarters as fast as delegates are selected, giving names and addresses.

BALLOT

This ballot is cast by (Name of member or name of Local Union) .....

.....

Address .....

	No. of Votes
For President	
For Vice-President	
Treasurer	
National Organizer	
Directors	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

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THE richest virgin soil is waiting for you in **Manitoba, Saskatchewan** and **Alberta.** Go where you can prosper, earn a farm home in a few years—farmers have paid for their farms with one crop. First prize of $1000.00 for best wheat in the world was awarded by American judges at the New York Land Show to a western Canadian farmer. Anyone can own land in Western Canada.

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The Canadian Pacific Railway offers you the finest irrigated land for intensive farming and non-irrigated land with ample rainfall for mixed and grain farming near established towns along its lines. Land adapted to grain growing, to poultry raising, dairying, mixed farming, and cattle, hog, sheep and horse raising. Select your own land. Decide what kind of farming you want to follow, and let the Canadian Pacific Railway put you on the road to fortune.

To workers of farms in the United States having sufficient agricultural experience and equipment, the Canadian Pacific will loan money for a period of ten years at 6% for the purposes of erecting buildings and completing the improvements on their newly purchased Western Canadian farms.

Ask for our handsome illustrated books on Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—mention the one you wish. Also maps with full information **free.** Write today.

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FOR SALE—Town lots in all growing towns—Ask for information concerning Industrial and Business openings in all towns.

100 PIECE DOLL HOUSEKEEPING SET
GIVE DOLLY A REAL HOUSEKEEPING START



Big Talking Doll—Two-story House—Go-Cart—Swing—Piano—Furniture—Stove—One Hundred Presents, all FREE

I want to send all these presents to one little girl in each home. Girls! Girls! Girls! It's nearly like Toyland had broken loose for you. I make this offer to advertise our business and I want to enlist your help. Don't send me any money—they are free to you if you do the little favor I will tell you about. It's almost like Santa Claus' own toy store turned over to you.

All these given: **A Big Talking and Sleeping Doll** nearly 2 feet tall, says "Mama" and Papa;" dressed in fine party gown. **A Two-Story House,** made of wood. **A Big Lawn Swing** 2 feet high. **Go-Cart** measures 2½ feet, folds up like other Go-Carts. **A Stove** you can cook on, doors open; set of kitchen utensils. **A Piano** that plays, made of wood—not a paste-board article. **Set of 23 Dishes**—cups, saucers, teapot, etc. **Fine Set of Furniture** as pictured. Washboard; Tub; Iron, and over 50 other real articles; no pictures.

ALL FREE *Do not send any money*—none of your money now or later. I want to advertise our business and give *all* of these presents free, just as pictured and described. This is the biggest offer ever made. I guarantee my presents are finer than any others. If you truly want to get my doll and her housekeeping outfit, just send your name and address and say *"I want the Talking Doll and Her Housekeeping Outfit,"* and you will hear from me at once. Your friend,

Miss Gertrude Allerton Dept A
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RIP VAN WINKLE'S RETURN

RIP hurried forth and hastened to his old resort, the village inn, but before he could reach it he was compelled to wait while the heavy wagons, all laden with farm produce, went creaking past him. He counted them one by one until his poor mind grew bewildered. Never in all his born days had he seen such a string of wagons.

When Rip reached the village inn, it was gone. In its place stood a modern structure that was admirably fitted to provide for the needs of a city surrounded by a thriving farming community; but there were still some large easy chairs on the wide veranda, and Rip slipped down contentedly into one of these.

He looked in vain for Nicholas Vedder, his old crony, but he was gone, nor could he discover aught of Van Brummel, the schoolmaster.

Rip finally mustered up his courage and said to his nearest neighbor: "Can ye tell me, pardner, what them farmers are a-haulin' in to town this time o' year?"

"Them's oats," was the ready reply.

"What? Oats at this time o' th' year, an' here's it's goin' on toward Thanksgivin' time if I can jedge frum th' roomatiz in my bones. How does this happen that they didn't sell 'em jest as soon as they thrashed 'em?"

"Well, I'll tell ye. Ye see these farmers round here got kind of tired o' raisin' good big crops an' then not gittin' anything for 'em. You know what that is yerself if yer a farmin' man. Ye know that th' big crop at a little price don't pay no better'n th' little crop at a big price. Now these farmers round here have gone in fer scientific farmin' an' have got rotation of th' crops an' all that down fine, an' they made up their minds that they would work together an' not be deprived of th' very profits that they earned. They're co-operatin' now an' they can sell their grain jest whenever they want to, an' th' same way with lots of their other crops an' things they raise. Jest you wait around here till Sunday an' you'll see 'em comin' in in their automobiles to meeting."

"That so?" asked Rip, while his eyes fairly danced at the prospects. "Well, I'm a great hand to hunt, but if th' farmers round here are that well heeled, I guess I'll stay around fer a month er so an' shuck corn an' feed on the fat of the land."

They're Up Against It

DEAR EDITOR:

I was down in Arkansas and looking around there. I find that the fruit growers there with their hundreds of thousands of bushels of apples are up against it, the same as the cotton, corn and wheat growers out here are. They are trying to take care of the apples by drying them as fast as they can. But even then the "system" robs them, because they can get only three and one-half cents per pound for the dried fruit, which is next to nothing. It takes eighteen bushels of apples to make one hundred pounds of dried fruit. Thus they get $3.50 for eighteen bushels of apples, with all their labor of picking, drying, packing and delivering to the market, thrown in.

This makes a fraction less than twenty cents a bushel. Out here where we sometimes buy dried fruit, we pay twelve and one-half to fifteen cents a pound right now for dried apples. Those people ought to report to our headquarters and have the fact that they can furnish dried apples advertised to all the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.—W. J. White, Secretary, Jennings, Okla.

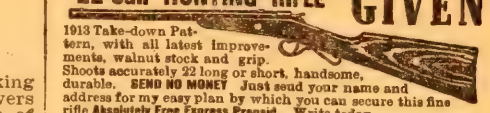
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is approximately the sum that farmers pay their hired marketers. Counting 7,000,000 farmers it is $1,000 a farm. It can't all be saved, but most of it can through the F. S. E. System.

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THEY KNOW WHAT THEY DO

(Continued from Page 3)

are based on our own investigations of country paying prices the middle of November because we had no others. We believe the farm values that will be reported by the department on December 1 will be lower.

1911

	Yield, bushels	Price per bushel, cents	Value
Corn	2,531,488,000	61.8	$1,565,258,000
Buckwheat	17,549,000	72.6	12,735,000
Potatoes	292,737,000	79.9	233,737,000
Flaxseed	19,370,000	182.1	35,272,000
Wheat	621,338,000	87.4	543,063,000
Oats	922,298,000	45.0	414,663,000
Barley	160,240,000	86.9	139,182,000
Rye	33,119,000	83.2	27,557,000
Totals	4,598,139,000		$2,971,467,000

1912

	Yield, bushels	Price per bushel, cents	Value
Corn	3,169,137,000	40.	$1,267,654,000
Buckwheat	19,124,000	55.	12,430,000
Potatoes	414,289,000	35.	145,001,000
Flaxseed	29,755,000	110.	32,730,000
Wheat	720,033,000	78	561,859,000
Oats	1,417,172,000	28.	396,808,000
Barley	224,619,000	45.	101,078,000
Rye	35,422,000	50.	17,711,000
Totals	6,029,551,000		$2,535,271,000

Here we find the anomalous condition of eight crops of 1912, which are greater than the same crops in 1911 by 1,431,412,000 bushels, valued at $436,196,000 less.

In other words: The farmers raised 1,431,412,000 bushels more of these crops this year than they did last year. On the basis of present prices, and compared with last year's moderate crops, they are giving every bushel of these 1,431,412,000 bushels away for nothing and are paying $436,196,000 as a cash penalty, besides, for having raised so much.

If this is not what it means, then what does it mean?

And it will be worse than this, for the 1911 crops, every one of them, advanced very much in value after December 1, while the tendency in nearly all prices now is lower and nearly all of them will be lower, unless something extraordinary is done to maintain the prices.

And this is not the only instance of the kind. Any interested person can take the year book of agriculture and see that almost without exception the big crops are worth less MONEY to the farmers than moderate ones. So uniform is this that we cannot help but conclude that, in average seasons and marketing under prevailing conditions, farmers do produce all the demand will take from them and pay profitable prices for it. And that whatever is instrumental in raising the production above a certain level with the present marketing system in vogue is not a financial benefit to them, but it rather a curse.

The crop of cotton of 1911 was 15,692,701 bales. This was the largest crop the country ever produced by over 2,000,000 bales. But instead of it being a blessing to the south, the low price it sold for caused more distress than anything that transpired in the south in many years.

To get a better understanding of what an increase in the cotton crop means, while the present marketing system prevails, consider this: The prices of cash middling upland cotton, basis of New York market, on November 21, 1911, was 09.45 cents a pound. The 1911 crop of 15,692,000 bales, government report, equaled 7,846,000,000 pounds, counting 500 pounds to a bale. This at the price gives a value of $741,447,000 for the record-breaking 1911 crop.

The cash price of the same grade of cotton, middlings upland, one year later, November 21, 1912, was 12.55 cents a pound. This gives a value to this year's crop, which is estimated at 13,500,000 bales, of $847,125,000. That is a crop 2,192,000 bales larger is valued at $105,678,000 less. Stated otherwise: The growers gave the extra 2,192,000 bales away for nothing and paid, or were penalized, $104,678,000 of good cash, considered on the basis of this year's moderate crop, for raising it. How small the crop should be to give the farmers the most money we won't pretend to say, but it is interesting to know that the crop of 1910 was estimated at 11,608,616 bales and valued at $820,320,000. (U. S. Department of Agriculture Year Book of 1911, page 579.)

Again we will say that we are not advocating smaller production. All of the cotton that was raised in 1911, the big crop, has gone into consumption or will. If it has not, or will not, then where was any destroyed? The problem is to market it right. We want the farmers to control any temporary surplus until there is a short crop, instead of speculators getting hold of it to manipulate and cause violent fluctuations. Let the International Harvester Company teach farmers how to grow more, by all legitimate means, PROVIDING THEY WILL ALSO SHOW THEM HOW, AND HELP THEM TO CONTROL IT WHEN PRODUCED. If they won't do this, and if they are sincere in wanting farmers to get more money, then they must face about and teach them how to produce less.

Let all farmers' friends and teachers consider these things very carefully, because they will be held to a future accounting by the farmers themselves as they are brought to the light.

And the trouble is not confined to grain and cotton. Fruit and vegetables have been surpassingly abundant this year but the prices have been ruinously low. Thousands of carloads have not returned cost to the growers and hundreds of carloads spoiled in the fields because there did not appear to be a market. But this was not the case. The trouble was the markets were not known and the producers did not know how to reach them.

Would we have the International Harvester Company, and that other Chicago company that gave a million dollars, conditionally, to promote better farming, and the committee appointed by the International Dry Farming Congress, that is to raise a million dollars to teach farmers how to improve agriculture through larger and better crops, to recede from their position and abandon their plans?

No. But we do urge that all of these good-intentioned people study this problem from the other side of agriculture, too—the marketing side. As long as there is a man, woman or child in the country that has not all it would consume of the products of the farms, if they were placed within its easy reach, we will not admit that there is a surplus. We claim that there never was too much produce and there is not likely to be, if wisely marketed. We mean that there is immensely more demand in this country and in other countries that will pay good prices, if it can be reached. Also, if any year any crop shows a real surplus it should be held over against the short-crop years that are sure to come. But this must be done by the producers themselves. The International Harvester Company understands this principle as it applies to their business. If they produce too many machines or too much binder twine one year, they don't dump it into the hands of another set of people at such cut rates that would make it impossible for the company to control prices the next season, but they hold them over themselves.

Farmers should learn from manufacturers and business men how to control their crops and market, but manufacturers and business men cannot consistently teach them how to produce more while they have not taught them how to market, except at a loss.

We want all of these people, with their great wealth and great facilities, to help us give farmers a *balanced education*—as much on marketing as on producing. Then, truly, they will be benefactors of agriculture and of all the people. Also in this way they will be sure to reap their rewards in increased business because of the increased buying power the farmers will have.

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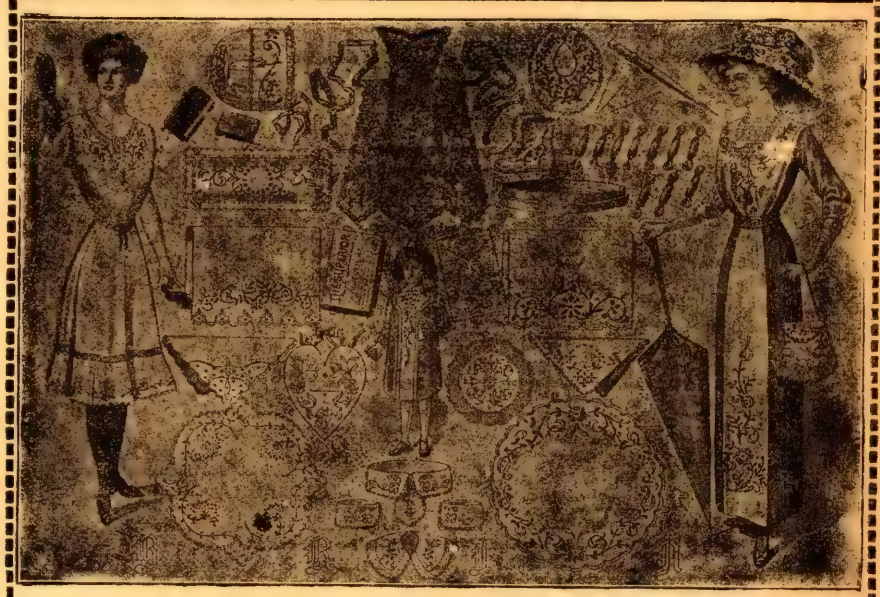
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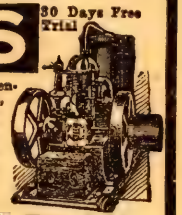
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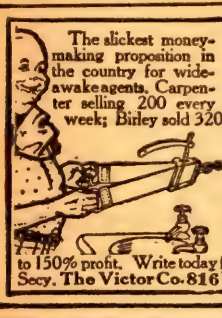
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This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered dependable. If a direct reply is wanted enclose two stamps.

Q. *I am a member of a local farmers' shipping association at this place. Some of our members are favorable to uniting with the Farmers Society of Equity. Others say they want to know what advantage such an alliance would be to our members. Please advise.—T. O. Smith, Loxley, Ala.*

A. If you have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for some time, particularly the recent issues, you should be convinced of the great advantage of an alliance with the Farmers Society of Equity, which is the only farmers' organization that has a national system of marketing crops, partly established and in process of development which will eventually solve the problems of marketing. In your county are several local unions of the Farmers Society of Equity that have organized a county union, and they are now marketing their crops as county units, which is in itself a great advantage and benefit over any local association.

It is unquestionably true that all local farmers' associations must eventually federate along the line of the Farmers Society of Equity plan. We say that they must do this before they can completely solve their marketing problems. Therefore, outside of the immediate benefits that you would get from joining the Farmers Society of Equity, you must conclude that eventually you will connect with our movement, either as a local union of the Society or a federated association.

Q. *We are contemplating the organization of a Farmers' Elevator Company. Would it be of any help to us to organize the company within the Farmers Society of Equity. Please explain.—F. J. J. Jost, Montrose, Mo.*

A. Please read reply to preceding question, as part of it will apply in your case. We claim that it is necessary to nationalize every co-operative effort that is now being made, or that will be made in the future, as has been explained in this paper. Should you organize outside of the Farmers Society of Equity, you will not be in line for such national organization, and it will be absolutely necessary at some future time to take another step and become a part of the Farmers Society of Equity in full, or federated in the National movement. We certainly do recommend that you organize a local union of the Farmers Society of Equity at your place, when you will receive full instructions how to proceed to have an elevator and other utilities that you may decide are necessary to control and market your crops to best advantage. "The Co-Operative Manager and Farmer," published at Minneapolis, Minn., is especially devoted to farmers elevator associations. You might subscribe for it.

Q. (1) *Are the dues of the members of the Farmers Society of Equity payable annually?* (2) *Does the membership fee pay any portion of the dues?—S. F. Braendle, Clarksville, Mich.*

A. (1) Yes, the annual dues are $1.50. (2) The membership fee is $2, payable when the member joins, and it pays the dues for the first year, that is, there are no dues payable until the beginning of the second year.

Q. *We wish to buy our bacon, lard, sugar, flour and soap co-operatively in quantities. We enclose a list of what our union wants now. How can we get these things at the lowest prices?—W. W. Flagg, Secy., Clarksdale, Miss.*

A. We have sent you quotations, delivered. If the quotations are lower than your local merchants', send your order to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind., and shipment will be made.

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O who would wed a farmer,
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Who made his business pay;
Unless he were enlisted
A soldier good and true;
To fight the greatest battle
The country ever knew?

Not with sword of bayonet,
Not with rifle ball,
Nor at the mouth of canon
The enemy shall fall;
But through co-operation,
The battle fought today,
Will liberate the farmer,
And make his business pay.

With "Equity" your watchword,
Come rally one and all
Press onward in the struggle
And scale Oppression's wall
For who would wed a farmer,
And toil from day to day,
Unless he were a farmer
Who made his business pay?

Selling only as the actual demand requires the supply;
That's the way for the farmer to answer the question of demand and supply.

Keep the demand always crying "more," like Dickens' Oliver Twist, instead of gorged to satiety and sleep, like his Fat Boy.

If *you* are crop-rich, but money-poor, then who should read UP-TO-DATE FARMING more than you?



FREE WATCH, RING AND CHAIN

Our fully guaranteed, stem wind and set, richly engraved watch, proper size; and brilliant 3-stone ring, are given FREE to *anyone* for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now; when sold send $2.00 and we will send you watch, ring and handsome chain FREE.

HOMER WATCH CO., Dept. 46 CHICAGO

FREE COWBOY Watch Fob



Here is the most unique, popular novelty of the year—a nifty little leather holster and metal gun, an exact duplicate of a "45" Army Colts, with bright polished barrel and cylinder, black handle. Gun 2¾ in. long. Holster 2½ in. long, genuine leather, tan color.

Makes a neat appearing and serviceable watch fob or can be worn on belt as ornament. Worn by men, women, boys and girls. The one real western novelty. Sold in big cities at a high price. Send 10c to pay for 3-months trial subscription to our big farm and home magazine and receive the COWBOY WATCH FOB and GUN free. Address,

VALLEY FARMER, Dept. Fob-21, Topeka, Kan.



A WONDERFUL ADVERTISING OFFER

Ladies: be sure to take advantage of this. Just think—only 25c for this handsome gold finished Nethersole Bracelet. "All the rage" now. Beautiful chased design with secret snap joint and catch. Resembles a $2 Bracelet. Every young lady wants one. Order NOW. Price only 25c, or 3 for 60c.

ALDEN & COMPANY Camby, Ind.

Beautiful Baby Doll



2c Every little girl can have one of these beautiful baby dolls if she or her mamma or papa will send me only 2 cents. Dolly is one foot tall and with her red lips, rosy cheeks, blue eyes and golden hair is indeed as handsome and cute as a real live baby. She is stamped in colors on strong cloth and positively can not be broken after mamma has sewed her up according to directions. Remember, 2 cents is all you are to send me and then this doll is yours to keep and I will also give you 22 other all different beautiful doll presents free if you want them. Write me at once—your name and address and a 2-cent stamp is all that I want. Address The Doll Man, Dept. 11, Topeka, Kan.

House Dress Pattern FREE!



4650

This pretty new house dress is the most practical and attractive house dress that can be worn this season. Six sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure, requires 6½ yds. material. Gingham, chambray, percale and lawn are excellent materials for house wear; use soft silk and light-weight woolen for street wear. To quickly introduce our big home magazine of fancy work, household hints, good stories and many other special features, we make this liberal offer good only 20 days: Send 10 cts for trial 3-months' subscription and enclose names of five housekeepers and we will send you this popular dress pattern free. Be sure to give size, also say you want dress pattern No. 4650. Address at once.

VALLEY FARMER

Pattern Dept. 10 Topeka, Kan

98 cents Post Paid



Guaranteed 5 Years

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our catalogue of Elgin Watches we will send this elegant watch by mail post paid for ONLY 98 CENTS. Gentlemen's size, full nickel silver plated case, Arabic dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this adv. to us with 98c, and watch will be sent by return mail postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 98c today. Address

R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

Send in Your Own Name Today

for this big brass-bound telescope; 3½ feet long when opened. 12 inches long when closed. If you will accept this powerful telescope and show it to your friends; if you want to examine fences, count stock, see houses, friends and objects miles away just like they were close--write today. Enjoy it day and night. Needed on every farm. 5 to 10-mile sight range. I have thousands of reports from my delighted friends who have sent for a telescope. I want to advertise our business and not one cent of your money is required. Send your name only for my big free telescope offer. Do this today.



Great Big 3½ Foot Telescope FREE

Geo. D. Allerton, Desk 209 227 W. Wash St., Indianapolis, Ind.

TRUSS WEARERS

FREE attention: The PLAPAO-PADS are different from the truss, being medicine applicators made self-adhesive purposely to hold the parts securely in place. No straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the public bone. Thousands have successfully treated themselves at home without hindrance from work and conquered the most obstinate cases. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Awarded Gold Medal. Process of recovery is natural, so no further use for truss. We prove what we say by sending you Trial of Plapao absolutely FREE. Write TO-DAY.



TRIAL OF PLAPAO

Address, PLAPAO LABORATORIES, Block 59, St. Louis, Mo.

GRAY HAIR

How Your Hair May Be Darkened and Kept So

REMARKABLE METHOD --- FREE DOLLAR BOX

Gray hair is believed by most people to be evidence of weakening in physical and mental power.

Those who have gray hair and must rely upon employers or others are often compelled to fight this prejudice. It is particularly hard for the man with gray hair who is thrown upon his own resources by business failure or mercantile changes and who must seek a new position.

Prejudice Against Gray Hair

The gray-haired person soon realizes that younger *appearing* men are chosen for positions, although he may know some thus selected who are really older than he is.

Among women, doesn't the one who possesses hair of the natural dark or dark-brown shade (rather than gray, white or bleached) meet with the highest favor?

As a matter of fact, gray hair usually has nothing whatever to do with loss of physical or mental vitality. It is caused by a disorder of the pigmentary glands in the hair follicles, due to such causes as a shock, fever, wearing of heavy hats, neglect in caring for the hair, etc.

Don't Paint Your Hair

Most gray-haired persons make the mistake of relying upon what are commonly sold as hair stains, dyes, dyeing combs, etc. It would be quite as sensible to use ink or stove polish, for these cheap and nasty dyes deceive nobody except those who use them. The color is unnatural, and everybody easily knows what has been done. The hair has been merely painted. These dyes soon begin to wash off, usually discoloring the skin, clothing, pillows, etc., and ugly streaks of strange shades cover the hair.

Restoration of Color

At last what we are confident is the best hair darkening method has been evolved, which has its object not merely in restoring the hair to the natural shade of youthful days, but in developing a luxuriant, silky, strong, beautiful growth.

The hair roots and glands are reached scientifically and the best possible results are attained. This new Method is directed at causing the hair to darken gradually, so that the appearance is that of improving health and vigor.

Box and Book Free

An illustrated, very interesting book will be sent absolutely free. It has information about restoring the hair to natural color, overcoming baldness, lasting removal of dandruff, how to stop hair from falling out, etc.

This treatise is of value to men and women of all ages. It will be sent postpaid in plain wrapper by Koskott Laboratory, 1269 Broadway, 434 F, New York, N. Y., with a dollar size box of Koskott No. 1 to you, if you return Coupon below. Do not delay if you want to save your hair, grow new hair, or restore the color.

Free $1.00 Coupon

KOSKOTT LABORATORY, 1269 Broadway, 434 F, New York, N. Y.

This Coupon, when returned with 10 cents, entitles sender to our Big Book on the Hair, and a $1.00 Box of Koskott No. 1.



Given to Ladies

35 Embroidery Designs WITHOUT COST

Here are 35 Beautiful Embroidery Designs that I have secured exclusively for the ladies of my large up-to-date family. In the assortment are 6 Embroidery Borders, 4 Butterflies, 5 Emblems, 2 Alphabets, 2 Initial Wreaths and innumerable other beautiful and attractive designs.

The designs can be easily and readily transferred to the fabric without the use of a flat-iron, stamping compound or any other out-of-date accessories. Each design can be transferred six or eight times. This set cannot be bought in stores, but we give it free for a new trial subscriber.

How to Get the Designs

For a limited time we will give this complete 35-piece Embroidery Transfer Outfit for a NEW three-month trial subscriber at 10 CENTS. This offer may not appear again.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind

SPECIAL Gold Plate Finish Watch



for man or boy this is a dandy. When people ask you for the time, pull this gold-finish watch out of your pocket and it will look like a $25.00 watch.

This is a watch of real quality that you will be proud to wear. It is full stem wind and stem set, just like every high-priced watch, and it is thoroughly up-to-date in every way. It is the standard size for men and boys. The case is a handsome gold-plated finish, an excellent imitation of real gold, and will last for years. This watch is guaranteed and fully warranted for accuracy.

A Defiance watch as above, given to anyone sending us 5 subscriptions to Up-to-Date Farming at 35 cents ($1.75, total). We pay delivery charges. This is a special offer and only a few subscribers for such a fine premium value.

Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind.

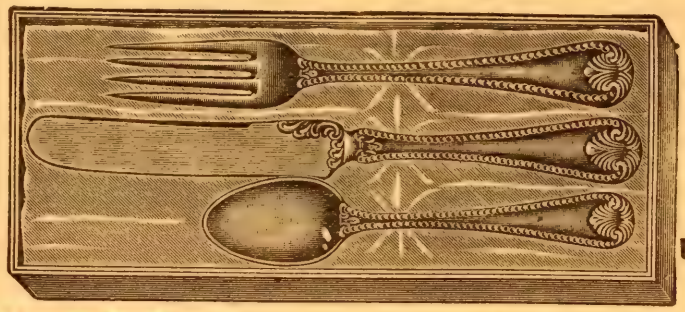
Gold Finish Ladies Watch

It is small—just the proper size for ladies and girls. It is neat in appearance and an accurate time-keeper. Case is gold-plate finish and very handsome. It is fully guaranteed and will last for years. A fine present.

Special Offer: Given for 7 subscriptions at 35c ($2.45 total). Sent postpaid.



Has Your "Little One" a Set Like This?



No? Then this is your chance. A knife, fork and spoon for the child. Given with a year's subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING for 35c and sent postpaid.

Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind



FREE

50 GRAND XMAS CARDS 50

This grand collection of 50 Christmas and New Year Post Cards are the most beautiful ever published in America, each a different design, embellished with holly and other decorations symbolic of the holiday season. Custom, centuries old, demands that you give your friends and loved ones some token of your affection and good will at the joyous Christmas season and their is nothing more appropriate for the purpose than the grand Post Cards we offer. Representing the highest standard of quality they are the most beautiful and exquisite Christmas post Cards ever published.

THESE 50 CARDS FREE

All sent postpaid with a year's subscription to Up-to-Date Farming for 50 cents. Cards of Santa Claus, Holly, Bells, Churches, etc.; 12 beautiful colors, embossed and gold and silver. Hurry for Christmas.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

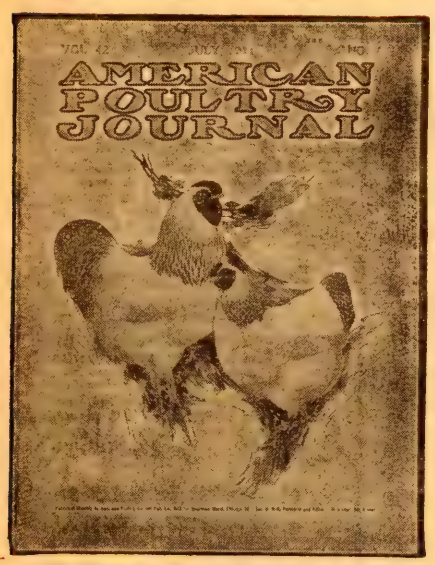
A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR SHOE, BOOT, RUBBER, AND HARNESS REPAIRING.

33 ARTICLES SECURELY PACKED. Great time and money saver; needed in every family.

OUR OFFER: We will send the complete Home Repairing Outfit as described as a premium for 4 yearly (new or renewal) subscriptions at 35c ($1.40)

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis

Valuable Rewards [illegible] Subscribers



EVERY FARMER AND EVERY FARMER'S WIFE

who wants to make the most of his or her possibilities with poultry should read a first-class poultry paper.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING cannot devote the space to Poultry raising that it would like to. We have therefore made arrangements with the leading poultry monthly, the American Poultry Journal, to supply it with our own paper and offer you

American Poultry Journal 1 *year*
Up-to-Date Farming 2 *years*

For 70 Cents

This *is a real bargain.*

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind



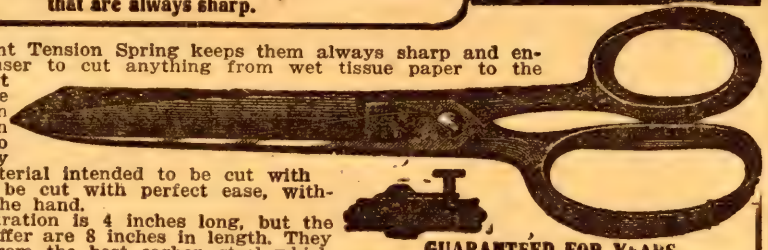
WATCH RING & CHAIN FREE

FOR SELLING POST CARDS

We positively give FREE a STEM WIND, STEM SET, BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED, Plated WATCH, equal in appearance to Solid Gold Watch, American made, guaranteed 5 years and a beautiful Ring set with an Im. Diamond, for selling only 20 packages of beautiful high grade art post cards at 10c a package. Order 20 packages, and when sold, send us $2, and we will positively send you the Watch, Ring & Chain. WILLARD WATCH CO., Dept. 1237 CHICAGO

Ever-Sharp Shears FREE

Dear to the heart of every woman—a pair of fine shears that are always sharp.



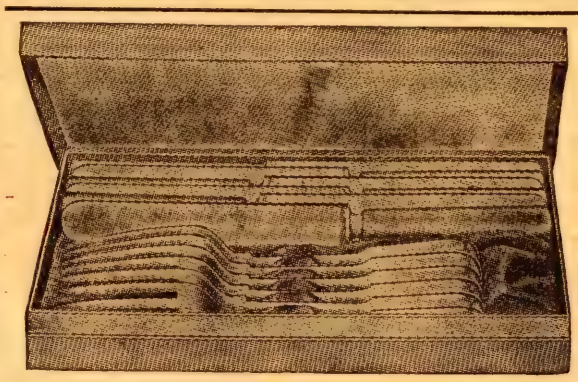
The Patent Tension Spring keeps them always sharp and enables the user to cut anything from wet tissue paper to the heaviest cloth. The tension on the rivet can be set so that any kind of material intended to be cut with shears can be cut with perfect ease, without tiring the hand.

The illustration is 4 inches long, but the shears we offer are 8 inches in length. They are made from the best carbon steel which insures strength, and a keen cutting edge. The manufacturers guarantee quality of the material and workmanship in every pair.

GUARANTEED FOR YEARS

Our Offer **One pair of these Shears will be sent free for your renewal or a new subscription, one year at 35 cents**

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Indiana



6 Knives 6 Forks IN A HANDSOME BOX WITHOUT COST

The illustration gives you an idea of how handsome this set is. We have given away hundreds of them and they always give satisfaction. No, they are not silver, if they were the set would cost from $12 to $20. But you will get good service from these knives and forks and our offer is a bargain.

OUR OFFER—Send us $1.25 for 2 years' subscription to Up-to-Date Farming and we will send the Knife and Fork Set to you fully prepaid. This is a bargain.

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

Start in a Profitable Business of Your Own

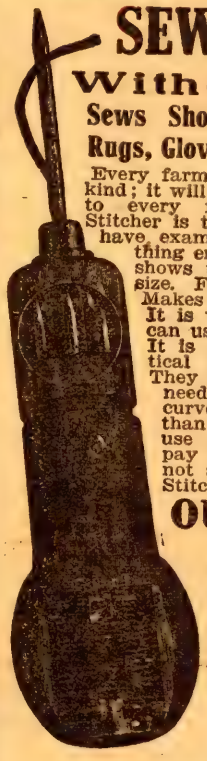
You can build a business of your own. Men and women do a big business in their own locality, or travel if desired. We will give you employment to begin and in a short time you can have a profitable business independent of us. **Many make $25.00 to $50.00 weekly.**

We will teach you to make Crayon Illustrations, Portraits, Scenes, etc. Anyone can do it. Those who have an aptitude for drawing can do the work at once. **Others can learn quickly at home.** No previous knowledge of drawing or experience necessary.

Now is the time to enroll. Learn this big paying profession. Get out of the rut and be independent! Limited number of **Free Scholarships** given in next 60 days. Send your name and start now.

GET A FREE SCHOLARSHIP

CAPITOL CRAYON ART INSTITUTE, Indianapolis, Ind.



SEWING AWL Without Cost

Sews Shoes, Harness, Belts, Rugs, Gloves, Grain Bags, Etc.

Every farm needs a tool of this kind; it will be worth many dollars to every farmer. The Speedy Stitcher is the best awl made. We have examined them all. Everything enclosed. The illustration shows the awl about one-half size. Full size 6½ inches long. Makes a lock stitch.

It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with three needles; 2 straight and one curved. Supplies cost less than for any other awl; use any thread. You may pay a dollar for an awl not so good as the Speedy Stitcher.

OUR OFFER

Two Years' Subscription and One Awl 75 Cents

We will give this awl free with a two-year subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING at 75 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING Indianapolis, Ind.

— — — MAIL THE COUPON — — —

Pub. UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis.

Dear Sirs: Enclosed please find 75c. Send me your paper regularly for 2 years, and one Speedy Stitcher Lock-Stitch Sewing Awl, prepaid.

Name .....

P. O. .....

County ..... State ..... R. R. No...



Farm Animals Crave Sal Tone

Because Their Instinct Tells Them They Need It

Their instinct may not always be an infallible guide but you can bank on one thing—that when an animal wants Sal Tone, he NEEDS it!

AND HERE ARE THREE OTHER FACTS THAT CAN NOT BE DISPUTED:

Sal Tone destroys and carries away all deadly stomach and intestinal worms and parasites.

Worms are so prevalent nowadays that you might say practically all farm animals are wormy!

Animals know that and will doctor themselves with Sal Tone, if you will simply let them.

Worms Are Robbing You—Sal Tone Destroys the Worms

Sal Tone is a medicated combination of the finest salt and certain vegetable tonics, thoroughly mixed in the right proportions. It is not a food but a conditioner and wormicide. It requires no skill to administer. Simple directions that any farm boy can understand are included in each package.

Sal Tone is guaranteed to destroy and carry away all stomach and intestinal worms if kept where animals can reach it.

Sal Tone is the product of the combined skill of John E. Robbins and Dr. C. B. Ainsworth, verterinary. Mr. Robbins is now and has been for thirty years past, a practical and successful stock raiser and breeder on a large scale. He operates one of the finest stock farms in Indiana, in Decatur County, near Greensburg.

The many years Mr. Robbins has spent right among farm animals, have given him a knowledge of animals and their habits, that could not be gained in a lifetime of study alone. You know yourself how necessary such experience is in handling farm animals.

Mr. Robbins has long used Sal Tone and many other stock remedies with his own flocks and herds. He has compared results, and worked and studied and tested until he has succeeded in preparing a compound much superior to poorly mixed and carelessly prepared remedies.

Sal Tone is backed by the personal guarantee of Mr. Robbins, that of this Company, and a certain knowledge of what it has done, is doing and will do for you.

Sal Tone makes sick and wormy animals well—makes them gain weight faster, on less feed—turns losses into profits. It is sold on an ironclad guarantee to do these things, or it costs you nothing.

Perhaps you know the writers of these letters—Read what they say!

I was driving my mare very hard on the paved streets, and found that it was impossible to keep her in flesh until I began to feed Sal Tone. She began to gain in flesh and her coat got very glossy and sleek. It assisted in the digestion of the heavy feed I was compelled to give, also caused her to take more water, which she would not do before. The city is now trying it on some of their horses that are very thin in flesh, and they are all pleased with Sal Tone.—W. A. SEXTON, Probation Officer, Columbus, Ohio.

Sal Tone did my mare lots of good. She was in bad shape. I thought for a while that I was going to lose her, but the Sal Tone helped her and she now has a fine colt.—B. M. COOL, Madison, Ind.

I wouldn't have believed stock could get into such condition. The worms were not in small quantities, but were there by the gallons. Sal Tone drove out the pinworms as well as the intestinal worms. My stock is now sleek and fat, and they are getting no more feed, either. I do not expect to be without Sal Tone again.—JOHN W. MITCHEM, R. R. 22, Chandler, Ind.

J. Crouch & Son, Famous Horsemen, Say:

Received Sal Tone and fed most of it. Will want more soon. It gave satisfaction and can heartily recommend it. We fed it to our Hampshire hogs and our horses and think it is a great worm destroyer. We expect our horses from Europe next month and will order more then.—J. CROUCH & SON, Lafayette, Ind.

100 lbs. of Sal Tone Would Have Saved $1000

Judging from what Sal Tone has done for me, I believe it would have saved me $1,000 worth of hogs, if I had had 100 pounds the first of January.—W. H. REMY, Concordia, Kas.

Not a Sick Hog Since Using Sal Tone

I think Sal Tone is one of the best preparations for hogs I ever used. I lost 97 hogs in 1911; and have never had a sick hog since I have been using Sal Tone.—H. L. COCHRAN, R. R. No. 5, Oxford, O.

Look Like Different Animals Now

Sal Tone is just the thing to kill worms. You ought to see my horses now. I never saw horses fatten faster. They look like different animals now. I would not give 10 pounds of Sal Tone for 100 pounds of stock food, and I mean just what I say.—GEO. W. PATTERSON, Brays, Mo.

Animals Now Mud-Fat

I find Sal Tone to be the finest thing for horses and cattle that I ever used. My mare ate 15 ears of corn at a feed before I used Sal Tone. Now she will not eat over 9 or 10, and she is fatter than ever. My cows, colts and hogs are now mud fat. I expect to keep Sal Tone always on hand hereafter.—ROBERT SCOTT, Ashford, N. C.

Try Sal Tone 90 Days and See for Yourself—Send Nothing but the Coupon

We want to send you on approval 100 pounds of Sal Tone (or more) and give you 90 days to test it out. Give it as directed and at the end of that time, after you have had time to fatten and market your stock, tell us your experience. If it does not do as we claim, it will cost you nothing but the nominal freight charge. If it does, it will make you ten, perhaps a hundred times its cost. Don't take chances but *try* Sal Tone, because you risk nothing. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose. We leave it to you to say whether it does all we claim, and there will be no kick from us if it fails. Sign and mail the coupon *TODAY*.

The John E. Robbins Co., Greensburg, Ind

PRICES: 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $5.00; 200 lbs., $9.00; 300 lbs., $13. No mail orders filled for less than 40 lbs. Sal Tone always sold in "trademarked" packages—never in bulk.

Ask your dealer for Sal Tone. If he cannot supply you, We Will Ship Direct.

THE JOHN E. ROBBINS CO., Greensburg, Ind.

Ship me your SPECIAL 100-LB. 90-DAY TRIAL ORDER OF SALTONE. I will tell you in 90 days whether it does as you say, and if it does, will pay for it. If it does not, I owe you nothing.

Name .....

P. O. ..... R. F. D. .....

Shipping Sta. .....

County ..... State .....

Hogs ..... Sheep ..... Horses ..... Cattle .....

UF12112

It will Pay to Read Every Article in this Paper

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

DECEMBER 15th, 1912

The Man Who Raises the Crops and the Man Who Handles Them



There is No Other Paper Like This in the World

Up-to-Date Farming

vs.

Other Farm Papers

The Difference

The True Farm Paper

Gives a balanced education on both producing and marketing the crops and has a system to help farmers to market.

Has the most valuable market reports, arranged for comparisons of yields, visible supplies, cash and future prices, this year with last year, etc.

Gives its subscribers definite advice about when to hold crops and when to market. This advice has made millions of dollars for our subscribers.

Its editorials on important political and industrial problems are the soundest, so admitted by leading thinkers, of any newspaper, periodical or magazine published.

The only farm paper that is successfully fighting farmers' marketing battles. Fearlessly opposes everything against farmers' interests, whenever found, and most vigorous of all to promote every good movement for farmers' prosperity.

It is bringing farmers to the front as citizens and business men and will make agriculture as definite for profits as the best regulated business in the country.

When the mission of Up-to-Date Farming is accomplished, which will be soon, with the loyal support of the farmers which no other paper so much deserves, farmers will be the people all others will look up to, as they should be; farming will be the most desirable business and agriculture the preferred profession.

Then all farmers' problems can be solved, including keeping the boys on the farm and the "back to the farm movement" will be a reality.

Other Farm Papers

Devoted to the producing side only and teach only larger production, which gives farmers less money.

Either give no market reports, or make no comparisons of yields, supplies, prices, etc., consequently cannot help farmers in marketing.

After helping the farmer to produce big crops, leaves him entirely without advice about marketing, except such as given him by the speculation system buyer.

Permit their editorials to be suggested by or dictated by people who profit most because of a helpless condition of farmers.

Thoughtlessly endorse schemes inimical to farmers' welfare and the best interest of present and future agriculture.

They seem to see only one side to agriculture, the work side, and make no worth-while protest against another set of people doing farmers' business for them and charging a staggering price for doing it. In other words, they are willing to leave farmers mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for others.

They preach only the gospel of GREATER PRODUCTION. If there was no paper to preach the GOSPEL OF BETTER MARKETING farmers' future condition, and their children after them, would be worse than the present.

Their efforts at greater production without the knowledge and power to sell right will continue to drive the bright boys to the city to become handlers of farm produce or speculators in it, which pays better than producing it.

THESE ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE REASONS WHY EVERY FARMER SHOULD TAKE UP-TO-DATE FARMING. IF YOU THINK MARKETING IS A PART OF FARMING, THEN TAKE YOUR MARKETING PAPER.

50c. a Year After Dec. 31, 1912, 35c. a Year Now

Up-to-Date Farming

J. A. Everitt - - Editor
John P. Stelle Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Year - - $ .39
Three Years - .75
Five Years - - 1.00

Trial Subscriptions
Three months 10 cents, but not less than five must be sent in a club.

Canadian Subscriptions
Double Rates

Always state if a renewal or new subscriber. When renewing always send your address cut from the paper, if possible. Always give the old address as well as new when ordering a change.



Dec. 12

If this is the latest date in your address, on the first page, or on the wrapper, it means that your subscription expires this month, December, 1912, and you will do us a great favor if you send your renewal at once. See terms to left on this page.

Entered at the Indianapolis, Indiana, Postoffice as second-class matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Equity Publishing Co.
Publishers
Indianapolis Indiana

15th Year—Number 24 INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, December 15, 1912 Published Twice a Month

PARCELS POST

Congress Out-Humbugging Barnum

IN August 24th, 1912, shortly before the adjournment of Congress, a Parcels Post law was enacted, which will be in effect on and after January 1st, 1913.

The demand for a parcels post has existed in our country for many years. Each year the demand became more insistent until it was clear that the people would not be satisfied until they had it. One thing may be said to be characteristic of our people and our country. It is, that we usually get what we start out for. But have the people considered seriously whether they get it in the way they expected, and in the way that it would be of the most benefit to them? Ours is a country of popular rule, but notwithstanding this fact, we say, without fear of successful contradiction, that the very people that the masses select to represent them in government, while pretending to give the people what they demand, really guard the interests of the small class of people designated as "the interests."

Industrial Alcohol

For instance, several years ago there was a demand for a law that would permit farmers to make alcohol from the waste products of the farm. They thought they saw in this a way to secure cheap light, fuel and power. They knew that some European countries were doing it to the great benefit of the people, and it appeared to be plain enough to our farmers that it could be done here and to the great advantage of all the people if such waste products could be utilized to manufacture alcohol for the farmers' use and for sale. That meant, free from the government tax. Many of our readers will remember the great agitation of this subject, and finally the demand became so insistent and the clamor so loud, that Congress heard the call of the people. Then "the interests" said, "It is time to heed the call, the people will not be satisfied without such a law."

Therefore, a bill was presented in Congress, which naturally was opposed by the Standard Oil Company and other interests that we might expect would be affected by a law that would break the light, heat and fuel monopolies. But, while keeping up a pretense of fighting the proposition, the same people were industrious in having the bill amended, so that when it finally became a law, the people's interests were entirely eliminated and the teeth that would have chewed up the oil, fuel and power monopolies, were pulled.

Where is there a farmer who has utilized any of his waste products in making alcohol? Where is there a farmer who has benefitted by this law in the matter of cheaper light, fuel and power? and where is there a farmer who does not know that from the time that this law was passed, that the price of light, fuel and power oils, gasoline, alcohol, etc., have gone up extraordinarily in price? The law is a dead letter except that it operates to more firmly entrench the monopolies as absolute dictators of prices.

Postal Savings Banks

And since the alcohol episode there was a demand for postal savings banks. This demand grew out of a distrust of the regular banks, and a desire by the people for a safe place to deposit money. The demand could have been met by a law making a bank indemnify its depositors by a bond as is customary in other matters of trust. But such a simple and effective plan would have been a little trouble and expense to the banks, and it also would have suggested or required that the directors of the bank would be careful of its direction and conduct, so as to prevent stealing, speculation and failures. We say, that the people became insistent for postal savings banks. So when the demand could no longer be ignored, a bill was presented, and the banking interests got busy with amendments, such as would remove the sting that the law would have for the old-line banks.

Remember, the people lacked confidence in the banks, as safe places of deposit, and their hope through the postal savings banks, was that the government would be back of the deposits and these banks would furnish absolutely safe places to deposit savings. And this was accomplished in the law. We quote from a circular issued by the Postal Savings Department of the postoffice, entitled "Information for Depositors," the following:

> The postal savings system is established for the purpose of providing facilities for depositing savings at interest with the security of the United States government for repayment. The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment of deposits made in postal savings depositary offices with accrued interest as provided by the Postal Savings Act.

Feeder for Regular Banks

But we said that the sting was pulled from the law, so that no regular bank would be hurt in any respect. This was done through the conditions that are imposed. For instance, we find in the same circular of information for depositors, that not more than one hundred dollars may be deposited by any one depositor in any one month, and that no depositor shall have to his credit at any one time more than five hundred dollars. The object of this was not to make the postal savings bank available for business men or for any but people of small means who had the greatest distrust for the regular banks and who were in the habit of keeping their savings in the house. In other words, the law when passed, finally became a means to draw out the small savings that otherwise did not get into the banks and which the banks desired to reach. We will see how this was accomplished farther along.

Public Lose Two Per Cent.

It is also provided that only two per cent. interest will be paid on postal savings deposits, while regular banks and trust companies advertise to get deposits and they pay four per cent. interest. So it is clear that the element of security enters largely into the matter. If the people had confidence in the banks, they certainly would prefer to receive four per cent. for deposits than two per cent. But let us see further how the public was hoodwinked by the Postal Savings Banks act.

Banks Save Two and One-Half Per Cent.

The public did not trust the regular banks and would not deposit in them, even for the inducement of four per cent. interest, beginning as soon as the deposit is made. On the other hand, what deposits have been made in the postal savings banks pay only two per cent. interest, and no interest at all if the deposit remains less than a full year. But just as soon as the money is deposited in the postal savings banks, that institution turns around and redeposits the money in a local bank and receives for the same two and a half per cent. interest. So here we have a situation where the bank would have paid in the first place, four per cent. interest on the money if deposited directly with it, without security, but gets the money in a roundabout way and pays the government

(Continued on Page 19.)

Returns for Farm Labor

THE time was when farmers' organizations were considered mediums merely for the few who had large crops to sell, or for those who wanted to buy cheaper and men who were interested in the finer breeds of live stock. Organization to take in all farmers was very little considered. It was scarcely necessary in view of the fact that other interests were not organized then but were going along in an individual way.

But as the years rolled on all this has been changed. Individual effort has been merged into community team work. Formerly the standard for any product, if a standard was aimed at, was set by an individual who had the ability to produce a superior article of the reputation for reliability necessary to give the product stability on the markets. Today the standard of a product is set by the community producing the article.

Classes of business men who are handlers of farm produce have made rules to apply to the grading, packing and shipping of farm produce which producers observe but no mention was made of the price. Congress, state legislatures and city councils have made laws to describe the quality and terms of sale of farm produce, but never included anything about the prices. Naturally the distributors and consumers want the quality as high as possible and the price as low as they can get it. Thus the expense of producing the quality of goods and the expense for packages are arbitrarily increased by law or rules, but the farmers, unorganized could not pass the extra tax along.

Now it is up to the farmers to get the making of prices and grades into their own hands. And the only way to do that is through team work—organization. The organization that will sell the produce can, at the same time, take care of all grading, etc., and pass the cost down the line.

Labor has been organized for years and the dignified union has done not only its members, but the employers of them, very much good. Labor organizations have always done the most effective work when federated under one central head. Farmers have the same opportunity to secure equity for the labor of the farm and profitable prices for the fruits of that labor just as the labor unions have for the man who labors in the public places.

The Farmers Society of Equity offers the farmer a medium for securing all these things in the quickest and most effective way. It offers a plan of co-operation that will put farming and its rewards where they belong—first in the list of occupations of the country. Slowly but very surely the farmers are coming to the front. The country is depending more and more on the farmers of the country for that solidity and backing that is necessary for any nation that will keep in the van of progress and prosperity. The farmers can never expect to fill the expectations of the people at large by individual work. A grand united effort, resulting in steady profits, the way whereby this desirable position may be gained and held by farmers.

Southern farmers can never hope to meet the fullest expectations of the northern markets in quality of goods and packages that will open up without organization. It has been tried too many times with failure. The local organization is little advantage over the individual. A solid south, with one directing head, should be the goal of every southern producer. If one local union or association holds out the crops of the members of that local the organization is weakened just that much. The control of all the crops is the thing necessary to get the prices due the farmers. The F. S. E. offers the system that will make this possible.

Money and Production

THE "powers that be," urged on by the money power and the buying and selling monopolists, having exhausted all their other schemes to secure increased production of farm crops, now turn their attention to money to enable them to farm better. The plan is for them to mortgage their farms and homes to the money lenders, not as individuals, but in groups, in neighborhoods, possibly in counties, thus at one fell swoop giving the money power liens on entire communities. The argument used to induce the farmers to go into such a scheme is a lower rate of interest for the money. It does not require much thought to enable farmers to see that lower interest cannot mean much to them. The average farmer is not farming on borrowed money. If his farm is mortgaged it is for part of the purchase price, or for some substantial improvement, and it is for only a few hundred dollars at most. Suppose he should save three per cent. interest, it would mean only three dollars a year per hundred. Is that sufficient to justify a whole neighborhood to bulk their lands and unite in giving a lien upon them to the money power? There is no sincerity in the proposition. It is put before the people under pretext of benefiting the farmers and helping them to increase their crops. We have shown by arguments incontrovertible that increased production under the present marketing system is no benefit to the farmers. But even if it were, this proposition does not accomplish it. A large proportion of the farm stuff that goes on the market is produced by tenant farmers. How does this farm mortgage scheme affect them? Only by an inevitable increase of the rents to meet the additional obligations assumed by the land owners. In the case of lands already mortgaged, a reduction of interest never reduces the rents paid by the tenants. It is well to look at these schemes as they really are.

We are sure these things are put before the people in a false light, either purposely or without a true understanding of the facts. In proof, we quote from a recent number of one of the leading and most progressive magazines is the country:

> A principle item in that cost (the cost of production), is the interest paid by the farmer on the money he borrows. For borrow he must. We do not realize that each year our farmers have to have a borrowed capital of over six billion dollars in order to add between eight and nine billions to our national wealth. Their interest charge amounts to more than five hundred millions.

We are frank to say we do not believe the above statement is true. We cannot believe the farmers of this country must borrow money or that they owe six billion dollars. That is more dollars than there are seconds in 180 years! If the farmers are so heavily in debt, and must borrow so much money every year to raise their crops, what has gone with the boasted prosperity of the farmers that other people talk so much about? A person who is in debt and is paying heavy drafts of interest every year cannot be called prosperous. If the farmers owe so much money to whom do they owe it? To the money lenders, of course. And how do these great corporation money lenders obtain the money? They neither produce nor create wealth. Their only means of getting it is to absorb it by means of special privileges accorded them by the government: and if that statement is true, the farmers are already in the power of the few who thus absorb the wealth of the country as it is created by others.

Could there be a stronger condemnation of our marketing system? The farmers are the creators of wealth, the only actual creators of wealth in the world. Every crop is its full money value in wealth that never existed before. In this country, according to official statements, the farmers thus create from seven to eight billion dollars of wealth every year. If they create it it is theirs, for American farmers are neither serfs nor slaves. Why does it not remain theirs or return to them a reasonable equivalent?

Who gets it? It is not stolen from them, and those who consume it pay high prices for it. Who gets the money? Certainly the farmers do not, or they could not be in debt six billion dollars on which they must pay an annual tax of half a billion, not to the government, but to the few who absorb the wealth of the country.

If that statement is true, it proves also that we have the worst financial system the world ever knew. No individual, corporation or power in this nation can make money but the government itself. Others may create things of value or wealth, but they cannot make money. The government recognizes nothing as real money but gold coin. Since the discovery of America, 420 years ago, the total gold output of the whole world is $12,935,042,800. Are the American farmers in debt today half as many dollars as the world has produced gold for 420 years? But we recognize silver as supplemental money, and the world's output of silver since the discovery of America is $13,214,056,600. The farmers of the United States, then, owe or need to borrow each year in order to make their crops nearly half as much money as all the silver the world has taken from the mines in 420 years! Can you believe it? If it is true that the farmers of the United States owe six billion dollars of borrowed money, "for borrow they must," says the great magazine from which we quote, where does the money come from? It is twice as much as ALL THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES, both gold and silver!

We repeat, if this is true it shows that our financial and marketing systems are fraught with special privileges of wealth absorption that must inevitably make the masses of the people, not only "hewers of wood and drawers of water," as the Scriptures put it, but tribute payers, not to this nation, or to any nation, but to a few special privileged wealth absorbers more greedy than the most tyrannical kings have ever been. And if this new land mortgage and bond scheme goes into effect it will increase the absorptive power of that same few as no conferred privilege ever did before; and they are the power that is behind the scheme.

We disagree with the magazine from which we have quoted. Farmers, as a rule, do not have to borrow money to operate their farms. But the allurements thrown around this scheme will induce borrowing, and thus increase rural indebtedness, plunge into it the combined homes of the people, and give the money power practical control of the agricultural wealth of the nation. And it will cost them no actual money to do it. Under their special currency issuing and exchange privileges and practices, they need not give the farmers a cent of money, but only their own strangely legalized paper, every dollar written on the face of which is an octopus sucking the financial lifeblood of the nation, but it need not represent any actual money surrendered by the lenders. If such a scheme ever goes into effect, the government itself should furnish the money, and it should be real money, whether gold, silver or paper.

See Only Two Ways

WE ARE surprised that the world's great men absolutely refuse to consider any cause for the high prices charged consumers for foodstuffs except a lack of production, or inefficient management of the farms. In vain the Department of Agriculture and millions each year. In vain the reports gains in production of millions and millions each year. In vain the railroads report their inability to haul the great crops that are produced. In vain the statements, undenied and undeniable, that great quantities of perishable products annually go to waste for lack of buyers. In vain the market reports show a decline in the price paid the farmers for almost all farm products. In spite of all this, there is a persistent blindness on the part of those who would find and teach a remedy for existing price evils. A leading magazine, edited by one of the most progressive thinkers of our day, progressive in all other lines, said recently:

> Every one is suffering from the increased cost of living. As it concerns foodstuffs the cost may be reduced in two ways. First, reduce the cost of producing the crops. Second, increase the production.

We do not know how to reason with that class of people, however learned they may be, or however distinguished among the intellectually great. Is there not enough produced when there is a surplus greater than the railroads can transport? Is there not enough produced when large quantities go to waste in the fields or orchards, and at the shipping stations, or even in the market centers, for lack of demand, or because the stuff is not brought within reach of the demand? Would the production of greater quantities, to be certainly followed by greater waste, relieve the high prices charged consumers? Would the continued reduction of the prices paid farmers, though, as now, marking no reduction in the prices to the users, be any remedy for the evils complained of?

These prices are not controlled by the farmers, nor are they the result of any conditions on the farms. If our great writers and teachers would find a remedy they must seek it between the farms and the tables of the users. The price grows rapidly and continually from the time the stuff leaves the farms until it reaches the tables. The markets are so completely controlled that increased production does not affect them, and distribution is so imperfect that much is allowed to perish in the market centers that would be eagerly taken at reasonable prices if brought within reach of those that need it. This is a truth that the wisest writers cannot deny. And those who control the markets know so well what the demands they reach will take at their greed-created prices, that they refuse to take more and decree that the surplus shall rot in the fields!

We ask, then, candidly, is the remedy in increased production? The crop of 1912 is persistently reported the greatest ever known, and the price to farmers has glided, and is still gliding, downward. Is the price to consumers going down accordingly? No. This, then, ought to settle the question as to where the evil is and how the remedy must be applied. The markets are controlled by a profit-seeking few, and that control is not only in this country but in the world. The world's supply is monopolized, not by the producers, but by the buyers and sellers. We do not say that the same control extends to all countries, but the same system does—a system that enables the buyers to force low prices to the producers and compel high prices to the consumers, entirely independent of the quantity produced.

The remedy is in breaking up that system of market monopoly, and the adoption of a system that will take the stuff more directly to the users, that will not pile up the surplus in distant market centers or leave the superabundance to perish in the fields or at the shipping points, but that will distribute it to the users by the cheapest and most direct ways, and thus supply the needs of all the people. Such a system may be effectively adopted in this country independent of what other countries may do. We produce and we consume. If all our demands be supplied at reasonable prices, all our surplus products will be taken; and then we may well provide for increased production, for under such conditions the outside world will eagerly come to us for additional supplies. And all this can be done without reducing the prices paid the farmers. The reduction in the cost of living will come in cutting out the greed and graft of the present market monopoly. A case directly in point is the late condition of the egg market in the city of Philadelphia as told by the public press. We quote:

> Despite every effort to hold the market to famine prices, the egg gamblers confront a break which promises to wipe out the fictitious margin of 30 to 40 per cent in prices, which has been squeezed out of the public.

The "egg gamblers" had got too many eggs in storage, the amount held being 3,520,000 crates, or 232,000 crates more than were in storage at the same time last year. This, of course, alarmed the "egg gamblers," as the daily papers called the market monopolists. With such a quantity they feared they could not hold the eggs to "famine prices," hence, no matter what the production, they determined not to allow any more eggs to be shipped into the city; and whenever the outside buyers proposed to ship eggs to Philadelphia the answer given was "No demand, ship elsewhere," the consumers at the same time being required to pay "famine prices" for storage eggs.

What relief would increased production be in that case? And it is thus with almost all the market stuff that goes from the farms. Every egg in that artificially glutted market would have been used by the people of Philadelphia, if they could have had them at a reasonable advance above the price paid the farmers. We appeal to writers and speakers to join us in teaching the market reform remedy.

$1.25

Wheat is worth $1.25 a bushel to be on an equality of value with the machines and other things farmers buy.

In all fairness the farmer should have it. It will only give him a meager profit after paying the expense of production.

$1.25 wheat means prosperity for the farmers and it should not add one cent to a hundred weight of flour, the price of bread, or reduce the loaf a fraction of an ounce because the price of flour and bread are not put down every time wheat goes down.

Our appeal is to all farmers and farmers' elevator associations to organize and federate on the F. S. E. plan and send wheat up to $1.25 and keep it there. But do it now. Send for the plan.

Do the People Rule?

THE boast of our nation is that we are a people that govern ourselves. But do the people really rule? In popular government; that is, a government ruled by its people, a majority must rule. But does a majority rule in this country? There are facts connected with our elections and government that must be a matter of some surprise to those who have not studied them.

As a matter of fact, we do not vote for president and vice-president at all. The candidates' names are upon the tickets we vote as a kind of guide for the voters and to express the choice of those who vote the tickets. What we really vote for is presidential electors, and these meet in the different states, and vote for president and vice-president and these are the votes that elect. There is no one yet elected to succeed President Taft, but enough Democratic electors were chosen November 5th to insure the election of Wilson and Marshall, and, as a matter of habit, we speak of them as already elected.

The popular vote does not count in the election, and many of our Presidents have gone into office without the support of a majority of the people. Mr. Wilson will do so in spite of the overwhelming majority he will have in the electoral college. The total vote received this year by the three principal condidates was: Wilson, 6,274,393; Taft, 3,547,720; Roosevelt, 4,136,766. The vote against Wilson, the combined vote for Taft and Roosevelt, is 7,684,486, which is 1,410,093 more than Mr. Wilson received. To this also should be added the votes cast for the three less prominent candidates, the Prohibition, Socialist and Socialist Labor. Hence, it is seen that Mr. Wilson falls far short of having a majority of the votes cast for President November 5, 1912.

In fact, Mr. Wilson did not receive as many votes as Bryan did in 1908. Mr. Bryan's vote that year was 6,409,104, which is 134,711 greater than Wilson's vote this year. Yet Wilson is elected and Bryan was defeated. Taft's vote in 1908 was 7,678,908.

In 1892 Grover Cleveland, like Wilson, had a large majority of the electoral vote, but he did not have a majority of the vote of the people. His vote that year was 5,556,918, while the vote of his opponents was: Harrison, 5,176,108; Weaver, 1,041,028; Bidwell, 264,133; Wing, 21,164, making a total vote against Cleveland of 6,502,433, which is 945,514 more than he received.

Four years earlier Harrison was elected over Cleveland though he did not have as many of the people's votes as Cleveland had. The vote that year was: Harrison, 5,440,216; Cleveland, 5,538,233; other candidates, 402,411. Harrison, therefore, lacked 500,428 of having a majority of the votes cast, and had 98,017 votes less than his principal opponent. But a majority of the electors chosen were Harrison electors.

In the Cleveland-Blaine contest of 1884, Cleveland had more votes than Blaine, but he did not have a majority of the votes cast. The vote stood: Cleveland, 4,911,017; Blair, 4,848,334; St. John, 151,809; Butler, 133,825. Cleveland was 62,683 ahead of Blaine, but he lacked 222,951 of having a majority of the votes cast by the people.

Garfield also lacked a majority of the popular vote. The vote in that election was: Garfield, 4,449,053; Hancock, 4,442,035; Weaver, 307,306; Dow, 10,305; Phelps, 707. This left Garfield more than 300,000 short of a majority.

Hays was still farther behind, but he was made President. The vote stood: Hays, 4,033,950; Tilden, 4,284,885; Cooper, 81,740; Smith, 9,522; Walker, 2,636. Hayes, therefore, was 250,935 votes behind Tilden, and lacked 344,833 votes of having a majority. But by the aid of a special commission he was given a majority of the electors.

President Lincoln did not have a majority in 1860. The vote stood: Lincoln, 1,866,352; Douglas, 1,375,157; Breckenridge, 845,763; Bell, 589,581. Lincoln was 944,149 votes short of a majority; but he had a majority of the electors.

Buchanan was also a minority President, his vote being nearly 400,000 short of a majority. Zachary Taylor failed to have a majority in 1848. The vote was: Taylor, 1,360,101; Cass, 1,220,544; Van Buren, 291,263, leaving Taylor 150,000 short of a majority.

The vote that elected Polk in 1844 was: Polk, 1,337,243; Clay, 1,299,068; Birney, 62,300, leaving Polk 25,000 behind in the total vote.

The vote in 1824, when John Quincey Adams was elected, stood: Adams, 105,321; Jackson, 155,872; Clay, 46,587; Crawford, 44,282. Adams was, therefore, 50,551 votes behind Jackson, his principal opponent, and 141,420 behind in the total vote, yet he was made president by the electoral college, a majority of the electors chosen being on the Adams Ticket.

How can such results be? The electors are chosen by the states, and in some states they are elected by large and in others by small majorities or pluralities. As the votes for electors do not cross state lines it is possible for a majority of the electors on a ticket to be chosen while the total vote of all the states may show a majority against that ticket. Do the people rule? Evidently not in presidential elections.

Strength in Union

OF ALL the vocations in this country, if not in the world, there is none so strong in the number of people engaged in it and dependent upon it as agriculture or farming, and in the necessity of its products to the human race it surpasses all other callings combined. Yet as individuals and as a whole no people are so helpless in themselves, so dependent upon others, or so completely victimized by those of other vocations, as the farmers are. More in number than all others they exercise far less power in the business world. Though the rest of the world could not live without their products they are more beholden to others than others are to them. This is not the result of the respective callings, but of the action of those who follow them. The farmers work as individuals; those of other callings as organized bodies.

The old philosopher illustrated a great truth when he used the bundle of sticks to show the power of union, and the statesman strongly expressed the same truth when he declared, "United we stand, divided we fall."

Still the farmers persist in their individuality of action, though they know full well it makes them a prey for every combination. Once in a while there will be a spurt at organization among the farmers, and one would think the disastrous individuality of action would soon disappear. But distrust comes in, or is brought in by other interests, and the spirit of union disappears or loses its power for good. All we can do is to teach lesson upon lesson, give precept upon precept, make appeal after appeal, and urge the action that must be taken if the farmers ever assert their rights and become as powerful in the business world as their numbers and the importance of their products entitle them to be.

We are glad to report that prospects are brightening. Daylight seems to be breaking and its cheering rays begin to gleam with a more or less steady light throughout the entire country. The spirit of Equity is making its way into the hearts of the agricultural masses, and a united effort for right seems imminent in the not distant future. Once more we appeal to our readers to talk it, argue it, act it, and bring the farmers to the front, not to retaliate on somebody else, but to protect themselves.

Smile Awhile

IT HAD HIM

"You give up too quick. Why don't you get a grip on your job?"

"You are mistaken. The grip got me first."

NO HURRY ABOUT THAT

Husband, angrily showing some bills from the dressmaker.—Here is the devil to pay sure enough.

Wife, sweetly.—No, dear, you can attend to that later.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE

"Mama, it was very wrong in our hired girl to stay out so late, wasn't it?"

"Yes, Bobby, and I won't let her stay here any longer. I have turned her off."

"When are you going to turn papa off, mama?"

DON'T GO AFTER THEM

City Girl.—It is nice to live in the country. I suppose you often go for a tramp in the woods.

Farmer.—No, I let them alone if they stay in the woods.

IT IS NO WONDER

Native Loafer.—There are hundreds of unmarried women in this town.

Stranger.—I certainly am surprised at that.

N. L.—You wouldn't be if you were to see them.

HOW IT WAS

Lady Purchaser.—It seems queer to me that the potatoes in the bottom of your baskets are so small, while those on top are so nice and large.

Farmer.—Potatoes are growing so fast this year that when I begin digging they may be small, but by the time I get the basket full they are great big fellers.

THEY ARE PRODUCTIVE

"Do fish make brains?"

"I am not sure about that, but I know they make liars."

Could Furnish Them

"Willie, haven't you some broken toys we could send to the children at the poorhouse?"

"No, but I can soon break some."

Endangers the Breath

"What is the matter with your husband, Mrs. Wordly?"

"The doctor says he has an attack of ammonia."

"Well, if he breathes it it will take his breath."

The Farmer and the Auto

A farmer with a not very gentle team had met an auto and had hard work to keep his team from running away. Scarcely had the auto passed on when a motorcycle turned around the corner. "Look out," shouted the farmer, "yonder comes that darned things' colt!"

Why He Needed a Job

"You say you worked in one place for ten years. Why did you leave it?"

"The governor pardoned me, sir."

His Lightest Part

He, at the seaside—I always lose my head when I go into the water.

She—I don't know how you keep afloat without your head.

Never Too Late

He—Intelligence has just reached me.

She—Thank heaven it has come at last. You have been needing it a long time.

Knew What He Was

"I'm from Baltimore, the city of fine oysters and pretty women," exclaimed the boastful stranger.

"He's a clam or a lobster," shouted the boy as he darted around the corner.

She Kept all She Cared For

"So they were divorced. What disposition was made of the children?"

"They had no children, but she was awarded the poodle."

A Great Strain

Peeker.—I understand your wife's nerves are becoming badly shattered.

Meeker.—Yes, she can scold in five languages, and I can't understand but one of them.



Maude—Yes, Jack is a veterinary.

Mrs. Malaprop—Nonsense, child! Don't try to tell me that such a young man is a veteran.

Mr. Dooley on Wasteful Methods

"Well, Mishter Dooley, how goes th' battle?"

"I'll till ye, Hinnessey, it is a battle, an' no shillaly will have a ghost iv a chance with th' Gatlin guns iv th' prisint toime. It's a happy mon that can sit by th' side iv his own kitchen foire an' shmoke his poipe an' laugh at th' high cost iv livin' that's a rattlin' at th' door an' tryin' to shquint in through the kayhole."

"What is it, Mr. Dooley, that is raysponsible f'r th' proices we pay f'r iv'ry thing?"

"Hinnessey, I'll answer that quischun by askin' ye anither quischun. Did ye ivir see a foire comp'ny to worrk in a shmall town? Ye know ye see thim ring th' bell, and ring th' bell an' thin wait f'r th' min to come an' pull th' hose cahrt to th' foire an' thin go huntin' around the block f'r a cistern or a well with jinuine wahter in it? By th' time they're squirtin' wahter on th' roof, th' widdy has got on her bonnit an' shtarted down th' strait to collict her insurance money an' git a new bow f'r her shtring."

"That's th' same thing that's happenin 'to the fahrmer, only dif frunt. Now supposin' that th' fahrmer has a big crop iv apples er petaytes er cahrn cobs. Does he make much more out iv it than he does out iv a little crop? No, Hinnessey, an' why?

"I'll tell ye. Th' fahrmers are not arganyzed to handle their crops. Why, at wan place I know uv about two hondred miles wist iv Kansas City, there was an intoire failure iv th' cahrn crop, an' yit it's an achooal fact that cahrn wus shipped frum within thirty mile iv that that nayborhood to Kansas City an' thin shipped roight back to this cahrnless community.

"Now with an arganizashun that was in dirict touch with th' wants iv th' diffrunt sictions, products could be sint roight where they wus wanted. There's goin' to be an enormous waste, Hinnessey, until we lahrn this simple foondimintal fact, but whin we do there's going to be a stiddy demand an' roight proices f'r all. That's my predischun, Hinnessey, an'I feel it in me bones."

Crop Prospects and Market Reports

Semi-Monthly Review of Crops, Market and Trade

This page contains a statement of crop conditions and prospects with a review of the markets, visible supplies and valuable comparisons, with advice about whether to market or hold. -:- -:- -:-

WE CONSIDER conditions a little more mixed. Trading has been large, influenced, no doubt, by the bounteous crops. Country merchants have been good buyers, thus contributing to the volume of business handled by jobbers and the output of factories. Many classes of goods have been advanced in price, also, influenced by the bounteous crops, but such advances have been quite in contrast with the decline in the prices of farm produce. It is a grave question whether business men will not find that they made a mistake, when it finally dawns upon them that the farmers have not the purchasing power that they should have, measured by the volume of crops, and possibly their purchasing power is less than it was a year before when the crops were short. Railroads also have attempted to advance rates in various sections, but as far as our information goes, they have not been permitted to do so, by the Interstate Commerce Commission. One case was the desire of the western roads to increase the freight rate on potatoes from the far western and northwestern states to the eastern markets. Permission was denied them by the Interstate Commerce Commission and very justly, too, because at the low prices potatoes are selling in the eastern markets, it is impossible to lay Idaho and Montana potatoes down in such markets with any satisfaction to the growers on account of the present rates.

One disquieting feature in business is the decline in the price of stocks and the high rate demanded in some markets for money. One of the peculiarities of our money system is that when business men need money the worst is the time that they cannot easily get it, or, if they do get it, the rates are advanced on them. Notwithstanding the mild weather that has prevailed, the price of coal is abnormally high, particularly on anthracite coal.

Reports show excellent wheat conditions. The Department of Agriculture estimates that the condition on December 1, was 93.2 per cent. of a normal, compared with 86.6 per cent on December 1st last year, 82.5 per cent. on December 1, 1910, and 89.9 per cent. the average condition for December 1 for the last ten years. The same report gives the area sown in winter wheat this fall as 32,387,000 acres compared with 33,215,000, the revised figures for the area sown in the fall of 1911. The estimate on rye shows about 35,000 acres more than a year ago, and the condition on December 1 this year was the same as the condition

	Nov. 30 1912 Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels
WHEAT	63,266,000	X 11,440,000
CORN	3,473,000	X 359,000
OATS	14,956,000	— 856,000
BARLEY	6,069,000	X 80,000

a year before, and the same as the average condition for the lest ten years.

Corn husking is well advanced, and the expected good quality of the crop is being realized as the crop comes to store. Prices for new corn range from 30 to 32 cents a bushel in South Dakota to 38 to 45 cents a bushel in Ohio. Comparatively little corn is going to market, the growers being unwilling to sell at present offerings. Oats are being marketed just about fast enough to supply the demand, without making it urgent, consequently prices drag. A little

ARE TWO HEADS BETTER THAN ONE?



The old saying is: "Two heads are better than one." But when it comes to wheat heads it all depends on whether the farmers or the speculators make the price.

more control of oats, in view of the small visible supply, would force the price up. A slight advance occurred in the price of winter wheat. Spring wheat is outrageously low as compared with its rival, winter wheat. Control of the spring wheat crop by the growers would have meant many millions of dollars extra profit this year.

Recently there has been the rare anomaly of Michigan potatoes going to the market in New York to compete with New York state and Maine potatoes. Our informant says that the Michigan shippers were realizing 65 cents per bushel delivered in New York, while they paid the Michigan farmers from 35 cents to 40 cents per bushel at loading stations.

We are asked the question whether it is advisable to plant extensively of early vegetables in the south this season. We believe that it will be wise to plant only moderately, as the supply of northern vegetables is large and they will tend to keep values of the new vegetables from the south lower than they have been for a few years.

Tobacco manufacturers of the United States recently made the first report of supplies of leaf tobacco on hand, in compliance with the law made by the last Congress. The report says that on October 1, 1912, the supply was 1,047,404,560 lbs. The amount thus held by manufacturers and the middlemen is almost as much as was ever raised in the country in one year. For instance, the largest crop raised was in 1910, 1,103,415,000 pounds. The next largest crop was in 1909, 1,055,765,000 pounds. The crop of 1911 was given at 905,109,000 pounds. These are government reports. We need hardly refer to the problem that confronts the growers of tobacco, when it comes to having any voice in price-making, considering that their competitors, the people who want to get tobacco just as low as they can possibly force the price, have more tobacco on hands than all of the growers have, assuming that they have one entire crop. In other words, the buyers can hold off for a whole year, without buying any tobacco, if they want to use their supply as a club to beat prices down.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on November 30, 1912, with comparisons, are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X indicates increase.)

Change same period last year. Bu.	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels
X 4,229,000	—13,812,000	X 9,299,000
X 60,000	X 103,000	X 213,000
—1,821,000	—10,139,000	—9,560,000
— 207,000	X 1,314,000	X 3,015,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 43,475,000 bushels. This is 6,609,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 13,360,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 5,808,000 bushels on the same date, which is 2,155,000 more than two weeks before and 785,000 bushels more than a year ago.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on December 9th, two weeks before and a year before, as follows:

WHEAT, No. 2

	Dec. 9	2 wks before	A Yr. before
Chicago	1.00 @1.03	.99 @1.02	96
St. Louis	1.05 @1.08	1.01 @1.03	97
Kan. Cty.	.97½ @1.00	.96 @ .98	95
Cincin.	1.07 @1.09	1.04 @1.06	97½
New Y.	1.06 @1.07	1.05½ @1.06	96¾

Minneapolis, Dec. 9—No. 1 hard, 82½c; No. 1. northern, 80⅛ @81⅝c. Two weeks before, 83¾c, 81¾c and 83¼c respectively. A year before, $1.03⅝ and 1.03⅛ respectively.

CORN No. 2 WHITE

Chicago	46 @46½	53 @54	60½
St. Louis	47	47 @54	71
Kansas City	46 @46½	46	63
Cincinnati	50 @52	53 @55	66
New York	53½	53¼	69¼

OATS, No. 2 WHITE

Chicago	34¼ @35	31½ @32½	50
St. Louis	34¼ @34½	33½	49
Kansas City	34 @34½	32½ @33½	49
Cincinnati	38 @39½	36 @36½	51
New York	.....	.....	....

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on December 9th, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—December, 83½c; May, 89⅛c; July, 86¼c. Two weeks before, 85c, 90⅜c and 87⅝c, respectively.

CORN—December, 47½c; May, 47⅞c; July, 48⅜c. Two weeks before, 47⅞c, 47⅝c and 48⅝c respectively.

OATS—December, 31½c; May, 32⅝c; July, 32⅝c. Two weeks before, 31½c, 32½c and 32½c respectively.

ADVICE.—We recommend holding wheat, particularly in the northwestern spring wheat states. Unless forty cents per bushel can be gotten for good corn, basis of local market points, we advise holding it. We do not recommend selling oats at prevailing prices.

Cotton

New York, Dec. 9.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 12.75c; middling gulf, 13c.

The price of cotton is 20 cents a hundredweight higher than two weeks before. It is $3.40 a hundred weight higher than it was a year before. Members of the Farmers Society of Equity in the cotton producing states have decided that 15 cents a pound is a fair price for the 1912 crop.

Live Stock

Indianapolis Stock Market, Dec. 9,

CATTLE—Range of day's paying prices for steers was	$5.75@ 8.00
Range of day's quotations for steers	5.50@10.00
Good to choice steers, 1,300 lbs. and up	9.25 10.00
Good to medium steers, 900 lbs. to 1,250 lbs.	6.75@ 8.25
HOGS—Range of day's paying prices	5.00@ 7.85
Range of day's quotations	4.00@ 7.85
Best heavies, 310 lbs. and up	7.65@ 7.85
Common to choice lights, 130 to 230 lbs.	7.85@ 7.60

The price of steers is about the same as two weeks before. The price of hogs is just a shade lower.

Chicago Produce Market

December 9, 1912

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much hugher markets. We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparison.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

Monday, this week, 110; last week, 75; last year.

Buyers were slow in getting started today, probably expecting prices to go lower should receipts exceed expectations. The run of 110 cars about met requirements, however, and late trade was fairly active at unchanged prices. Market was in a healthy condition, with weather favorable and no heavy accumulations on track.

Sales reported were: Wisconsin, bulk—2 cars fair stock at 45c, 4 cars at 46c, 5 cars at 47c, 3 cars at 48c. Wisconsin, sacked—2 cars at 47c, 3 cars at 48c.

Per. bu., bulk or sacked. Wisconsin, Burbanks, Kings or Rurals, ordinary to good	$ .40@ .48
Fancy Russets, possibly a shade over.	
Michigan, Burbanks or Rurals, fair to good	.40@ .48
Fancy, sacked	.49@ .52
Minnesota, Burbanks or Rurals, fair to good	.40@ .48

NEW POTATOES—The first New Potatoes were seen on the market today. They were Bermuda red—about 30 barrels reported received. Sales were made at $8.25 a barrel.

The price of potatoes is 2 to 5c lower than two weeks before. A year before the price was about 40 cents a bushel higher.

ADVICE—We advise members of the Farmers Society of Equity and readers of Up-to-Date Farming to sell potatoes at and around present prices for eastern stock. We advise our far western and northwestern friends to correspond with the representatives of the Farmers Society of Equity in western markets, also in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. We believe if Idaho and Montana growers can net 25 cents a bushel, or above, it will be better than to hold them over. True, this is a very low price, but we are afraid prices will be lower in future. Also, since in many places in the northwestern states, local buyers are out of the market, it behooves our friends to seek the markets. All local unions and members of the Farmers Society of Equity are supplied with the Directory of the Society's representatives on the various markets.

SWEET POTATOES—Inquiry was reported as fair. Choice stock of all kinds steady. Common as usual easy. The main trade now is in Illinois stock. There are some eastern, but not many on the market.

Barrels, Illinois	$3.00@3.25
No. 2	1.75@2.00
Some showing rot lower.	
North Carolina, cloth top, No. 1	2.50@2.75
Hampers, Jerseys	1.25@1.40
Delaware	1.00@1.25
Illinois, good stock, mainly	1.00@1.10
Few fancy, well put up, shade higher.	
No. 2	.50@ .75

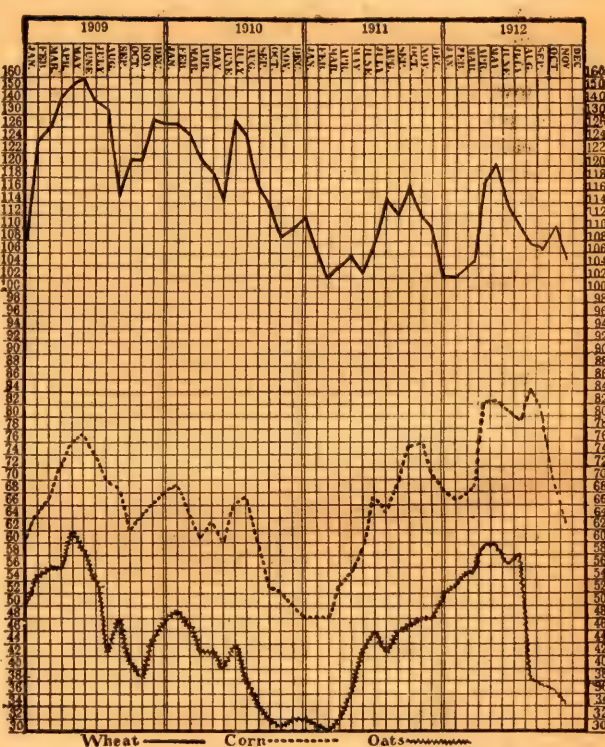
The price of sweet potatoes is 25c to 50c a barrel higher than two weeks before.

BEANS—Have ruled quiet and slow all the week. The business done was confined mainly to Pea Beans and Limas. The colored varieties have been hardly any demand. Although ruling dull, values have not changed materially. The offerings have not been large enough to cause any pressure. It is not expected that the market will present anything of much interest until after the new year, as from now through the holidays is usually a quiet season.

Pea Beans—	
Hand-picked, choice	$2.55@2.65
Prime	2.45@2.50
Stock faulty	2.25@....
Mediums nominally about same as Pea Beans.	
Red idneys, choice, no spot, offered to arrive at	2.30@2.40
White Kidney	2.85@3.00
Brown Swedish, long	1.50@....
Round	1.75@....
Limas, per 100 lbs.	6.25@...

There has been no change in the quotations on beans from our last report.

ADVICE—We do not look for any great change in prices in the near future, unless it comes through speculation. We understand that there is a quarrel amongst the bean jobbers up in Michigan. What effect that will have on price, whether to depress it, or to advance the price, or no particular effect, it is, of course, impossible for us to forecast. We believe that growers will hold back their crops if the prices go materially lower than at the present time. At the same time, considering the cheapness of farm produce, we can hardly expect higher prices, unless it comes through speculation and the attempt on the part of any person of clique to obtain control of the supply for the purpose of monopolization.



This chart shows the highest monthly cash price for the three leading grains at Chicago, for a period, 1909 to October, 1912, inclusive. The figures on right and left margins are prices in cents. The lowest prices for November were as follows: Wheat, 98c; corn, 46¼ cents and oats, 33 cents. This chart will be continued.

HAY—Receipts, 576 tons. Offerings large and demands only moderate. Market quiet and steady.

Choice Timothy Hay	$18.50@19.50
No. 1 Timothy	16.00@17.50
No. 2 Timothy	14.00@15.00
No. 3 Timothy	11.00@13.00

The price of hay is practically the same as two weeks before.

ADVICE—We advise marketing hay gradually, providing its value can be obtained. This means that local quotations should be scrutinized and compared with the final market. Oftentimes local buyers will offer $2.00 or more a ton less for hay than it is worth. In such cases, the grower should send to the final market.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $8@8.50, oat straw at $7@7.50; wheat straw, $6@6.50.

Rye straw is 50c a ton lower than two weeks before. Other kinds unchanged.

The Potato Problem

1909, 1911 and 1912 Crops Compared

WE HAVE advised our readers to sell potatoes this fall. Only the future will prove whether the advice was good or bad. But we still believe the conditions justify us in continuing the advice and we do again say, "Sell Your Potatoes this Fall."

There appears to be a very general tendency to hold the crop back. This is betrayed by the small receipts in the central markets compared with last year, when the crop was very much smaller. Or it may be an enforced holding, as there has been a shortage of cars. At any rate, there is a great supply of potatoes back in the country yet and prices may go to smash if the avalanche even lets go.

We have prepared the following tables to enable us and our readers to get a good view of the matter. The first column in the first table gives the crop in the various states in 1909, which was a big crop. The second column the yields in 1911, a short crop year, and the third column this year's crop. We selected these states because they all contribute to the supply from early fall to the end of the season.

The second table gives the highest and lowest wholesale prices for Burbank potatoes on the Chicago market, each month from October to the following June, except we use the average farm value, beginning January, 1912, because we did not have the other figures for this period.

All figures are from government reports:

	1909 Crop Bushels	1911 Crop Bushels	1912 Crop Bushels
Maine	29,250,000	21,240,000	22,240,000
New York	26,280,000	27,750,000	39,008,000
Penna.	23,790,000	15,120,000	28,000,000
Ohio	16,926,000	12,350,000	20,832,000
Indiana	9,025,000	5,162,000	9,118,000
Illinois	14,924,000	6,900,000	14,248,000
Mich.	36,540,000	31,020,000	34,650,000
Wiscon.	26,724,000	32,480,000	33,465,000
Minn.	18,400,000	25,875,000	31,850,000
Iowa	12,905,000	12,876,000	18,444,000
Nebraska	8,190,000	6,032,000	9,440,000
Mont.	4,500,000	4,050,000	5,780,000
Colorado	10,400,000	3,150,000	8,075,000
Idaho	5,900,000	5,220,000	6,475,000
Wash.	6,970,000	9,440,000	11,356,000
Oregon	7,360,000	5,980,000	10,385,000
Totals	257,184,000	224,645,000	303,336,000

Highest and Lowest for Burbank Potatoes in Chicago, 1909 and 1911 Crops

Month	Crop of 1909 Low	Crop of 1909 High	Crop of 1911 Low	Crop of 1911 High
October	$0.35	$0.55	$0.47	$0.85
November	.15	.50	.50	.95
December	.20	.58	.70	1.00
			Average Farm Value	
January	.40	.54	.845	
February	.30	.48	.944	
March	.20	.46	1.02	
April	.15	.31	1.171	
May	.16	.34	1.273	
June	.10	.28	1.197	

The crop of 1912 is 46,182,000 bushels larger than the crop of 1909, and 78,421,000 bushels more than 1911. The prices in Chicago this year have been about the same as they were in the fall of 1909, and we cannot see anything that will prevent them from following the downward trend as in that other season. Potatoes are raised to sell and they must be sold in a few months. As far as we can see there has not been such a great increase in consumption that promises to maintain present prices and absorb the extra 46,000,000 bushels. Other crops are as abundant as potatoes and all of them are knocking loudly for markets. However, the rate of consumption must not be guaged by the lighter receipts at Chicago and other central markets, because the middle tier of states have good crops of potatoes this year and have been supplying the interior demand. In Indianapolis we know of many consumers who usually depend on potatoes from states farther north that filled their cellars with the home-grown stock.

The crop of 1911 was only 32,539,000 bushels shorter than the 1909 crop, but it was supplemented by about 20,000,000 bushels imported from foreign countries. Notwithstanding that the supply then was only about 12,500,000 bushels less than the crop of 1909, the price went to $1.00 at Chicago before the end of the year, compared with 58 cents for the 1911 crop, and reached $1.27 on the farm the next May, compared with 34 cents, the highest at Chicago in May for the 1911 crop and 10 cents the lowest.

Here you have the situation and our advice. We don't claim that our judgment is better than yours, but we thought this statement of the case might help you to decide on your future course. The southern cities are the best markets now.

Mixed Shipments of Grain

THERE are few neighborhoods in which there is any uniformity of production. Each has his favorite variety of corn, wheat, oats and other crops, and when changes to anything supposed to be better are made, some more venturesome farmer makes it without any reference to what others in the neighborhood may do.

The result of this mixed variety production is that, when the crops are marketed they are taken to the shipping points and loaded into the cars without any reference to variety, and thus go to the consuming market as a "mixed lot." When we think of it, this means more than people have been accustomed to consider it. It is seldom that a carload of any one variety of grain, wheat, corn or oats, reaches the market; and there is a greater difference in the appearance of the different varieties than one would think who has not seen them thus mixed. Such mixing is bound to have an effect not only on the value, but on the price. Some varieties of wheat are more valuable for milling purposes than others. The mixing of the inferior varieties with the better varieties brings the whole lot to the grade of the lowest. The same effect is produced in the mixing of corn and oats, and all other crops that are shipped in bulk.

This is a problem whose solution can scarcely be so much as suggested. It is seldom that a single farmer's stuff is shipped alone. It all goes in wagon loads to the shipping points, and the buyers there dump it into the cars without any reference to variety. The remedy is apparently very remote. Real organization and co-operation, however, would effect it. If the whole neighborhood could agree on a certain variety of the crops, and when a change is decided to be advisable all change at once, there would then be no occasion for these mixed shipments. Or if marketing were so under control that days could be set for the marketing of certain varieties, there would be no excuse for mixing varieties in the cars. We are sure that if the farmers would undertake anything of this kind, the dealers would aid them by greater care in loading.

PUZZLE

Answer the ten Questions below:

Just a little of your time may win for you the first prize in this interesting contest

WHO IS IT—

Wants more men?
Guarantees to teach you?
Will make you prosperous?
Says the price of Beef is high?
Will quote a special money-saving price?

WHAT IS IT—

Runs on Kerosene?
Fits your Old Lamp
Is Loaned 30 Days Free?
Lifts Itself and Swings Over Ice?
Is Rust-proof, Fire-proof, Rot-proof?

EXPLANATION

We ask ten questions above, the answers to which will be found in our advertising columns. For instance, under the head of "Who is it?" the answer to "Wants more men" is the Heberling Medicine and Extract Co., who make that statement in their advertisement. The answers to "What is it" will be found in the descriptions of articles advertised.

CONDITIONS

Send in your solution of the questions neatly written, giving the names of the advertisers.

It is a condition of this contest that each participant, in order to be considered in the awarding of the prizes, shall write us a letter telling us which he prefers, and why: Cartons for the first page, as have been running, or photographs of farm scenes, etc.

In case of a tie prizes will be awarded to the ones writing the best and neatest letters.

Answers to this contest must be written entirely separate from orders or letters on other subjects, otherwise they will not be considered.

Contest open to every reader living outside of Indianapolis and Marion County, Ind.

All answers to be considered must be received before January 1.

We can not answer letters regarding this contest; the conditions above must be complied with.

PRIZES

First prize, to correct answer and neatest and best letter $3.00
Second prize 2.00
Third prize 1.00

A present will be given to each of the next 10 sending correct answers and neatest and best letters.

Address PUZZLE EDITOR, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Winners of December 15th Puzzle announced January 15th. Watch for another Puzzling Puzzle Jan. 15.

Guaranteed Advertisers Guaranteed Advertisers







The Happy Farmer

The happy farmer now is he
Who has his crops all gathered in,
And cheerfully awaits the hour
When polar winds come blowing in;
Who knows just what his surplus brings,
And markets so's to get the rate.
These are the things in modern days,
The farmers learn from UP-TO-DATE.

SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY STRENGTHENS ITS ORGANIZATION

THE Sharples Separator Company has been represented in our advertising columns so many years that any great innovation by the company in its manufactures, or the conduct of its business, has a distinct news value to our readers. Such then is the announcement of a number of important changes in the organization of the business that became effective on November 1st.

In a letter from the company they tell us about the changes and they say: "These changes are but the first step in the carrying out of a policy of unusual aggressiveness that will eclipse any past accomplishment of the concern and which means that its long-time leadership as America's oldest manufacturers of cream separators will continue. In the carrying out of their plans a number of promotions "from the ranks" have been made. Each of these men has years of special training back of him and experience which admirably fits him for the new responsibilities."

Mr. L. D. Logan, formerly actively associated with the Chicago office of the company, and more recently manager of the Canadian main office and factory at Toronto, has been promoted to the position of general manager.

Mr. G. M. Gardner, also of the Chicago office, and widely known among Sharples dealers, particularly in the south, has been promoted to the managership of the Chicago office.

Mr. L. P. Greene, widely known throughout the central west, where he has traveled extensively in the interests of the company's business, assumes the position of assistant manager of the Chicago office.

Mr. M. F. Smith, who was associated with the Chicago office for a number of years, but who for the past two years, has been in charge of the company's office at Winnipeg, Canada, has been transferred to the Toronto, Canada, office as manager.

The vacancy at Winnipeg is now filled by Mr. R. N. Ray, an old and esteemed employee of the company and a gentleman who is especially familiar with the Canadian west trade. Mr. Ray's assistant at Winnipeg is Mr. O. P. Maclean, who has held that position for the past year.

A number of other important changes including the Advertising department and the district sales managership of the factory at Chicago and Portland and Dallas offices, have also been made, all directed toward the greater efficiency of the company in the manufacture, sales and distribution of its well and favorably known products.

THE FODDER IN THE FIELD

IT IS still the practice of some farmers to cut up corn and leave the fodder, with the corn on it, in the fields, taking it out only as it is needed for feed. This is only a habit, the habit of doing what seems most urgent and leaving undone what will wait. In the case of corn fodder, it is a habit that should be overcome. There is no more trying task than bringing from the field feed for the stock in such weather as often unexpectedly comes in the northern winter season. But that is not the worst of it. Corn in the shocks in the field is constantly undergoing a waste, and the longer it stays there the greater is the waste. Besides, the fodder itself deteriorates. Every rain or snow that falls upon it injures it. Any kind of hay left so exposed would soon be known to be worthless for feed. Like conditions have the same effect upon fodder. Opening a shock, it may appear bright and nice because inside it has been measureably protected, but still it has suffered. Those who get the best results from corn fodder, bring it in in the fall and carefully stack or shelter it. If stacked out it should be covered with hay or straw that will turn rain or drain off melting snow. And the corn should be husked off of it before it is stacked or put away.

GARDEN and FARM NOTES

Farm tests are worth more than all the theories.

Guernsey cattle are prime favorites in the dairy sections of the west.

No animal on the farm should suffer from hunger, thirst or cold.

Two of the best acreage-saving money-making propositions up to the farmers today are silage and alfalfa.

Stormy days should not be idle days on the farm. Look about and see if you can not find some profitable work.

Try your hand at getting subscribers for this paper. Terms on request.

Now the boys are looking forward with keen anticipation to the winter at the agricultural college. Do not disappoint them.

A thrifty farmer can well afford to spend a decent sum on good paint with which to brighten up the buildings about the place.

Provide warm quarters for the litter of fall pigs. Don't let the youngsters get a backset. Keep them growing.

Guaranteed Advertisers



Make your own Fertilizer at small cost with
Wilson's Phosphate Mills
From 1 to 40 H. P. Send for catalogue.
WILSON BROS. Sole Mfrs., Easton, Pa.

Veterinary Course at Home



$1500 A YEAR and upwards can be made by taking our Veterinary course at home during spare time. Taught in simplest English. Diploma granted. Graduates assisted in getting locations or positions. Cost within reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Dr. E. H. Baldwin writes: "I took the course for my own benefit on the farm, but the success I had started me in practice and now I am going night and day. Your course has been worth thousands to me, and will be to any man."

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS
The London Veterinary Correspondence School
London, Ontario, Canada

15 95 AND UPWARD AMERICAN SEPARATOR



THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a solid proposition to send, on trial, fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running separator for $15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. Designed especially for small dairies, hotels and private families. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Gears thoroughly protected. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small, write us and obtain our handsome free catalog. Address:

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1149 BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.

Guaranteed Advertisers

Registered Jerseys on President E. P. Ripley's ranch. Sharples Tubular used exclusively.



Runs Great Railway Chooses

SHARPLES

Tubular Cream Separators

Keen dairymen and business men are not willing to miss extra profits.

We could fill books with the names of such men who have chosen Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators in preference to all others. Why? Because dairy Tubulars contain no disks to chop, taint or give cream a metallic taste; and because Tubulars have twice the skimming force of others, skim faster, skim twice as clean, and thus pay sure and easy money that is simply extra profit over what any other separator can pay.

Mr. E. P. Ripley, keen, sagacious, well known president of the great Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, is but one of many such. The Tubular is used exclusively to skim the milk from registered Jerseys on Mr. Ripley's ranch at Santa Barbara, California.

Ask us for a free trial. Ask those who are discarding others for Tubulars. Trade your present separator in part payment for a Tubular. But right away—today—send for our free catalog No. 186

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA. Branches: Chicago, Ill. San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Dallas, Tex. Toronto, Can.; Winnipeg, Can. Agencies Everywhere



For Worms This Month

M. Feil Is a Registered Pharmacist Under Ohio State Laws.

Read These Letters

I'll Stop Your Worm Losses I'll Prove It Before You Pay

Don't let worms breed **contagious diseases** among your hogs this year. Don't let them kill off the young pigs and rob you of your season's profits. You can **prevent it** if you will just take "a stitch in time." **Now** is the time when worms begin to get in their **deadly** work. **Now** they are breeding, multiplying by the millions in the stomach and intestines, and if you don't get the best of them, they will surely get the best of you. Let me show you how. I'll get rid of stomach and free intestinal worms in your hogs, sheep, horses and cattle and prove it to your satisfaction (not mine) before you pay me a cent. I'll do it with

Beware of Imitations **SAL-VET** *Look at the Name Carefully*

The Great Worm Destroyer and Conditioner

I've done it for thousands and in addition they write me they never had stock thrive better, look better and bring them such profitable returns. Here is my offer to you.

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

Simply fill in the coupon, tell me how many head of hogs, sheep, horses and cattle you have. I will then ship you enough Sal-Vet to last them 60 days. You pay the small freight charge when it arrives—put it where all your stock can get free access to it—**and they will doctor themselves.** They eat it as they do salt—just as they need it, and at the end of the 60 days if you don't feel **satisfied,** write me and I'll cancel the charge. I take your word as final—I let you act as judge of its merit—I put everything up to you. How can you risk loss—how can you let your stock drag along when they should be thriving, growing into profit when such a fair, open offer like this is put at your disposal? You have all to gain—nothing to risk. Fill out and mail the coupon **now.** Don't put it off—lest you forget. Read the letters above.

Sidney R. Feil, Pres.—*The S. R. FEIL CO.*—Dept. UPF Cleveland, Ohio

Prices: 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $5.00; 200 lbs., $9.00; 300 lbs., $13.00; 500 lbs., $21.12

60-day trial shipments based on 1-lb. of "Sal-Vet" for each hog and sheep, and 4-lbs. for each horse and head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular packages.

I have been in the hog business for 30 years and have tried every known remedy for hogs, but have never found anything equal to your Sal-Vet. It certainly does the work and is easy to feed. I feed it to little pigs, boars, pregnant sows and find it O. K. I will never be without Sal-Vet.

C. F. MARSHALL & SON,
Per G. F. M. Monroe, Ia.

"I had a lot of sick hogs and I lost five of them. I began feeding them Sal-Vet, my losses stopped and the hogs soon got into a fine, healthy condition.

V. P. UNDERWOOD,
R. D. No. 1, Roachdale, Ind.

While I cannot say positively Sal-Vet kept my hogs from having Cholera, I had no such sickness while my neighbors almost without exception lost hogs from Cholera. I certainly have great faith in Sal-Vet and it is all and more than you claim for it.

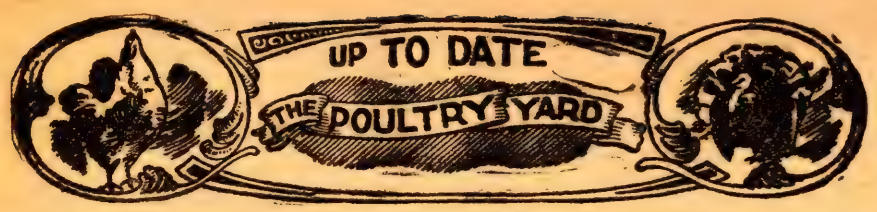
J. C. CONOVER,
Chrisman, Ill.

I used your Sal-Vet regularly while feeding a bunch of fattening hogs and can say it is just the article. It made my hogs double their weight in 50 days. It is a great conditioner and worm destroyer—E. E. SHULL, LaCynge.

Sal-Vet always comes in original "Trade-Marked" Packages. Never sold loose in bulk or by the pound. Look for the "Sal-Vet" trade-mark.

Sidney R. Feil, Pres. The S. R. Feil Co., Cleveland, O.
Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock 60 days; I will pay the freight and report results in 60 days and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name ..... P. O. ..... Shipping Sta ..... State .....
Hogs ..... Sheep ..... Cattle ..... Horses .....
UPF 12-1-2



MARKETING POULTRY FROM THE SOUTH

POULTRY is sent to market both alive and dressed. More poultry is shipped alive in summer than in winter. In summer it will be found necessary to ice dress poultry and for that reason much more is shipped alive than during the winter months when shipping alive means paying unnecessary freight on waste.

There are no rules that can be given as to when poultry should be dressed and when not. You should follow the requirements of your own markets.

When shipping alive do not crowd too closely in the crate. This results in such heavy shrinkage of the birds that more than offsets the small saving in freight. The birds should be well fed and watered before leaving home. Green stuff should always be placed in the crate. It should be hung down from the top so the fowls can easily reach it, fed to them in this way it will not get fouled and will tend to keep the birds in health. If the journey is short the green stuff will be sufficient, but if long, some grain will have to be provided.

When possible crate all the fowls of one color, and if they are of one breed, better still. A crate of pure bred fowls, or even a uniform lot of half breeds never fail to attract attention.

Always crate old birds by themselves; springs by themselves, and so on; it pays.

Dressed poultry, with the exception of ducks and geese, are packed in barrels. The birds should not be fed twenty-four hours before killing. Killing is done by running a sharp knife through the roof of the mouth. Make a sufficient wound to bring the blood freely. Hang by the feet and allow blood to escape. Do not remove the head, feet, crop or intestines. Pick the legs dry and holding by the legs and head dip three times in water just below the boiling point. The head should be kept out of the boiling water. Remove all feathers, including pin feathers, taking care not to break skin, and then plumb by dipping for an instant into water almost boiling, and then into cold water. Now hang up the fowl and allow it to get perfectly cold before packing. Your poultry can also be dry picked. This will have to be done while the blood is still flowing and not only takes time, but is difficult to do as well. In some markets dry picked poultry finds readier sale. Consult the markets' preferences through our Society representatives. Packages holding one hundred to two hundred pounds sell most readily.

Poultry should be shipped so as to arrive on the market from Tuesday to Friday. Receipts generally increase toward the end of the week, and there is enough carried over stock on hand Saturday to supply the demand. Merchants, rather than carry stock over Sunday, would sell at a sacrifice, as the stock, when in coops, loses considerable in weight by shrinkage, and does not appear fresh and bright. Besides, Monday is usually a poor day to sell poultry.

Tags with the name of the receiver and the shipper should be tacked on the end of the coops. Tack two tags, one on each end, so that if one gets destroyed the other is likely to remain all right.

Never tack the tag on the top of the coops.

Be sure and write your name and address on the tag. Your name alone or the town alone, will not be sufficient.

If you do not wish to purchase coops, the following directions to shippers wishing to make their own coops will be of benefit.

Coops should be 48 inches long, 30 inches wide, 12 inches hign for chickens and ducks, and 15 to 18 inches high for turkeys and geese. Use lumber as follows: Use 2x2 for corner posts, or 1x2 will answer. If you can not get them, get 1x4 and rip them in two. Cut six pieces 30 inches long, and nine pieces 12 or 15 inches long for each coop; nail the short pieces one at each end; one in the center of the long ones (use 10d wrought nails). Make three of these frames, one for each end, and the center. For the bottom use half-inch boards or lath; make the bottom tight (use 6d nails); use 1-2 and 2 strips or lath for sides, ends and top, put them 1 1-2 inches apart—the width of lath is about right. Leave two laths loose on top in center, or make a door of them to open in order to put poultry in and take it out; now nail a lath around the coops, each end and the center (outside the three frames made first). This will keep the lath from coming off, and make the coops stronger. For broilers the coops can be made 10 inches high and 24 inches wide. This will make you a good, strong, light coop.

Poultry Notes

If the combs of the laying hens lose their brilliant red and they do not seem to care so much for their feed, change their feed promptly, and scatter the grain in trash so as to encourage them to take exercise. Bring back an active blood circulation.

To have winter eggs and poultry success cull the flocks, keeping only the best layers—young and thrifty hens, or hens with a known record. And do not crowd the house with surplus roosters.

Ship or deliver eggs twice or three times weekly.

Guaranteed Advertisers

More Chicks



Bigger, stronger and healthier, because hatched under right conditions. Send for catalog of the 1913 model automatic

QUEEN Incubator

28 Points of Superiority

Sells at the lowest possible price on liberal trial plan. The Queen is used by successful poultry raisers everywhere. My book tells you all about it. Your copy is free. Send for it now, today.

P. M. WICKSTRUM, Incubator Man
Box 19s Lincoln, Neb.

Guaranteed Advertisers

Wanted!



Johnson wants your name and address if you are interested in chicken raising. He will send you the famous Old Trusty Book, free—finest published, worth $1.00.

A Postal Brings Johnson's 1913 Old Trusty Book, Free

Tells about the incubator sensation of the world. 400,000 sold—all making big money for owners. Tells about 30 to 90 day free trial offer, 40 year guarantee. Price is less than $10.00, freight paid east of Rockies and allowed that far to points beyond. Get the Johnson's Book Free—read all the facts—see hundreds of photographs. Don't miss it. Mail a postal *now* to

Johnson Incubator Man
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Freight Paid East of Rockies That Far if You Live Beyond

Less Than $10

Guaranteed Advertisers



PFILE'S 65 Varieties

LAND and Water Fowls. Farm-raised stock, with eggs in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive Poultry Book for 1913. Write Henry Pfile, Box 615 Freeport, Ill.



55 BREEDS Pure-Bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, also Incubators, Supplies, and Collie Dogs. Send 4c for large Poultry book Incubator Catalog and Price List.
H. H. HINIKER, Box 55 Mankato, Minn.



ON TIME all the time with this time keeper. Performs a two-fold service for less than the ordinary price of one. First, attractive desk, dresser or wall clock. Convenient to carry from place to place for a poultryman when keeping record time in operating incubators and brooders. Second, remove the gun metal case—easily done—and you have a good watch of convenient size. Satisfaction guaranteed, we give a combination clock and watch for only $1 and include a subscription to

GOOD POULTRY a quarterly magazine, devoted to special crops and intensive farming, with special attention to the care and handling of poultry. Tells how to make $200 per acre per year on any farm from 5 to 100 acres. Good Poultry alone, 10 cents a copy; 25c a year. It is free with $1.00 order for the clock-watch. Agents wanted, write today.

SHOREWOOD FARMS CO., Saugatuck, Mich.
City Office — 11 N. Market Street, Chicago, Illinois

Sharpen tools FREE on artificial diamond wheels



14 Tools In One 1—Medium Dimo-Grit-wheel. 2—Coarse Dimo-Grit wheel. 3—Universal tool rest 4—Chisel and plane bit guide. 5—Dimo-Grit razor hone. 6—Dimo-Grit scythe stone. 7—Dimo-Grit saw gummer. 8—Felt polishing wheel. 9—Fine Dimo-Grit wheel. 10—Cloth buffing wheel. 11—Dimo-Grit oil stone. 12—Dimo-Grit pocket hone. 13—Sickle grinding attachment. 14—Disk grinding attachment.

DIMO-GRIT—"the wheel for steel"

Do not toil away with the old grindstone. Dimo-Grit, the artificial diamond sharpening wheels with which Luther Farm Tool Grinders are equipped, will put the keenest edge on the dullest ax in three minutes—shape a plow point in ten minutes, grind your sickles, saws, cultivator blades amazingly quicker and easier than by any other method. To prove its value to you, without putting you under any obligations, sending any money or making any promises, I will let you use the Luther Farm Tool Grinder on your farm for a full month's free trial. Try it on your dull tools and rusty blades as much as you like, then return it at my expense if not wanted. *C. J. LUTHER, Pres.*

Luther Dimo-Grit Sharpening Wheels are made of artificial diamond crystals—made of the same elements as real diamonds fused in the intense heat of wonderful electrical furnaces that melts fire brick like butter, and turns iron into vapor like steam. The Dimo-Grit wheels of Luther Grinders cut hardest steel as emery cuts soft copper. No water needed. No danger of drawing temper—twenty-five times faster cutting than grindstones, ten times more efficient than emery. Especially adapted for steel, leaving the smoothest, keenest edge. Dimo-Grit is what the big factories use for all their steel grinding.

LUTHER FARM TOOL GRINDERS

Luther Farm Tool Grinders equipped with the fast cutting Dimo-Grit wheels turning 2500 revolutions per minute, make the toughest job of grinding amazingly easy—so easy that you will never again work with half-dull tools. Your saw will just seem to melt through the wood—your plow points slide easily through the soil and your sickles cut close and easy. Everything you do is done at a big saving of your own strength and that of your horses, and at a big saving of time and money. You have used the grindstone and know it is too slow, and you know that emery wheels destroy the temper of steel tools. Let us send you a Luther Dimo-Grit Grinder, the only perfect sharpening device known.

WRITE FOR OUR BIG FREE BOOK

Write to-day for big 40-page free book telling the fascinating story of artificial diamond abrasives. It also illustrates Luther Tool Grinders and explains the correct way to sharpen tools. From this book you can select the outfit you like best, should you decide to take advantage of our 30 days free trial offer. No money needed. Write now.

Luther Grinder Mfg. Co. 100 Stroh Bldg. **Milwaukee**

All Metal Shaft Drive

The Luther Farm Tool Grinder, with its fast cutting Dimo-Grit wheels, foot and engine power, is built completely of steel and iron. Nothing to wear out. Has enclosed shaft drive like an automobile, dust-proof bearings. No chains to stretch and break. Runs as easy as sewing machine. Easy motion of pedals gives Dimo-Grit wheels 2500 revolutions per minute. Patented tool rests give proper bevel to tools, making it easy for anyone to grind twist drills, saws, discs, sickles, ensilage knives, cultivator blades, etc.

A Work-shop in Itself

Seventeen extra attachments transform this grinder into jig and circle saws, forge, lathe, drill, milk tester, etc. These low cost attachments equip you to do all your own general repair work, saving repair bills, saving the time going to town, etc. To get machines to do what these attachments will do would cost big money, but this way you can equip a work-shop for wonderfully little money.



Guaranteed Advertisers

CARDS Send 2c Stamp for large Sample Album of Hidden Name, Silk Fringe, Envelope, Friendship, Joker's, Lover's and all other Kinds of Cards, Post Cards and Premiums. Star Beau Catcher and list of 2000 Songs given Free. OHIO CARD CO., B 10 Cadiz, Ohio.



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We give LADIES' SMALL and gents' size, HUNTING and open case watches to *anyone*, for selling our art post cards at 10c a packet. Order 20 packets now. When sold send $2.00 and we will send you FREE a stem-wind, 6-yr. guaranteed watch, highly engraved, proper size; also signet ring and handsome chain.
PALACE MFG. CO., Dept. 7 CHICAGO

GENUINE BUCKLEY



Direct from Factory
Latest model, with perfect silver finished attachments, ball-bearing stand, drop head and patent lift; may now be yours at rock-bottom FACTORY PRICE. Saves you $25 to $35. *Shipped prepaid.*
GUARANTEED FOR 25 YEARS
Get this famous, old reliable BUCKLEY SEWING MACHINE in quarter-sawed golden oak finish!
30 DAYS FREE TRIAL in your own home. Prove to your own satisfaction that you can't get a better sewing machine at double the price. Then pay for it in your own way, either cash or easy payments as low as $1 a month.
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The Exclusive Feature Range: Odor Hood, Stone Oven Bottom, Ash Sifter.
Wonderful Fuel Economizer—Splendid Baker. NO MIDDLEMAN'S PROFIT. DIRECT FROM FACTORY to HOME AT FACTORY PRICE. FREIGHT PREPAID. 365-DAY GUARANTEE. Credit if desired. WRITE TODAY for Money-Saving Catalog of Ranges and Heaters.
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BUY YOUR FURNACE $10 DOWN $10 A MONTH



Our monthly payment plan of selling direct saves you the dealer's profits and charges for installation. The
JAHANT FURNACE
with the patented "Down Draft System" is best for residences, schools, hotels, churches, etc., because it delivers plenty of heat wherever and whenever desired at a saving of 1-3 to ½ in fuel bills. Install the Jahant yourself. We send complete outfit, freight prepaid with special plans, detailed instructions and all necessary tools for installation. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
Write for free illustrated book.
THE JAHANT HEATING CO.
140 Mill St., Akron, Ohio

Save ⅓ to ½ on Fuel Bills

Self Heating Iron

NEW "STANDARD"
Makes and contains its own Heat. Works while it is heating, heats while it is working, saves miles of walking.



Saves Its Cost Every Month.
Economical, safe, convenient. The "Standard" is stove, fuel, heat—all in one. Fire is inside. Carry it about, go where you please. Don't stay in hot kitchen; iron any place, any room.

Go right along, one thing after another. All kinds of clothes ironed better in half the time. No waiting, no stopping to change irons. Right heat. Easily regulated. No time wasted. Iron on table all the time, one hand on the iron, the other to turn and fold the clothes. The "Standard" is neat, durable and compact; all parts within radius of iron and handle. No tanks nor fittings standing out at sides or ends to hinder or be in the way. No wires or hose attached to bother. Right size, right shape, right weight. Cheapest fuel, two cents does ordinary family ironing. Every iron tested before shipping. Ready for use when received. Price low—$4.50. Sent anywhere.

Agents MAKE MONEY. Men or Women. Quick, easy sure. All year business. Experience not necessary. Sells on merit—sells itself. They buy on sight. Every home a prospect. Every woman needs it. Price low—all can afford it. HOW THEY DO SELL—Even 2 or 3 a day gives $27 to $40 a week profit; 6 sales a day is fair for an agent; some will sell a dozen in a day. Show 10 families—sell 8. Not sold in stores. Send no money. Write postal today for full description, agents' selling plan. How to get FREE SAMPLE.



"Standard"

C. BROWN MFG. CO., 724 Brown Bldg., Cincinnati, O.



Glad Times Behind and Before

Between Thanksgiving and the New Year,
We may think of joys to come;
Of the glad events approaching
In the farmer's happy home.
But if those joys are to continue,
And still brighter days await,
The happy farmer and his family
Should every one read UP-TO-DATE.

AT HOME AND IN SCHOOL

IN THE homes on the farm the summer is the work season. The fields must be plowed, worked down, planted and cultivated. Later the crops must be harvested and everything got ready for winter. There is work for the farm boys, but the hopefulness of it makes it pleasant. Whenever we plant a seed we plant with it the hope of a harvest, and all through the cultivation the hope grows as the plants do. Yes, we agree that there are disappointments sometimes, but the hope and the realization have the mastery, and that should keep the farmer folks contented and cheerful.

The girls and women have work in summer also. The housework, because of the increased work in the fields, is a little more exacting than in winter; the garden must have attention, the yard and lawn must be kept clean and trimmed, the flowers must be cared for, and the poultry brings its exacting care and toil. But all this is likewise fraught with hope, as is the work in the fields—hope and a realization of beauty and comfort.

But when winter comes then the young people are in school. This is so all over the country, but it is emphasized in the farm homes, where the children take their dinners and are gone all day. And this means so much to the folks at home. The long hours of loneliness and silence are painfully impressive, but it is relieved by the knowledge that the children will be home in the evening. Of course, there is work that could be done, but education is more important than the winter demands for labor, and the opportunities of the schools must not be neglected. There is hope in the school work also. Seed is being planted, the most important of all seed, but in what kind of soil? That depends largely upon the young people themselves. "What shall the harvest be?" The opportunity of the schools are not eternal. In a few years they will seem to have been very short. But they are full of opportunities, and in the schools of today are the great men and women of the rapidly approaching future. Who are they? We cannot tell, but they are the ones who in their hearts and souls appreciate the situation, and make the most of the opportunities that come.

And the long winter evenings at home. The school and its studies, recitations and associations, are over for the day. True, there may be lessons to study at home, but these will not take all the long evenings. There is time for reading, family reading, reading in which all will take an interest. Of all the bright childhood homes these are our brightest, and later in our own family circle, the evening readings were the fitting finish to the thought and labor of the day.

We wish parents to realize the importance to the children of the brief school time opportunities, and we would impress the young people to make the best of them all.

THE CHRISTMAS AT HOME

THERE is in all of us a natural desire to get out into the world where other people are. This takes many away from home to the various Christmas gatherings that may be in reach. We do not condemn the practice, for we would not have the farm home to be a shell like that in which the oyster lives. In fact, we would have more intermixing and sociability in the country than there is. But choose an hour when the outside world has nothing so attractive and have a Christmas at home. No event will so long be remembered by the children, and nothing will add more to the endearments of home. After all, Christmas is a family event. The infant Savior, though he appeared in a manger to illustrate a great human condition, purity and goodness in a wicked world having not "whereon to lay his head," yet his child life was a home life, and he never tired of talking about his "father's house" and the home eternal.

Therefore, give the children a Christmas at home. There may be a little tree surrounded by mystery, and bearing its little gifts that will ever be cherished, and its surprises that will drive evil thoughts away and fill the heart with love. By all means, have a Christmas at home.

THE SHUT INS

THERE are some in many homes that are variously afflicted so that they cannot get out to any of the Christmas festivities, and every laugh they hear grates harshly upon their ears, and they feel that fate is cruel. Don't think so much of what you are missing, but rather of what you have. Joy and gladness may come even to the afflicted. One we know now never in all his life ran a race with another, or engaged in childhood's frolicsome plays. But there have been enjoyments all along his path, and successes have been won that perhaps could not otherwise have been. After all, life is much as we make it, and the noblest advice that can be given us is to be cheerful and make the best of whatever may come. Fretfulness, impatience and worry are very poor medicine, no matter what the malady or misfortune. Be cheerful and happy, and enjoy the glad Christmas time.

SALT A USEFUL COMMODITY

SALT will put out a fire in a flue or chimney, or sprinkled on any fire it will retard it, and if enough it will extinguish it.

Salt in whitewash will make it stick, and used in sweeping carpets, it keeps out moths.

Salt and vinegar will remove stains from teacups. Salt and soda are excellent for bee stings or spider or other insect bites.

Salt and water is the best thing to clean willow ware and matting.

Salt and water with a little vinegar is a good gargle for sore throat.

Salt thrown on soot that has fallen on the carpet will prevent stain.

Salt on the fingers will prevent slipping when cleaning fresh meat, fowl or fish.

The Home at Night

The door is closed, the night is on;
The busy feet are stilled once more;
The eyes are shut, the body rests,
And peace brings in her happy store.

'Tis thus within the farmer's home;
The busy cares are laid aside.
May God's rich blessings on them fall,
And future happiness betide.

Guaranteed Advertisers

WE PAY 36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs, to introduce poultry compound. Contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., Dept. 57, PARSONS, KANS

FREE WATCH RING and CHAIN



We positively give free a beautiful, gold-finished, engraved American made, stem wind, stem set watch, proper size, guaranteed five years. Also a beautiful ring set with three diamond cut brilliants for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry today. When sold send $2, we will send watch, ring, chain.
ARDEN WATCH CO. Dept. 40 Chicago

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pleasant, permanent and profitable agency work? We offer a position as exclusive distributing salesman either all or spare time for the Automatic Combination Tool, a Fence Builders Device, Post Puller, Lifting and Pulling Jack, Wire Stretcher, Wrench, etc. Used by Contractors, Teamsters, Farmers, Factories and others. Weighs 24 lbs., lifts or pulls 3 tons. Write for offer and county desired.
AUTOMATIC JACK CO., Box 162, Bloomfield, Ind.

Beacon Burner FREE



FITS YOUR OLD LAMP.
100 Candle Power Incandescent pure white light from (kerosene) coal oil. Beats either gas or electricity.
COSTS ONLY 1 CENT FOR 6 HOURS
We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our Special Offer to secure a Beacon Burner FREE. Write today. AGENTS WANTED.
HOME SUPPLY CO., 112 Home Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

We Want More Men



Choice territory now open for live men selling our big line of Household Remedies, Extracts, Spices, and Veterinary Medicines. All guaranteed products in daily demand. Healthful, pleasant, profitable work. No experience or capital required. We teach you.
$150 Per Month Clear Easily Made. Many of our men make more. Steady job and exclusive territory. Write for full information today.
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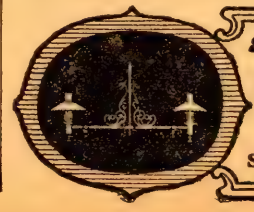
OWN A BUSINESS
WE WILL HELP YOU



"I made $88.16 first three days," writes Mr. Reed, of Ohio. Mr. Woodward earns $170 a month. Mr. M. L. Smith turned out $301 in two weeks. Rev. Crawford made $7.00 first day. See what others have done.

LET US START YOU
in Gold, Silver, Nickel and metal plating. Prof. Gray's new electro machine plates on watches, jewelry, tableware and metal goods. Prof. Gray's New Royal Immersion Process latest method. Goods come out instantly with fine brilliant, beautiful thick plate, guaranteed 3 to 10 yrs. No polishing or grinding. Every family, hotel and restaurant want goods plated.
PLATERS HAVE ALL THEY CAN DO
People bring it. You can hire boys to do the plating as we do. Men and women gather work for small per cent. Work is fine—no way to do it better. No experience required, *we teach you. Recipes, Formulas, Trade Secrets Free.* Outfits ready for work when received. Materials cost about ten cents to do $1.00 worth of plating.
Our new plan, testimonials, circulars and *SAMPLE FREE.* Don't wait. Send us your Address anyway.
GRAY & CO. PLATING WORKS
1791 Gray Building, Cincinnati, Ohio

SUN GASOLINE LAMP



Makes home homelike, rests the tired eyes, costs little, gives much. No odor, grease, bother. Makes and burns its own gas. Satisfaction or money back.
AN $8.00 LAMP FREE TO AGENTS SELLING 6 LAMPS.
Get catalog and liberal terms.
Hollow wire system also.
SUN LIGHT CO., 1350 Market St., Canton, O.

What is Now the Fashion

Up-to-Date Patterns



All Patterns 10 cents each, post paid

No. 5913—Ladies Dress. Here is a clever costume in blue and white stripped voile, with blue satin collar and cuffs. The dress is stylish and smart, but quite easy to make. It closes at the back and the pattern provides for a separate guimpe. The collar and yoke are of all-over and the whole appearance of the garment is rich and attractive.

The pattern, 5913, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires for the dress 4½ yards of 36-inch material and 1 yard of 24-inch satin and for the guimpe 1½ yards of 36-inch material and ¾ yard of 22-inch all-over.

No. 5920—Ladies' and Misses' Norfolk Blouse. There is no more popular garment at the present time than the Norfolk blouse and this charming design is for both ladies and misses. It is becomingly box-plaited and is made wit hthe large sailor collar which is a feature of these garments and has the regulation belt. Linen, pique, repp or galatea may be used.

The pattern, No. 5920, is cut in sizes 30 to 40 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 3⅝ yards of 36-inch material and ¾ of a yard of 18-inch all-over.

5956—Ladies' Dress. This fascinating model is one of the season's newest and cleverest styles. It is nicely tucked at the shoulders at the front and has the fashionable new Robspierre collar. The trimming of buttons following the closing line is quite attractive.

Serge, mohair, cashmere, or silk may be used for development with the collar of some contrasting material.

The pattern 5956 is cut out in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5¼ yards of 36-inch material and ½ yard of 24-inch satin.

5952—Ladies' Waist. No more fascinating waist model has been offered for a long time than the clever one here given. The peplum is a stylish feature but the waist may be finished without it if so desired. Choice of two styles of collar is offered, the Robespierre collar being especially charming on a waist of this nature.

The pattern 5952 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material.

5852—Ladies Five-Gored Skirt. This delightful model is one of the most fashionable of the season both in style and in appearance. It is cut in five gores and has the closing at the front. The skirt can be developed for separate wear or as part of a complete costume.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. All you have to do is to give number and the size you want and write your name and address plainly. Address Pattern Desk.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

In the Home

We trust the atmosphere in the home is never polluted with tobacco smoke, but if it is, burning orange peel in the room will remove the odor.

A few drops of coal oil added to the water with which windows are to be washed will make the task easier.

Dashing water upon burning oil is not a good way to extinguish the flame, and is actually attended with danger. Oil flames should be smothered in some way—an old carpet, a heavy quilt, or loose earth, or dry sand, are perhaps the best materials for that purpose.

If you are lucky enough to have kitchen sinks and drains, pour boiling water in them every once in a while. The boiling water destroys the germs, clears the pipes of waste material, and keeps them free and open.

Likewise, boiling water poured into the bread pan, and then covered a few minutes, will soften the dough that may be hardened on the sides, free the pan from whatever is unwholesome, and makes it clean easy.

A syrup made of sugar and hot water is better for table use than the patent bucket syrups that are on the market, and if properly made it is cheaper.

Woodwork that has become yellow or is badly stained may be cleaned and brightened by washing with hot water in which a little borax has been dissolved. Use a coarse cloth and soap it occasionally. Rub the woodwork well, and rinse with fresh, clean water.

There are some women, we hope not many, who have so much leisure that they get little exercise, and in consequence are always ailing and taking drugs for some fancied illness. If tonics were thrown out of the window and that same window left open for the pure, sweet air to purify the room at night, health would stay. A woman with a hobby, something to take her out of doors, will not need a tonic to keep her well.

Bees and birds, chickens, and if one can work a garden, are all fine outdoor medicines. There will always be enough demand for the family doctor, and we wouldn't do without him, but we need to keep our bodies in condition with less of drugs to disorder the functions.

Seasonable Dishes

A delicious and simple dessert when one is hurried is to prepare a rich biscuit dough cut in strips the size of the little finger. place in a buttered pan, sprinkle with nutmeg, add three tablespoonfuls of butter and a cup of maple sirup, bake in a moderate oven, and when half done add boiling water to make a thick sauce and finish baking. To be eaten hot with cream. You will surely want more.

Maple Cream of Wheat.—To prepare the maple cream, add a cupful of thick cream and a half cup of maple sirup and whip until stiff.

Frozen Fruit Cream.—Take a pint of cream and a cup of milk, a cup of maple sirup and a half a cupful each of chopped figs, almonds and a can of peaches. Put through a sieve, a teaspoonful each of extract of orange, vanilla and coffee. Mix well before putting into a freezer.

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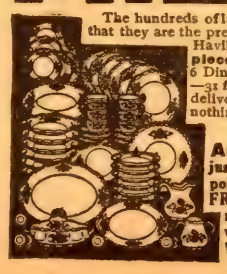
The Game Of Eyes	Oh You Beautiful Doll	Honey Boy	Love Me And The World Is Mine
The Harbor Of Love	I'd Like a Girl Like You	Rainbow	Roses Bring Dreams Of You
Every Little Movement	That Mysterious Rag	Cheyenne	The Stars, The Stripes, And You
I Wish I Had a Girl	Waiting At The Church	Winter	I Love My Wife, But Oh You Kid
The Only Girl I Love	Shine On Harvest Moon	Moonlight	Take Me Out To The Ball Game
Daisies Won't Tell	He's a Fan, Fan, Fan	Baby Doll	You'll Do The Same Thing Over
The Vale Of Dreams	They Always Pick On Me	My Dear	I Just Can't Make My Eyes Behave

Call Me Up Some Rainy Afternoon	Dreaming	Oceana Roll	When I'm Alone With You
If I Should Fall In Love With You	Casey Jones	Just You, Dear	I Could Learn To Love You
When the Girl You Love Says Yes	My Pony Boy	Just For a Girl	Who Are You With Tonight
When Mocking Birds Are Singing	Naughty Eyes	Steamboat Bill	Fare Thee Well, Annabelle

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His Cry for Help

An Interesting Short Story

Gordon Ascott had come up to Duck bay from the city for shooting. The shooting consisted of whatever could be shot. Sometimes it was a wild goose or duck—sometimes a rabbit who was reckless enough to expose himself in the open.

Mr. Ascott was twenty-five years old and something of a philosopher. He didn't expect much in this world, and he expected nothing whatever of Duck bay. He had been told about it, and all he counted on was wading around through the marshes and getting some scenery that could not be found in town. He had never been in love, and he expected nothing of the kind from this trip. There must be women around Duck bay, but of course they would be widows and wives. If there happened to be girls they would be cross-eyed and freckled faced and engaged to farmers' hired men.

The matter of romance didn't trouble Mr. Ascott in the least. If he got a duck he would have it roasted in the inn; if he didn't he would eat the landlord's veal outlets. He had been in this state of mind for three days, and hadn't even seen a duck, when he thought to go further afield. The inn-keeper recommended a spot two miles away where wild fowl sometimes disported themselves, and the hunter set out for it.

Duck bay was a mile and a half from the railroad, and the hunter was therefore surprised to stumble upon an iron track in the contrary direction. Yes, there were rails, and he spent a long five minutes wondering where the line went to, and why he had not heard trains in that direction. The puzzle had not yet been solved where he took to the tracks and, after a walk of 200 feet came to a switch and a track leading into the bushes.

Mr. Ascott was no railroad man. He had never cared a copper about roadbeds and ties and rails. He had always traveled in a Pullman, tipped the porter and let it go at that. Now, all of a sudden, this railroad bothered him and held his attention. Was it the New York and Duck Bay railroad? was it the Duck Bay and Chicago railroad? Was it the Boston and Bunker Hill and Duck Bay line?

These queries were harrowing his brain when he moved backwards and stepped into the frog of the switch with his right foot. His weight forced the foot down, and was caught in a vice. He had on long legged rubber boots, and of course, the way to get himself free was to pull his foot out of the boot. It seemed easy, but at the end of ten minutes the victim realized that it couldn't be done. He pulled and twisted and strained and swore, but he was fast—fast in the frog, and a train might be due any minute! The engineer might see in time to stop the train, but would he stop it if he did see him? Wouldn't he come right along and run over the captive for the moral effect it would have on other tramps?

Most men prefer to drink standing, but when it comes to thinking they would rather sit down. Mr. Ascott had to stand. Moreover, he had to be very careful about his poise. If he toppled over it would mean a broken leg, and even then the foot would not be free. For three long hours he stood up like a telegraph pole. Every minute he expected to hear the rumble of an approaching train. Time after time, he figured out how the engine would hit him, and just how his mangled remains would look as they were scattered along the track. He felt that he was a mile or more from any highway, and therefore it was hours before he began to shout. He had yelled a score of times when a young lady descended to the track from a path not far distant and after surveying him for a moment approached to ask:

"Was it you calling for help?"

"It was," was the reply as Mr. Ascott started to lift his cap and then feared for his balance.

"I am caught by the foot, as you see."

"Oh, yes. You are standing up so straight I thought you might be posing for a moving picture show. How long have you been here?"

"For hours, miss, and I expected a train along any minute."

"A train? A train?" And the young lady giggled and gurgled and finally laughed merrily and said:

"Why this is an old track leading to a stone quarry, and has not been used for seven years! But your position is uncomfortable, and, I must get you loose. I was passing on the highway right out here when I heard your calls. Your foot must be pried out.

"And you will go for help?"

"Oh, no. Just let me find a stout stick."

She wasn't a married woman and she wasn't a freckled-faced girl engaged to some farmer's hired man. On the contrary, she was about twenty years old, handsome, and it was easy to see that she was a visitor to the country. A queer feeling passed over the duck-hunter. Te tried to lay it to the pain in his foot, but he realized that he was deceiving himself. The girl came back with a stout stick to be used as a pry, and Mr. Ascott started to direct operations.

"I know all about it," she interrupted. "I put the pry in behind your heel and bear down. You put your hand on my shoulder to keep your balance. I got my aunt Martha that down out of an apple tree the other day after she had fainted away, and I guess I can manage this case. If I had stepped into a frog and been caught fast you would have talked half an hour about my carelessness. Now I'm going to pry."

Mr. Ascott groaned with pain as the foot was forced out and the girl helped him to sit down. "I guess I can get you to the auto," she said.

"But I don't want to trouble you to take me to the inn."

"You are not going there, but home with me. That is, you are going to my Aunt Martha's. I'm up from town to visit her, you know. I am Miss Gertie Phillips, and I didn't catch your name as Jones, did I? Oh, Mr. Ascott, eh? Aunt Martha will be tickled. She was an Ascott before she was married. Perhaps you are cousins or something."

"But you see—"

"No, I don't. We are two poor, lone women and haven't seen anybody but a tin peddler for a week. We shall dote on a cripple in the house. You shall have chicken broth the very first thing."

Mr. Ascott was assisted to the auto, and a few minutes later Miss Gertie was explaining to her aunt:

"Heard him yelling for help. Stopped the auto. Found him caught by the foot in the railroad track. Pried him loose. He's going to be our invalid. Say, auntie, the country is the place for romances, after all."

"But where's the romance, dear?"

"What! You can't see it! I hear a man yell. I save his life. I bring him here. He's nice. So am I. You'll be motherly to him, and I'll read to him and tell him stories, and it won't be two weeks before—before—"

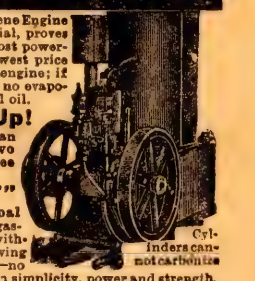
"Gertie Phillips!"

"But when a nice girl saves a nice young man's life—"

Can a man whose life has been saved by a young lady—who has eaten her chicken broth—who has figured out a second courtship with her aunt—who has admitted to himself that his heart has developed a curious wobble—can such a man go wandering around in old marshes instead of walking out with that girl to gather acorns and wintergreen berries and talking love?—Claudine Sisson.

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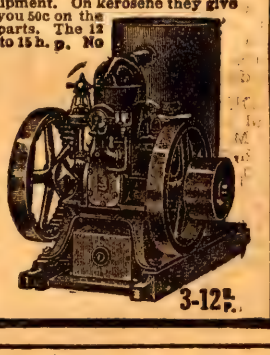


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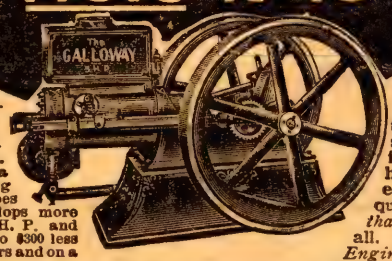
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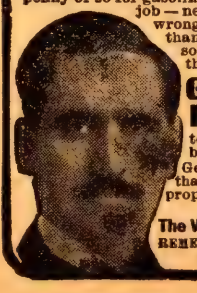
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THE last work of the Old Year! How have the things the Cadets planned to do turned out? Only a few more days to finish them up. We have done our utmost to treat our young friends kindly and fairly. We have appreciated their letters, and are sorry we could not print them all; but a paper with so much before it as UP-TO-DATE FARMING must look with equal care to all the great interests involved in its purposes. Have you done as much for us during the year as you thought you would? Just think how much may be done during the few days remaining. Should each Cadet send us a club of five subscribers what an army of new readers that would be! That is the best way in the world to help us and your friends.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy of southern Indiana, am 18 years of age and live with my father on a farm of 300 acres. I graduated from the common schools at 14, and would be glad to exchange cards and letters or photos with the Cadets, both girls and boys.—Clifford B. Chattin, Alfordsville, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer girl, and we live on a 60-acre farm just south of Magnolia fairground, where a large fair is held each fall. Lands around here are sold at from $200 to $300 an acre. It ranks among the best land of Illinois, and all kinds of grain grow here. I attend John Swaney consolidated school, and have only five minutes' walk. I wish the Cadets could come and see our school. It is one of the best schools in the country. I have one sister older than I. Her name is Emma, and she also enjoys reading the Cadet letters. I will be 15 years old December 16, and wish all the Cadet boys and girls will remember me on my birthday.—Ella Tueson, Magnolia, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am 17 years old, and my father takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING and thinks it a fine paper. We own two large farms, on which we raise all kinds of grain and keep a number of cows and horses. I enjoy all the country sports, but horseback riding and automobiling are my favorites. I would like to exchange cards, letters and photos with the Cadets and readers of this paper. All who write will find me at the other end of the line.—Georgiana Wickenhayer, "Hillandale," Somerville, N. J.

DEAR CADETS: I live in a town of about 500 population. Our nearest railroad station is Astoria, 6 miles from here. I have a sister and a brother, both older than I. We have an automobile, and take many rides. My father runs the mill here. I am 18 years old, and would like to hear from the Cadet boys and girls.—Susie Scrogum, Summum, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: Will you make room for an Old Kentucky girl? I will be 19 December 31, and want all the Cadet boys and girls to send me a birthday card. My sister takes UP-TO-DATE. I have been reading it about 7 months, and think it the best farm paper printed. I would like to exchange letters and cards with all the Cadets.—Hattie Brown, Bandy, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: Having read UP-TO-DATE FARMING for a year or more, and enenjoyed it very much, I have decided to become a Cadet of Equity. I am a farmer, 19 years old, and we have a farm of 160 acres, 60 acres of which is woodland. We call our farm "Crystal Spring Farm." It is considered the best farm in the neighborhood. I would like to hear from all the Cadets, and will answer all cards and letters received.—John McDevitt, Worthington, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: My brother takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I am very grateful to Mr. Everitt for the Cadet page, which I find very interesting. We own 480 acres of land, and wheat is the principal crop, though we raise oats, flax and a fe wother crops. We let our horses and cattle out in the fields, and I think it is great sport to bring them home on horseback. We girls have a "thimble club" out here. We have 12 members. I will be 16 December 20, and will be greatly pleased with a card shower from the Cadet boys and girls. Will answer all cards and letters received.—Mary Bogus, Bowbells, N. Dak.

DEAR CADETS: Though I am not a farmer's daughter, I have read with pleasure all the Cadet letters for some time. I am 17 years old, and live in a country town of 700 people in northern Missouri. I would be very glad to exchange letters or cards with any of the Cadets, or any reader of this page.—Mabel E. Jones, New Cambria, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I am sending my subscription so I can be a Pioneer of Equity. I am a North Dakota girl, 14 years old, and live on a farm and like it fine. I think UP-TO-DATE is everything, and every farmer should have it. I am going to get some subscribers as a Christmas present for Mr. Everitt. We have 14 horses, 10 cows, 9 hogs and about 200 chickens. I wish all the Cadets would write to me, and I will answer every card and letter I get, and will be glad to answer them.—Celia Backeberg, Botteneau, N. D.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, 19 years old. We have a dry farm, or ranch as it is called here in the west, of about 600 acres, but we do not live on it. I have never lived on a farm for more than a week or two at a time. We live in a small town about 7 miles from our ranch. I go up to the ranch occasionally and watch them work. They raise grain without irrigating it. Until the last few years irrigation was considered necessary here, but now they raise some things without it. On our ranch we raised some fine potatoes and splendid corn. Father has bought 500 peach trees which he will plant next spring, and try to raise without irrigation. I would like to hear from any of the Cadets, and will answer all the cards or letters I get.—Beth Peterson, Oakley, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 120 acres, and I like farming fine. I stay on the farm through the winter and father stays in town, so I get pretty lonesome at times. But when my UP-TO-DATE paper comes I enjoy reading it. My age is 18, and I would like to correspond with any of the readers of this paper, and will answer all letters.—E. E. Davidson, Rico, Colo.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Hoosier farmer boy, and a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, which is highly appreciated at our corner and in our neighborhood. Our principal products are corn, oats, wheat, tomatoes and potatoes. I think farm life is the best. I will be pleased to receive cards or letters from the Cadet boys and girls.—Tiffin Miller, Kempton, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: Will you admit a South Carolina girl into your circle? I have been taking UP-TO-DATE for nearly a year, and enjoy reading it very much, especially the Cadet page. I am a farmer's daughter of 19 summers, and live on a beautiful farm of 60 acres 8 miles from our county seat. Our principal crops are corn, cotton, peas and potatoes. There are lots of farmers in my community that take UP-TO-DATE, and they are getting to be up-to-date in their farm work and management. I hope they will become still more ambitious, and make our country one to be proud of. I ask all the Cadets to write to me, and I will be glad to answer all I receive.—Bessie Howard, Georgetown, S. Carolina.

DEAR CADETS: Hello, everybody! I am a jolly farmer girl of 14, from the good old Buckeye state. My brother takes UP-TO-DATE, and we all read it and think it fine. I have 4 sisters and 4 brothers, and I am the youngest of the family, commonly called the "baby." We live on a large farm of 160 acres, east of Mt. Eaton, and west of Wilmot. We raise hay, wheat, corn and oats. Our main crop this year was corn. From 45 acres we got 3,000 bushels. I hope to hear from the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all letters and cards I receive.—Mary Harrold, Beach City, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy of 20 years and live on a farm of 80 acres in South Dakota. I take UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and think it is the best farm paper printed. I had 56 days threshing this year, but I am done now. The crops were good; oats made 80 bushels to the acre. I will answer all cards and letters.—Carl Arneson, Brandt, S. D.

DEAR CADETS: I am a North Dakota boy, 20 years of age, and live with my parents on a farm of 640 acres, and enjoy farm life very much. I also enjoy reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and every time we get it I turn to the Cadet page first, for I feel more interest in what the girls have to say. I would be glad to receive cards and letters from the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all.—Steve H. Streitmatter, Hay Marsh, N. D.

DEAR CADETS: My brother takes UP-TO-DATE and I think it a great paper. I live on a farm 7 miles from Arthur. I like farm life fine. I am 16 years old, and would like to exchange post cards with the Cadets.—Ruth Allen, Arthur, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I have been reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I think it is an all O. K. paper. I live on a farm and think farm life is hard to beat. I have two brothers and one sister, and we have fine times playing our violins and harps. I am 18 years old, and would like to receive cards or letters from any of the Cadets.—Myrtle Hake, Springfield, Ore.

DEAR CADETS: Here comes another girl from the Old North State. I think UP-TO-DATE is one of the best papers I ever read. I always and always enjoy the Cadet page, for there are so many good letters. We have an organ, a phonograph, a guitar and an autoharp. I sure enjoy music. I am a farmer's daughter, 15 years old, and would be glad to exchange cards or letters with the Cadets. Will answer all.—Nealie Huneycutt, Bloomington, N. C.

DEAR CADETS: Will you admit to your charming corner another Indiana girl? My father takes UP-TO-DATE and thinks it is a fine paper, and one all farmers ought to have. I always read the Cadet letters, and think it is an excellent plan to get the young people acquainted. I am a gardener's daughter, and we live between the small towns of Winamac and Star City, the former being the county seat of Pulaski county. The principal crops raised here are corn, wheat, oats, rye, and buckwheat. I will be 18 August 21, and have a father, mother and two sisters. My older sister has been a Cadet about six months. I would like to exchange cards with the Cadets from all the states, and will try to answer all receive. Scenery cards preferred.—Esther Roach, Star City, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am an Illinois boy of 17 years, and live on a farm of 60 acres about 3* miles east of Cobden. I have to do most of the work with the help of a team of fine mares, except in the winter, and then I go to a country school, the same I have attended for 11 years. I would like to exchange cards or letters with any of the Cadets.—Willie Glasco, Anna, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: My brother takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and we all read your letters and think they are just fine. The main crop here is alfalfa, and we get four crops from it every year. We live 7 miles from Albuquerque, and one mile from Alameda, which is our nearest town. I am 17 years old, and will be glad to hear from all the Cadets. This is a place where there is sunshine all the time; we have very little rain.—Maud Fogg, Alameda, N. W

How can there be fogs there without rain?

DEAR CADETS: I read UP-TO-DATE FARMING, which my brother takes, and think it is all right. I am a farmer's daughter of 18 years, and would like to exchange postcards with the young folks.—Julia R. Jackson, Cambpellsburg, Ky.

Letters Crowded Out

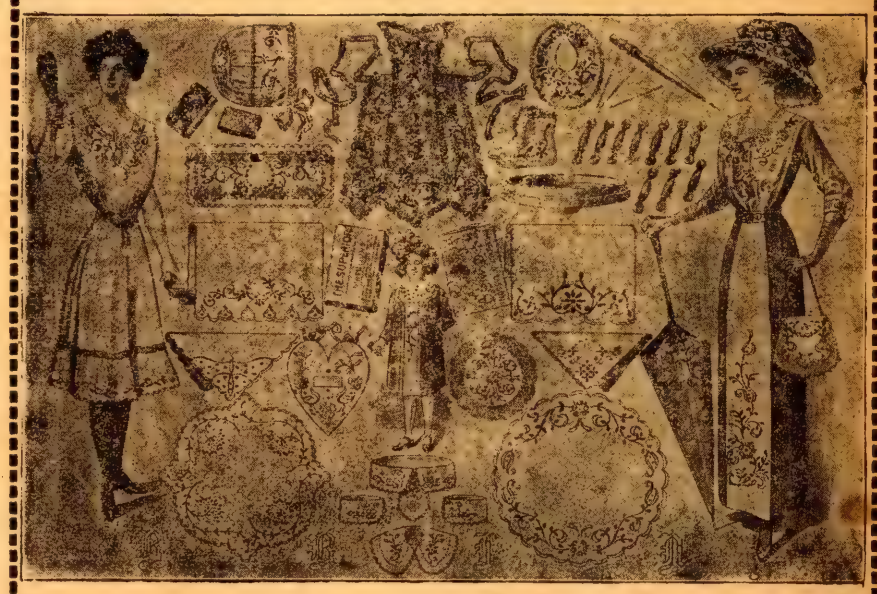
Mary Helen Byers, Bromley, Mich	11
Violet A. Knibbs, Bromley, Mich.	16
Lizzie Folsom, Hohira, Ga.	14
Ethel Bennett, Alfred, N. D.	13
George A. Smith, Munderf, Pa.	18
Ida Brown, Bandy, Ky.	13
Liston Haseman, Cass, Ind.	18
Alex C. Woods, Dade City, Fla.	13
Effie Angle, Guide Rock, Neb.	14
Eva Brewer, Mooresville, Ind.	18
Marjorie Bever, Hillsboro, Ind.	17
Alice K. Leonard, Ewan, N. J.	20
Flora Sinkhorn, New Albany, Ind., R. 3.	16
Hazel Bowden, Advance, N. C.	14
Inez Clinker, Silver Lake, Ind.	9
Nannie Snipes, Moundsville, Ala.	19
Gertrude Muier, Sioux City Leeds, Ia.	17
Lucie M. Wade, Mildred, Mo.	11

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TRAPPING and HUNTING
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OHIO METHODS OF MINK AND MUSKRAT TRAPPING

The Mink

The mink is a very sly animal and not so easily trapped as many people think. I always smoke my trap before I make any sets, the smoke will kill the smell of steel and darken the trap considerable. For smoking the trap I use oats straw, feathers corn cobs and blood if I can get it. I test every trap to see that they are all in good order and use No. 1 trap for mink. There are many good ways of fastening traps, but I use wire with a stone on one end thrown in deep water, or a stick with notches on; when the ring slips over a notch it won't come back. Be sure to fasten your stick or wire secure to the bank so it won't work loose in case of high water.

I will give some water sets for mink: Find a spring run which empties in the creek and set two traps about four inches under water. Drive your stick and chains out of sight in the mud or under the water. Set the second trap about ten inches back of the first and about four inches to one side. If you don't catch him in trap No. 1 you will surely get him in No. 2 A good trapper looks at his traps every morning. Don't go near the traps when you see he is not in the trap. The farther you stay away the better. I have read where you catch one mink it is just the place to get another. I have never caught two at the same place in one season.

Another good set for the mink is to find a tree with roots extending out over the shallow water, set two traps and place your stake out in the deep water (if a mink cannot get on dry land he is not liable to get out of the trap.) Now hang some bait from root of tree about ten inches above the trap. Be sure your traps are under water not over six inches deep. For bait use fish, bird, rabbit or part of muskrat. Never set a trap where dogs frequent. I know a trapper who took his dog when he looked at his trap and the dog knew where every trap was and would tramp all around them. This same fellow got one mink last season and it was a young one.

A mink will go through most every opening which he can see through such as a hollow log or culvert tile, etc. Set a trap at each end of a culvert where there is water running through and you will get every mink that comes up the stream. Mink can be caught in a box trap with a door at each end and properly baited. Some trappers condemn bait and claim a mink will get suspicious. I think it is all in the way you bait. Now suppose a man's wife would try to get rid of him by poison and would drop a few drops in the coffee and then set the bottle on his plate. I wonder if he would investigate. The best way would be to hide the bottle. How about the trap?

Muskrat

Muskrat can be easily trapped if trap is set right in the den or as close as you can get it. Or find where they slide and set two or more traps there. If the water is too deep go up or down stream and find a shallow place and set your trap and hang some bait about six inches above trap. For muskrat bait I use a small ear of corn; it won't freeze, is always fresh and easy to get. A rat will eat carrots, turnips, apples, etc. Another good set for rats is tile. Lay four or five tile in a stream close to the creek, place a trap at each end and you will have a rat in each trap if they are plentiful.—Emerson Hidey, Mechanicstown, Ohio.

A Minnesota Trapper's Experience With Skunk

I am a subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING and we all like it, especially the trapping page. I will give my experience in trapping skunk. I have better results with bait than any other sets. I use birds or chickens. I do not like to set the traps in the hole when trapping at a den, because I always have trouble in killing the skunk. When I use bait I hang it on a stick about one and one-half feet above the ground and set the trap directly under it or else take a board two feet by eight inches and nail the bait to it and set the trap in front of it and set stake at the side. As soon as Mr. Skunk sees the bait he will go for it and get in the trap. I use No. 1 Victor or No. 0 Newhouse. I have not much time to trap but still I do some trapping. I may write later about muskrat trapping.

Will some of the readers write and tell how to catch muskrat after the creek has frozen over, which is generally the situation here before the season opens. Also how to trap Badger and weazels as I have had no experience with them.—Alvin Hermanson, Darling, Minn.

Trapping on Lake Huron

I live along the shores of Iake Huron. There is lots of game here. I have read UP-TO-DATE FARMING now for about six months and think it is a dandy paper, especially the hunting and trapping department.

I will tell you how I catch mink. First find a place where they stay, then kill a rabbit or chicken and tie it to a branch of the tree about a foot from the ground. Let the blood run on the ground and place about six traps around the meat. Cover the traps with leaves so it won't show. Scatter the blood all around the trap so the mink can smell the blood. Don't take any dogs around or they will scare the minks away. If the next morning you don't have him, don't get discouraged; let the trap stay about a week. This plan never fails.

To catch fox, first I find a fox den, then set my trap about ten feet from the den. This I cover with leaves and fix a mouse on the pan of the trap. Cover the trap so that the mouse sticks out plain and can be seen and the rest of the trap hidden. When the fox sees the mouse, he will give a spring and go into the trap. I find this works to perfection nearly every time.—Earl Tarzwell, Deckerville, Mich.

Catching Oppossum Under a Persimmon Tree

My father has taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING three months. I read it through and think it is a good paper and was mighty glad to see a page in this paper on trapping as this is part of my business.

In my section of the country there are many kind of fur-bearing animals, including opposum, mink, muskrat, skunk and foxes and others. I will give you my method for catching opposum.

First go to a persimmon tree where there are persimmons, then set your trap under this tree. Dig a hole in the ground the size of the trap, then place a thin paper over the trap and cover it with ashes which have been sifted. Then place persimmons all around and over the trap. This is my best method.

Would like to hear from some of the old experienced trappers who can give us young fellows a few good methods. I hope to get a picture where I catch and send you.—John H. Blythe, Jr., Cloverport, Ky.

Trapping Skunks and Fur-Bearing Animals

Having read the letters on the trapping page I became interested so I am writing telling of my experience.

The fur-bearing animals around here are mink, skunk, muskrat, with a few ermine, but everything is rather scarce. I like the water set best for mink and muskrat. For skunk I make a V-shaped pen and place it near a skunks den. These are made from two boards about three feet long and one foot high and nailed together at one end and then at the upper end bait with fresh meat of some kind or some Funsten's skunk bait, and at the lower end place a trap covered slightly with leaves or grass.

Muskrats are the easiest to catch. Just go along the creek and find a place where you think they are and set a trap in the water where they go in and out and you will generally catch them. I generally set at the end of some tiles running into the creek for mink as they go into the times in search of feed. Sometimes they have their nest in there. But minks are hard to catch some way or other for me. They have a keen sense of smell. I use. No. 1 and 1 1-2 Victor traps. Would like to bear of some other ways from some trappers.—Frank Siegler, aWterman, Ill.

A Nebraska Cat Catcher

I have only trapped for one year and use the Victor No. 1 trap for skunk and civet cat only as I have no success trapping for mink or muskrat. I always cover my traps and sometimes bait them, I also rub the trap and chains with a piece of meat. To bait the traps I take a small piece of meat, put it in a little hole in under the trap. Then I cover the trap and if any animal goes by or near he will probably come and try to get the meat.

For skunks or civet cats I set my traps in under old buildings or bridges and anywhere I think is a good place. I have only trapped near home so far this year, but shall begin trapping farther away and if this letter is printed shall write more later on.—F. Burr Van Housen, Schpyler, Neb.

Brothers on the Trap Line

My brother and I are readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and are much interested in the Hunting and Trapping columns. I am seventeen years old and my brother is fourteen. We have trapped some for three years and expect to trap more this year than ever before. For fur bearers here we have muskrat, opposum, skunk, coon and mink. Coon and mink are about all gone, but others are plentiful. As for muskrat, they are easily caught but hard to hold. Where the water is too shallow to drown them we use two traps at a set and believe we get more this way than when they are strung out. Would like to have some information on trapping them in shallow water.—Ira and Walter Price, Kirklin, Ind.

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Department of the F. S. E.



A Personal Message from the President

A merry Christmas and a Prosperous 1913 to all our readers.

This department, in last issue, was a personal letter from the president appealing for renewals of subscriptions and new subscribers.

—o—

I tried to make it plain that we needed more subscribers in the interest of the organization. I said that wherever we have, or can get ten or more subscribers at a postoffice, we would take immediate steps to organize a local union.

—o—

Have you renewed? Have you sent some new subscribers? If YOU have not, please do it now.

—o—

Referring again to the federation idea. Enough local associations have not signified their intention to be represented at the proposed convention to justify calling it in December. But there are a good many that have sent the pledge and they are anxious that others fall in line so the convention can be held as soon as possible and better marketing conditions made for the 1913 crops. Pledges should be sent to C. Hayes Taylor, chairman of the federation committee, Indianapolis, Ind.

—o—

While on this subject I will quote from a report of the secretary of the National Federation of Retail Merchants, at its first annual meeting, held in Chicago, November 19, 20 and 21, 1912.

The meeting to organize this federation was held in Chicago, last year. Two hundred thirty-five merchants from thirty-five states and representing fifteen lines of retail business and a membership of 212,000 were present. The three days were spent in discussing the conditions surrounding the little man in business and the possible outcome for the future; in exchanging ideas and in a "heart to heart" conference.

Some of the results from this meeting and the heart to heart conference the secretary puts down as follows:

We found that all present had their own business troubles and were seeking ways to solve them, each in his own way.

We also found, for the first time, that those engaged in different lines of retail trade had many problems *common to all*, and these they were trying to solve each in his own way.

And we found that there is a community of interest and many problems, which, following the old adage, "In union there is strength," can well demand a combined effort on the part of all in their solution.

—o—

I will not quote all from the report that it would be well for farmers to read, but there is one more thin, that the secretary said at the last meeting, that is so applicable in the case of farmers that they must not miss it. It is this:

We have found further, that Congress is willing to listen to any interest in the country if it is backed up by a united effort and has back of it the demands of the numbers. For, after all, Congressmen square their actions with public opinion.

—o—

I need not make the applications of the above to the farmers' case, as they are self-evident. But I do want to say again, producers of farm crops are standing directly against their own interests by not getting together to federate all of the present local associations, which, in the economics of agriculture stand as the retail stores do to the whole business of merchandising.

—o—

As an impressive example of what can be done through co-operation take the war in Europe. Each little state by itself had to endure the oppression of a stronger power. Single handed they could not thwart the tyrany of Turkey. Finally, they got together and simultaneously they threw their armies against the common enemy. In a few weeks they accomplished what they could not do in centuries before.

—o—

Brothers, will you continue to try to fight your battles alone, or in local groups, knowing in advance that you will always be worsted in the industrial fray? Or will you learn a lesson from the little Balkan states and profit by it, by showing a united front through the Farmers Society of Equity?

—o—

Our leading editorial in this number deals with the parcels post measure. If this measure proves to be of as little value as we have placed on it, then there is need for a million farmers to make a united demand for a square deal so we may get the benefit that is our birthright, by virtue of being citizens of a free country and where the people are supposed to rule. And, when going after a worth-while parcels post, why not get a new deal on industrial alcohol and the postal savings bank?

—o—

What do you say?

—o—

The farmers of Kansas are up in arms. The exhorters for bigger crops are not finding very appreciative audiences in Kansas this year when crops are about 125 per cent. efficiency, but prices only about 50 per cent. efficency. So when the gospel-of-more-production orators were "spieling" at a meeting in Hutchinson a few days ago the real farmers went off to themselves and called a meeting to consider the whole matter of marketing. Another meeting will be held in Manhattan, the week of December 30th. It you live in Kansas this is your opportunity to smite the "system" and put one over for fair, equitable and profitable prices that will count big.

—o—

Go to the meeting. That grand Equity man, C. W. Peckham, Haven, as., is the temporary secretary, address him for all particulars.

—o—

"Farmer" Fullerton, who farms extensively on Long Island, and who has been teaching other farmers how to make the sandy soil of that region blossom with cabbage, etc., and flow with streams of gold and silver, and some paper money, too, from the great city of New York, has a grouch against the "system." He said:

The only busines sman today not liable to the law, is the commission man. All bills introduced in the legislature to put him on a level with other business men have been sidetracked. All we ask is that he should behave himself and keep one or two o fthe commandments.

—o—

One specific charge Mr. Fullerton makes is that his cauliflower, for which he received only forty-five cents a barrel, he found selling to the consumer at twenty-five cents a head. And lima beans that brought the grower forty cents a bushel, selling at fifteen cents a quart, or $4.80 a bushel. This was characterized as "business piracy" at a conference recently held in New York City, and "it is a condition" the conference reported," that enables the commission merchant to own yachts and country and city homes, while the problems of fair prices for the producers and the high cost of living are getting more puzzling every year."

—o—

The federation plan of the F. S. E. invites you, Mr. Fullerton. Sit down and picture the results that will follow when the farmer produces the stuff and then virtually sits on it and watches the hungry people come up and pay his price.

—o—

The National Hay and Grain Reporter, whose constituency is the people who get so much per for handling farm crops and who naturally want as many tons and bushels raised as possible, said this:

Never in the history of the world has so much attention been given to the increased production of the soil. *Never before have men understood as now that the fundamental basis of prosperity is production, and one of the most fruitful sources of new wealth is the soil.*

—o—

This is as true as gospel. But it is well for the farmers to consider who are the beneficiaries of production beyond reasonable limits? We are not surprised at such statements in that trade paper, but it is strange that most strictly farm papers appear to be still looking to greater production for increased farm prosperity. We had considerable to say about this in the last few numbers. An overfull grain sack often makes an empty money bag.

—o—

Our readers probably can recall the argument of the dealer in agricultural implements and the farmer, that has gone the rounds of the press ocer the former and present price of a wagon. The story serves to show the increased exchange values of farm crops as they were a few months ago. The story is like this:

A farmer objected to paying $70 for a farm wagon on the ground that he had bought one of the same make ten years before for $60. The dealer reminded him that at the time he bought the other wagon he had to sell 600 bushels of corn to get the required money. Then he said: "You bring me 600 bushels of corn for this wagon and I will make you a present of the best reaper in my stock. Your choice of sur-

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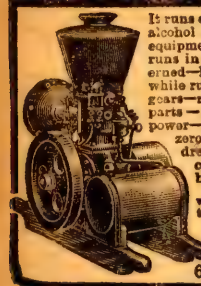
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CHICAGO

1912 National Convention

Indianapolis, December 17, 1912

THIS is the last call, and but a short time remains to vote for National officers and directors of the Farmers Society of Equity for the next year. Any member-at-large or local union, or members of local unions who have not already voted, should embrace this last opportunity and send the ballot in at once. We have not reprinted the ballot in this paper, but refer the member to the issues of November 15th and December 1st. Also, we refer them to those numbers for the laws governing the election of officers and also for facts regarding the various nominees.

Following are the nominees for the various officers. The vote should be cast for one candidate for each office of President, Vice-President, Treasurer and National Organizer, and for seven Directors.

FOR PRESIDENT:
J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas.
M. N. Drake, Jackson, Mich.

FOR TREASURER:
City National Bank, Indianapolis.

FOR NATIONAL ORGANIZER:
H. B. Sherman, Greensburg, Ind.
H. F. Cutting, Portland, Ore.

FOR DIRECTORS:
Fred S. Parkinson, Rexburg, Idaho.
P. D. Spohn, Inman, Kas.
Robt. Stephenson, Lebanon, Ind.
S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.
W. S. Shure, Summerdale, Ala.
C. Hayes Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind.
J. A. Harman, Shawnee, Okla.
A. O. Dulin, Whitestown, Ind.
Jacob Bretz, Bretzville, Ind.
S. A. Hickox, S. Williamstown, Mass.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

reys, and you can bring your wife down and I will make her a present of the best range I have in the place, and further, I will fit her kitchen up complete with new dishes and kitchen utensils.

—o—

The argument was one of the most effective that the dealer could use a few months ago, but it would not fit now. Then corn was seventy-five cents a bushel and 600 bushels would bring $450. But behold how the king has fallen. Six hundred bushels would hardly bring half the amount of money now. On the other hand, wagons, reapers, surreys, ranges, dishes, etc., are as high or higher. This illustrates the unstable character of the farmers' business. Not another business in the country could stand such variations a year. For a fact, if manufacturers had their prices cut 25 to 50 per cent. after they produced the articles, just to continue one year, the business of the whole country would be thrown into convulsions.

—o—

A few days ago a friend in Wisconsin sent me a marked copy of the La Crosse (Wis.) Tribune. The article marked is reproduced below:

Let Farmers Name Wilson's Successor

The Society of Equity is urging upon President-elect Wilson the selection of J. A. Everitt, of Indianapolis, to succeed James ilson as secretary of agriculture. The logic and force with which the Society is making its contentions should go far toward convincing Dr. Wilson that the appointment of a man who knows the farmers and their needs, as well as the possibilities of the country, is advisable. e have been deeply impressed with the arguments advanced in favor of Mr. Everitt. After ilson, there is real work ahead for the new secretary and the voice of the farmers should be heard in the matter of a choice. They didn't have much to say in the appointment of "Tama Jim," nor in his long desired retirement. Now they should at least be permitted to "get a word in edgewise.

—o—

My only comment on this is that every farmer and friend of farmers should work and pray for the appointment of a secretary who can see more than the producing side of agriculture.

FARM PRICES

THE secretary of agriculture has issued an advance report on agriculture for 1912. The figures and statements in this report will become a part of the permanent report, and will be published in the Year Book for 1912. It looks to us that the prices of some of the 1912 crops have been artificially boosted in the report and if they have been they will go down in history as the real values. We are opposed to everything that is deceptive, even though the object may be to stimulate the business of the nation. What the business man, who wants to be safe, needs, is the facts. He can then make his calculations according to the true conditions and will be safe. Many business wrecks have been the result of a lack of knowledge of the real conditions.

For instance, this advance report of the Department of Agriculture says that the farm value of corn is 55.5 cents a bushel and this year's big crop of 3,169,000,000 bushels is worth $1,759,000,000. The secretary calls this "a fabulous amount" and he says: "This crop is worth to the farm-20 per cent. more than the average crop of the previous five years."

According to our information none of the 1912 crop sold for 55½ cents at the farm (farm price). But our readers, who have given the price of new corn, 1912 crop, say that the buyers will pay only thirty-five cents a bushel. If the country price is thirty-five cents, for average corn, instead of fifty-five cents, as the secretary reports, then this year's crop is over-estimated $633,800,000, or 36 per cent.

If we are to have a Department of Agriculture, we want it to be one that all the people can have confidence in its reports. We believe the appropriation to support the department is about $30,000,000 a year. For this are we to have the truth and facts, or a lot of garbled reports that may read good and please some interests separers 20 per cent. more than the average are from farming? We make no charge of wilful misrepresentation or artificial boosting of values, but this advance report does not appear to square with the conditions as they look to us.

We want our readers to write to us and give the prices of the following crops on November 1st, and December 1st, **the 1912 crop only.** We want the price your dealer was paying for the **quality** of crop you have to sell not the price he may have offered for choice, prime, No. 1, No. 2 or any other particular grade, but what your stuff would sell for (we want the farm value of the crops grown).

Corn, bushel; hay, ton; cotton, pound; cotton seed, pound; wheat, bushel; oats, bushel; potatoes, bushel; barley, bushel; tobacco, pound; flaxseed, bushel; rye, bushel; rice, pound; buckwheat, bushel.

Send your letter to

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Desk O, Indianapolis, Ind.

There are Others

"Gruet buys more than he can pay for."
"Yes; he has radium tastes and a brass income."



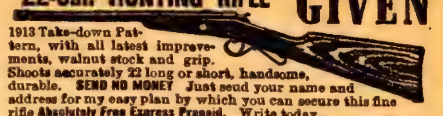
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Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. **The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.**

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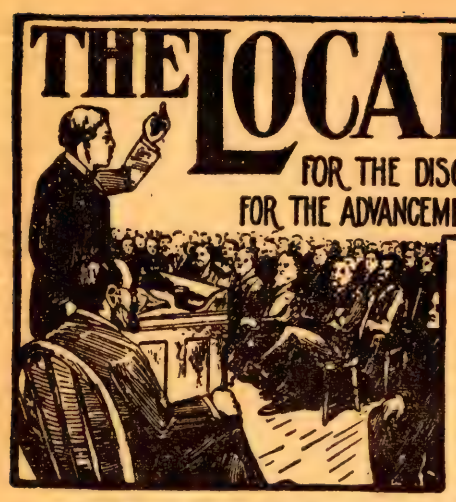
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To workers of farms in the United States having sufficient agricultural experience and equipment, the Canadian Pacific will loan money for a period of ten years at 6% for the purposes of erecting buildings and completing the improvements on their newly purchased Western Canadian farms.

Ask for our handsome illustrated books on Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—mention the one you wish. Also maps with full information free. Write today.

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FOR SALE—Town lots in all growing towns—Ask for information concerning Industrial and Business openings in all towns.



THE LOCAL UNION

The Local Union of the Farmers Society of Equity is the home workshop of the Society. In it must be shaped the plans and work that will revolutionize American agriculture and usher in the time when the tiller of the soil shall no longer be a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for others, but when he shall be a more important and more independent member of society. Through the local union, assisted by headquarters and representatives on all the great markets of the country, all the *business* of the members—selling and buying—can be done.

How to Organize a Local Union

Whenever a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING reaches that condition of mind that he believes the farmers of his community should do more of their own business of selling and buying, instead of paying an enormous price to have it done by middlemen, he should send for instructions for organizing a local union. Any person who stands well in his community can organize.

A local union is wanted at every town, city and shipping point where not already established. Send for instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., to facilitate sending we append a coupon here. If no local union at your town send the coupon.

. . . . . .

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen: Please send instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., for organizing a local union at

. . . . . .

My Name . . . . . .

My Address . . . . . .

. . . . . .

Are you a member of the F. S. E. now?. . . .

The Traveler

Under this head appears accounts of what our "Traveler" sees, hears and otherwise discovers. He can not, unfortunately, visit every section and locality, and those whom he can not see he most earnestly desires to hear from occasionally. This applies to every reader of this paper who is interested in the plans of the Farmers Society of Equity. Write to "The Traveler." Write today and address your correspondence to

"THE TRAVELER'S DESK"
CARE THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

KANSAS holds something besides sunflowers and socialists. It lately held a convention or congress of farmers. Ninety-one counties were represented. They called it a "Farmers' Industrial and Agricultural Congress." The speakers were college presidents, railroad officials and "agriculturalists." Men who farm the farmer, you know.

There was nothing wrong about that. Farmers can learn much from men of education and business. And just now all these people are insistently saying "Farmers must organize." They might not be able to raise better corn or hogs than the man who holds the plow handles, but they can see deeper into business and farther into the future than some farmers, and their advice on such matters is worthy of consideration. Farmers don't know what is ahead of them. Business men do, and they know that unless the farmers do organize effectively their lot in the future will be woeful indeed. Farmers don't realize this, but they should. Wake up, before it is too late. Keep up with the times, or be content to take what the other fellows leave.

Peckham was at the congress—our Peckham. He made a speech showing what can be done through the Equity system. The idea of practical organization along business lines for business purposes seemed to "take." So they are going to hold a state **Farmers Conference** at Manhattan (the seat of the agricultural college and experiment station) on the 30th of December. Twenty-one delegates were appointed at the Hutchinson conference. Peckham is one of them. Our president, Mr. Everitt, has been urged to come to the meeting and he expects to go.

If those Kansas farmers get it in their noodles to organize, they will do it. Count on Kansas, everytime.

* * *

From the Foley Folks

Our members have been busy putting away their crop of sweet potatoes, of which they have a very large crop. At our last meeting a resolution was passed endorsing your work, a copy of which I enclose. At our next meeting we will take action on sending a delegate to the annual meeting of the National Union. We will probably join the Summerdale and Robertsdale locals and send a joint delegate. We will likely get 25 or 30 new members as soon as the shipping season begins. Hope this will show you we are still on the map.—J. C. Linduff, Secy.

The resolution follows:

Fully realizing the great good of organization to all working people of whatever nature and class, and closely observing the efforts of J. A. Everitt, president of the Farmers Society of Equity to bring together the producers and farmers throughout the United States. Therefore, we, the members of Foley Local, 6709, F. S. E., have in regular session this 30th day of November, 1912, proclaimed our approval of his good work, and directed that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mr. Everitt, and also placed upon the minutes of this local.

* * *

Rings the Bullseye

In sending in their report of regular meeting, the Churchville (Pa.) local 6760 has this to say:

Nothing of importance was transacted. We agreed to try to get a new member each by the time of our next meeting.

"Nothing of importance?" Good gracious Peter! That little resolution to increase the membership in the manner suggested was about the most important business you could have transacted. There is nothing of quite so great importance as the addition of members. The success of our organization depends absolutely upon members. There is no question about being able to solve our business problems, and taking care of the marketing and distribution when our organization is completed. Members are what we want, brethren. Bring them in.

* * *

How Morris Does It

I herewith hand you report of a new local in the Springdale district near Burley. And on the Monday night following I organized the farmers of the Marshfield district, with a charter membership of twenty-five. I have more in process of incubation and interest is very keen. I have calls to Albion and Rupert, and am arranging dates. At Rupert I am invited by the master of the Grange to address their members, as there is a demand for an organized marketing system, and this the Grange does not offer. This is sort of "bearding the lion in his den," but it suits me. We will have a county union ere long, and confidently expect a state union within a year.

No use talking, the F. S. E. offers the only plausible and practical solution to the farmers' most important problems. I find no difficulty in getting a charter list. My plan is to give a thoro exposition of the Society, and its plans in an address of about an hour, after which we indulge in open discussion, and after this ——— the deluge, that's all.—H. G. Morris, Oakley, Idaho.

By accident I got into touch with you, and after looking into your literature, I have come to the conclusion that you are doing a mighty good work, and I shall try to organize a local at this place. I am sending in a list of fifteen names.

The farmers here have a ——— organization. I have asked several what their organization was doing for them, and the reply invariably has been, "Oh, nothing." Hoping to be more closely identified with your society in its grand work for the uplift of the farmer, I am yours very truly—W. Dunnicliff, Bolling, Ala.

* * *

The local at Enderlin, N. D., is "still a coming," says Brother P. H. Thompson, who wants "The Traveler" to meander around his way, and help stir up the farmers at other points in Ransom county. He says there are good openings for locals at Sheldon, Butsville, Lisbon, Elliott and Ft. Ransom. Ransom county has a bumper crop this year, like all other sections, and prices are not very satisfactory. No. 1 wheat is 75 cents per bushel; oats, 23 cents; barley, 30 to 45 cents, and potatoes, 25 cents. That is less than they are worth, but until the farmers come together and do their own price-making, they must expect low prices. Brother Thompson is going to begin work as organizer soon, and we expect him to organize his whole county in a few weeks' time.

* * *

Brother R. M. Forringer, who has done excellent work as organizer in Pennsylvania, sends in a very pleasing account of the meeting at Rinersburg that resulted in the organization of the Clarion County Union. The union was effected at the close of a most delightful picnic when plenty of good things to eat were the more heartily enjoyed because of the great good fellowship and good cheer that existed. Three or four hundred good Equity folks were there, to enjoy themselves and each other, and to make more strong and active the bonds of co-operation. J. B. Rankin, of Rinersburg, was chosen the first president of the county union. Jacob Stahlman, vice-president; John Elder, treasurer; R. M. Forringer, secretary.

Brethren, why don't every county do the same thing? What's the answer?

Money

and not larger crops is the measure of success in farming. Get money in marketing.

Developing Mineral Resources

Following harvest every community should encourage the development of its mineral resources. First in importance is the securing of abundant pure drinking water for use of the family and the livestock. The deep bored well goinb below the solid rock to a vein of pure water eliminates the danger of surface water. There is always a fascination about exploring the depths of Mother Earth. Anyone of several valuable minerals may be found in quest for water and the possible mineral discoveries may prove of untold worth to an entire community. An individual with inclination to mechanics can continuously earn a large income in the work of drilling, as there is a wide field for this excellent enterprise. Irrigation may be extended by such work.

The illustrated catalog No. 120 and literature of the American Well Works, Aurora, Ill., is free to those who write for it.

Organizers

THE Farmers Society of Equity wants an organizer in each community. A local union must be organized at each market town and city or shipping station. We have an exceptionally good proposition for the right person. The right person is any man who stands well among his neighbors and wants a better marketing system established, as well as the ability to buy everything at wholesale prices.

Hundreds of organizers who succeed locally will be given a larger field. If you want to employ part, or all of your time profitably, write for our terms.

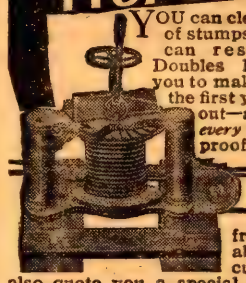
A post card or letter will bring full particulars by return mail. Don't delay. Every field should be occupied.

Farmers Society of Equity
Indianapolis, Ind.

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The Ohio Galvanizing & Mfg. Co., 24 Ann Street, Niles, Ohio

One Head for all Marketing Necessary

By W. S. Shure

WHAT profiteth it a farmer if he gain a whole crop and loses a market? Every time a farmer plants a crop, he has a strong hope that he will reap a good harvest and find a profitable market. He knows that it is only through successful growing and successful marketing, that he can make steady progress, but in marketing in the past he has generally been disappointed. Still he has gone right along year after year hoping, but vainly so far, that the next season or the next sale will bring him his reward, several times earned. Every seed he plants should be a surety of profit to him, but it has not been so, but has been for the transportation companies and the people who handle the crops.

But there is a way, an easy way, a perfectly safe way, and a perfectly legitimate way to market farm crops to insure a profit on every one turned over to the market. Readers of this paper need hardly be told the way, but merely reminded of it again. The way is the co-operative way, but this does not state the matter fully. It must be co-operation of the right kind, co-operation in the true spirit. It must be actual and resultful co-operation. Also, it must be national co-operation, as opposed to local or district or crop co-operation. It must be co-operation that eliminates the individual producer as a seller; that eliminated the local organization as a seller; that eliminates the county organization as a seller; that eliminates all selling activities by district organizations. We mean that it must be national co-operation. Such co-operation that places a report of all the crops, no difference where produced, on record at one central headquarters or clearing house, there to be controlled, there to be offered for sale and there to be found by the demand.

Nothing short of this will solve the farmers' marketing problems. Co-operation of this kind will prove to be not merely a palliative for farmers' ills, but a CURE for practically everything that ails them.

Too much space cannot be given to this subject; too much importance cannot be attached to it; the plan cannot be repeated too often as long as there remains a single farmer anywhere in the country unconverted or unconnected with a local union of the Farmers Society of Equity, or if belonging to another association, then it should be federated with the Farmers Society of Equity's national, practical, successful, growing, marketing system.

The producers of crops are paying millions and hundreds of millions of dollars in their vain efforts to market their crops profitably, without a chance in the world to get the money back. There are thousands of marketing expenses now, great and small, of as many marketing associations. These must all be saved and one marketing expense substituted. True, the National marketing expense will be more than any local association or district association is paying, but it will be only a trifle as compared with the sum of all of those expenses. Besides, with the Farmers Society of Equity system established, every dollar of expense incurred for marketing crops can be added to the commodities and the buyer must pay it. And this will be right and fair, because farmers have been paying the expense of marketing for everything they have been buying for years. This is because the people who serve them are organized, or the prices are decided by an organization, and all of the expense of selling is added to the first cost of production and a good, substantial profit for everybody interested, added besides and the farmers have always paid such expenses and profits in the price they paid for the goods.

Taking the United States as a whole, it is pretty thoroughly covered now with organizations of farmers. They have organized in communities for marketing benefits. The number of such local organizations approximate about six thousand. Each one markets independent of all of the others. Therefore, it follows that if one thousand of these associations are interested in the same crop or crops, that there are 999 associations in fierce, throat-cutting competition with each individual association for the market. Does it seem comprehensible, brother farmer, that in this supposed enlightened age, that the members of any one of these organizations can continue to imagine that his organization can successfully cope with such competition and that his local association can ever devise a scheme that will guarantee him profitable prices year after year? Let each member consider this matter seriously, and after giving it serious thought and deliberating on it, if he comes to the conclusion that the local association has very little more power than the individual members had before they were organized, then it is a duty that he owes to himself, his children and to his brother farmers, to demand that the association he belongs to shall take the next step, that is, that of federating with the national marketing plan that is being established.

What we have written is particularly true of the Gulf states—Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas—where perishable crops of fruit and vegetables are produced. Naturally we are interested in the whole problem of marketing, but we can see that if this Gulf States section would be organized and federated on the national marketing plan, that we could successfully cope with the condition and very nearly, or quite, find a complete solution for our marketing problems in the Equity System. For instance, our chief crops come at seasons of the year when there is no competition from states farther north. It follows then that if the producers in these states will put themselves in a position to end the ruinous competition for markets as in the past, and co-operate completely from Texas to Florida in reporting our crops to a central head or clearing house, thus requiring the demand to seek them at such central place or clearing house, our marketing troubles would be at an end.

Is it too much to hope that we can bring about such an organized condition in time to handle the 1913 crop? This paper has an extensive circulation in each of the states mentioned. Now if each reader of the paper and present member of the Farmers Society of Equity, will write to headquarters or even write to me, W. S. Shure, Summerdale, Ala., and get full particulars about organizing and federating, we can turn the trick in a short time and enjoy the benefits without further delay.

It can be done, so let's do it at once and get the blessings in the very next crops that we produce.

Brother farmers, think about this matter. Think seriously and think long if necessary, but don't think any longer than is necessary, then act. Also, pray for enlightenment on the subject. That thing is doubly valuable that is done promptly. Prompt action will save us from again throwing our spring shipments in the seathing crater of competition.

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ALBERTA

The Price of Beef is High and so is the Price of Cattle.



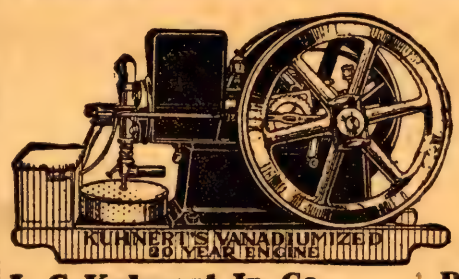
For years the Province of ALBERTA, (Western Canada), was the Big Ranching Country. Many of these ranches today are immense grain fields, and the cattle have given place to the cultivation of wheat, oats, barley and flax, the change has made many thousands of Americans, settled on these plains, wealthy, but has increased the price of live stock. There is splendid opportunity now to get a **FREE HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES** (and another as a pre-emption) in the newer districts and produce either cattle or grain. The crops are always good, the climate is excellent, schools and churches are convenient and markets splendid in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

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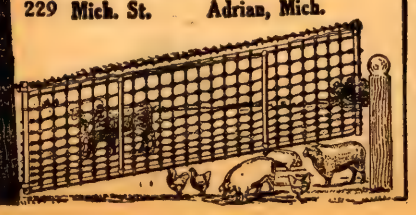
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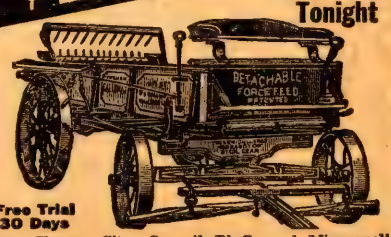
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THE PARCELS POST

(Continued from Page 3.)

only two and one-half per cent. So we can charge that the whole thing is a scheme to draw savings out of stockings and other places of home deposit into the postal savings bank, to feed the regular banks at a rate much lower than those banks are constantly advertising to pay depositors.

Postal Banks Unpopular

As an indication of the unpopularity of the postal savings banks, we give this statement as referring to the Indianapolis Postal Savings Bank. The statement was secured December 4, 1912.

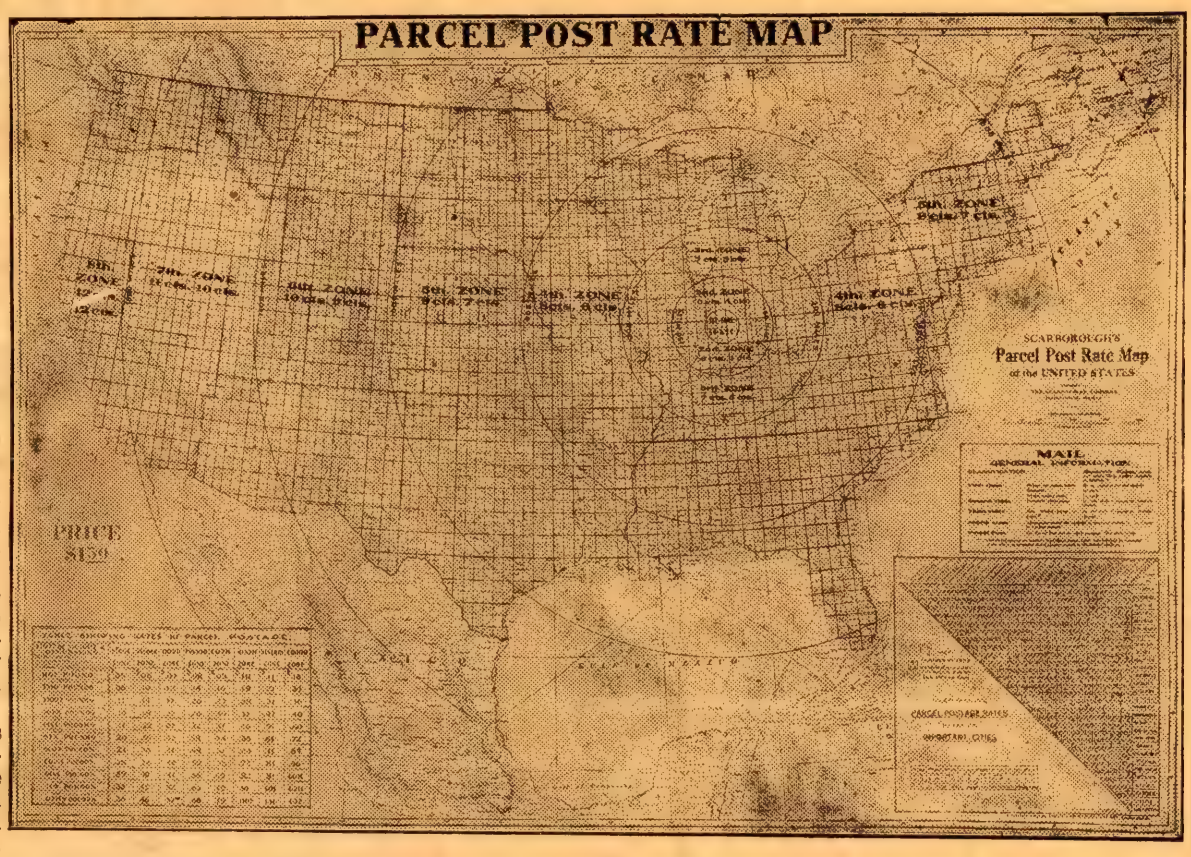
The Postal Savings Depository was established in Indianapolis on September 9, 1911. There have been 1815 accounts opened, and the total amount deposited has been $176,512. There have been 914 accounts closed and the amount withdrawn has been $81,563. This leaves 901 accounts open, with $94,949 on deposit.

Indianapolis is a city of a quarter of a million inhabitants. We have several banks with millions of dollars of deposits each. We are therefore forced to the conclusion that the postal savings banks have not met the expectations of their friends, in advance of the passage of the law. Such were our conclusions at the time of making the law and those conclusions have been strengthened and verified by the operations of the system.

The Parcels Post Measure

But we started out to write an article on one of the latest acts of our Congress for the welfare of the people—the new Parcels Post law. Let us consider this matter seriously and try to decide whether the people have been given what they had a right to expect, or have they been double-crossed again? We will not give the full text of the law, but will refer to its provisions as far as may be necessary to convey a good understanding of it, and to enable our readers to use it intelligently if they have occasion to use it.

The Parcels Post act provides that the country shall be divided into zones.



These zones are shown by the accompanying map with Indianapolis as the center. When any other city is the center, such as New York or Omaha, or Atlanta, or when our subscribers' place of residence as a center, or the place where mail matter originates, the zones will change and this map will not apply. Subscribers can get full instructions at their postoffice, with the rates of postage that apply from that office. The calculations, however, will be alike, so the following explanation of the system will cover all cases.

Articles Mailable

The articles mailable by the parcels post will cover all kinds of merchandise, including farm and factory products that do not exceed eleven pounds in weight and that are not greater in size than seventy-two inches in length and girth combined, and they must not be of a character that will damage in the mail, or that will cause damage to other mail matter, or that are perishable in a reasonable length of time required for transportation.

We have prepared the accompanying table showing the rates of postage from Indianapolis, with some comparisons with express rates that are now in force:

(In this table we have set down some towns and cities to enable us to make exact comparisons with express rates. The parcels post rate will be the same to all postoffices in any one of the zones.)

	WEIGHT AND COST BY PARCELS POST												COST BY EXPRESS			
													Regular		Special	
Zone	Town	1lb	2lbs	3lbs	4lbs	5lbs	6lbs	7lbs	8lbs	9lbs	10lbs	11lbs	9lbs	11lbs	9lbs	11lbs
1	Frankfort, Ind.	$ .05	$ .08	$ .11	$ .14	$ .17	$ .20	$ .23	$ .26	$ .29	$ .32	$ .35	$ .25	$ .25	$ .25	$ .25
2	Louisville, Ky.	.06	.10	.14	.18	.22	.26	.30	.64	.38	.42	.46	.40	.40	.35	.35
3	St. Louis, Mo.	.07	.12	.17	.22	.27	.32	.37	.42	.47	.52	.57	.50	.55	.35	.35
3	Nashville, Tenn	.07	.12	.17	.22	.27	.32	.37	.42	.47	.52	.57	.60	.65	.35	.35
4	Kansas City, Mo.	.08	.14	.20	.26	.32	.38	.44	.50	.56	.62	.68	.80	.90	.35	.35
4	Topeka, Kas.	.08	.14	.20	.26	.32	.38	.44	.50	.56	.62	.68	.90	1.00	.35	.35
4	Harrisburg, Pa.	.08	.14	.20	.26	.32	.38	.44	.50	.56	.62	.68	.70	.75	.35	.35
5	Sioux City, Ia.	.09	.16	.23	.30	.37	.44	.51	.58	.65	.72	.79	.75	.85	.35	.35
5	Philadelphia, Pa.	.09	.15	.23	.30	.37	.44	.51	.58	.65	.72	.79	.70	.75	.35	.35
5	New Orleans, La.	.09	.16	.23	.30	.37	.44	.51	.58	.65	.72	.79	.90	1.00	.35	.35
6	Denver, Colo	.10	.19	.28	.37	.46	.55	.64	.73	.82	.91	1.00	1.20	1.50	.36	.44
6	Bangor, Maine	.10	.19	.28	.37	.46	.55	.64	.73	.82	.91	1.00	.80	.90	.35	.35
7	Helena, Mont.	.11	.21	.31	.41	.51	.61	.71	.81	.91	1.01	1.11	1.35	1.66	.54	.66
8	Portland, Ore.	.12	.24	.36	.48	.60	.72	.84	.96	1.08	1.20	1.32	1.35	1.60	.70	.85
8	San Francisco, Cal.	.12	.24	.36	.48	.60	.72	.84	.96	1.08	1.20	1.32	1.35	1.60	.70	.85

This table should be studied very carefully. As our subscribers study it, we have no doubt a good many things will come in their minds. For instance, they have been led to believe that the parcels post system will help them very much in marketing crops, It has been referred to as "a progressive measure" and as one that will largely solve the problems of profitable prices for the farmers and lower prices to the consumers. Suppose the farmers try to apply the system to marketing some of their crops. It will at once be apparent to them that the largest package that can be sent is limited to eleven pounds, and this, of course, includes the weight of the container. Suppose they have turkeys to market, they could only send the smaller sized turkeys by parcels post, or if they would want to send a large turkey, it would need to be divided and put into two packages. But for the sake of making an illustration, we will assume that one of our subscribers at Frankfort, Ind., had a nine-pound turkey which he wants to send to the consumer at Indianapolis. He will put the turkey in a two-pound container, making a total of eleven pounds and he will put thirty-five cents postage stamps on the package and then the turkey will be delivered to his friend's house in Indianapolis. But the question naturally arises here, if Uncle Sam is to have thirty-five cents for his service as the middleman in this case, will Mr. Farmer and Mr. Consumer be satisfied—the former with the price he can obtain or the latter with the price he must pay? The chance is that this thirty-five cents for the service will make the system unsatisfactory to both parties. Then, again, suppose our subscriber has one hundred turkeys to market, just imagine the trouble that it will be to put up one hundred turkeys in this way. There will be some expense for the containers also, and if these containers are to be sent back to the subscriber who purchased them originally, and assuming that each container weighs two pounds, then they will cost eight cents each to send them back. But our subscriber will have turkeys that weigh more than nine pounds; then, as we have said, it will be impossible to market them by this method unless they would be divided and sent in two parts. Just as an illustration, we will say that the German parcels post would carry the eleven-pound package anywhere in that country for only 12 cents, against 35 cents for this short distance in our country. Upon examination the table reveals that the cost by regular express for the eleven pounds would be twenty-five cents, against thirty-five cents by the parcels post.

Limitations of Parcels Post

Eleven pounds, including the container, will not permit the farmer to send a peck of potatoes or a peck of apples, not more than one or two cabbage heads; perhaps five dozen of eggs,

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Agents wanted. Half actual size.
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I will send a handsome 1913 P. C. art calendar in 8 colors and gold, and a big assortment of Christmas and other post card novelties for 4c postage if you will show my cards to 6 friends. P. M. FOGELSANGER, 233 South 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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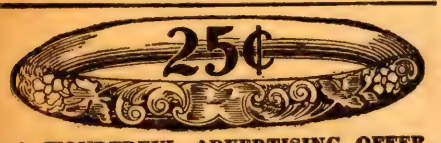
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Ladies: be sure to take advantage of this. Just think—only 25c for this handsome gold finished Nethersole Bracelet. "All the rage" now. Beautiful chased design with secret snap joint and catch. Resembles a $2 Bracelet. Every young lady wants one. Order NOW. Price only 25c, or 3 for 60c.

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The Holidays are just ahead—nearer than you realize. Now, let's get together early so that you can have a beautiful assortment of seasonable Art Post Cards in hand. I've a big box of 50 Art Cards for you—the handsomest you ever saw—and I want to give this big surprise box to you without it costing you a penny. For this I'm sure you'll be glad to do me a little favor. Just send me your name and address, enclosing a two-cent stamp, showing your good faith, and I'll immediately send you ten of the prettiest Art Post Cards you ever saw. At the same time I'll send you my Surprise Free Offer—so you can get the big Prize Reward of 50 cards without them costing you anything but a little of your time. Sit right down now and write—saying you want the 10 Cards—and also the big Surprise Box of 50 more seasonable Art Post Cards. Please address Editor Farm News, Springfield, Ohio, and I'll reply in return mail.

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We want to give you this big collection of thirty-nine Novels, Novelettes, and Stories, some of the most interesting works of the most popular writers. Each is a complete story in itself. All are well printed on book-paper from new type and are firmly bound in paper covers. We will give you this whole grand collection of the best reading just to make you acquainted with our paper, **Good Stories.** Here are 10 titles and there are 29 others just as good.

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not more than one good sized chicken, in a package. But what is the use of making these illustrations? As far as the farmer is concerned, we cannot see that the parcels post is practical for him and we cannot agree that the farmers' interests were kept in mind when making this law. It cannot help but be a duplication of the alcohol law, and the postal savings bank measure, as far as its operation and benefits to farmers is concerned. We can see how it may be of advantage to the dry-goods merchant, mail-order houses and some others, who have packages of greater value in the weight limit to ship.

Special Express Rates Lower

But there is another element that we want to call particular attention to. The table shows the cost by express, "regular" and "special." We mean by this that for years the express companies have given a special rate. It is shown in the last two columns, and the rates we quote are for nine pounds and eleven pounds. Note that to all points the express companies have been giving special rates that are far lower than this boasted parcels post confers upon the people. Take the nine-pound column by the parcels post and the nine-pound column by the special express rate, and compare them. Note that the express company will carry nine pounds to Portland, Ore., for seventy cents, but by the parcels post it will cost $1.08. Then take the other column; eleven pounds by parcels post and eleven pounds by special express rate, and notice how much lower the express company has been carrying parcels for many years, than this boasted parcels post measure gives to the public. And may we not conclude that since the express company has been carrying packages at these special rates for many years, that they can and will extend these special rates to all of the commodities that would be permissable to enter the parcels post? In this way the parcels post would be as unpopular as the postal savings bank and would be as inoperative as the alcohol law, as far as meeting a need that existed is concerned. Besides, the express companies will take packages coming under the "special" class without prepayment, while postage must always be prepaid.

Foreign Parcels Post

Much has been said about the beauties and benefits of the parcels post systems in European countries. So our readers may make comparisons. We report that eleven pounds may be sent within city limits in Germany for 2½ cents, and such a package may be sent anywhere in the country for twelve cents. In Austria the parcels post limit of weight is 110 pounds, in Belgium, 132 pounds, at very low rates for carriage. We have not much data on foreign rates and limits of weight before us now, but will get them.

Many months ago we advised against a parcels post to compete with the express companies and we recommended that the express companies, who have a universal carrying system now, be required to put their prices down to be equitable to them and the public. Or, as an alternative, let the government acquire the express companies' business and get rid of competition. We are not much for establishing a new business to correct an established business, and thus increase competition and multiply expense. But we would like to see the government be a real government and master of every situation to the end that no institution could continue in business on such iniquitous terms as to even suggest a new institution to force the old one to fair terms or to afford relief to a suffering people.

Three Collossal Humbugs

The alcohol law, the postal savings bank law and the parcels post laws may be set down as three collossal humbugs. We do not charge that a majority of the members of the Congresses, that were responsible for them, were corrupt, but the way our Congressional bodies are selected throws a lot of people together who do not understand these matters and they are made to believe that the laws will work out all right. They may be honest enough, but they are not competent to make the laws, particularly when surrounded by the agents of the interests, both in the law-making bodies and on the outside.

But what can be done?

One Carrying System

In the first place the matter of cheap transportation cannot be solved by multiplying the mediums for carriage and doubling the expense over what it needs to be. If this is true, then the solution is to let the express companies carry all the packages, or let the postoffice carry all. If the former, the government must say what the rates shall be in fairness to the companies and the people. If the latter, the government must buy out the express companies. An amendment to the parcels post bill, providing for the purchase of the express companies, was offered before Congress, but was defeated. The law provides, however, as follows:

That for the purpose of a further inquiry into the subject of the general parcel post and all related subjects a joint committee of six persons (members of Congress), three of whom shall be appointed by the President of the Senate, and three by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is constituted, with full power to appoint clerks, stenographers and experts to assist them in this work. That the Postmaster-General and the Interstate Commerce Commission shall furnish such data and otherwise render such assistance to the said committee as may be desired or available. The committee shall report fully to Congress at the earliest possible date.

People Must Get Together

It is up to the people to get together in a way that they can make themselves heard and felt. If a million farmers were joined together as we have been advocating, they could tell this committee what they want and get it. Or if necessary to repeal the present law and make a new one that would be a real, practical benefit to farmers and all the people it could quickly be done regardless of what political party is in power.

The postoffice department will now be put to enormous expense to establish the parcels post system over the country. This expense the public will be compelled to pay. The question comes up whether it is an expense that will be justified?

In addition to the rates as shown in the preceding table, the law also provides for a local rural parcels post for all postoffices from which rural routes extend. The rate is five cents for the first pound and one cent for each additional pound. It also has a collect-on-delivery provision, which means that the sender can send the package collect, and the postoffice department will collect on delivery and return the money to the shipper. And, further, it provides for an insurance provision, whereby the person who pays an additional sum, will have his shipment guaranteed against loss or damage.

ONE OF THE BEST

and most useful little household tools. Used by the ladies a dozen times a day.

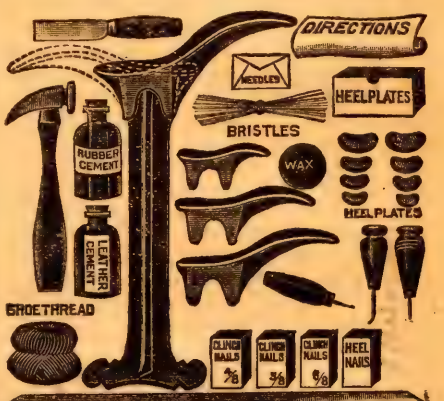
It is a wrench, screw driver, tack hammer, plyers, small pipe wrench, nail puller, nut cracker, hot lid remover, and general all-'round help.



Our Offer

We will send this Handy Tool post paid as a reward for one new or renewal subscription, 35 cents.

Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis



HOME REPAIRING OUTFIT No 2 FOR BOOT, SHOE AND RUBBER REPAIRING

A Complete Outfit for Shoe, Boot, Rubber, and Harness Repairing

The desirability of this premium will be apparent at once. Many odd jobs about the home and barn can be done with this fine outfit. Repair all the family shoes, repair harness, carpets, belts, etc.

This outfit contains:

1 Men's Last	1 paper 4-8 Clinch Nails
1 Boy's Last	1 paper 5-8 Clinch Nails
1 Woman's Last	1 paper 6-8 Clinch Nails
1 Child's Last	1 paper Heel Nails
1 Iron Stand for Last	4 pairs Heel Plates, assorted sizes
1 Shoe-hammer	1 Bottle Leather Cement
1 Shoe Knife	1 Bottle Rubber Cement
1 Peg Awl Haft	1 Ball Shoe Thread
1 Peg Awl	1 Bunch Bristles
1 Sewing Awl Haft	6 Harness Needles
1 Sewing Awl	1 Ball Wax
1 Stabbing Awl Haft	Directions for Halfsoling.
1 Stabbing Awl	

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Great time and money saver; needed in every family.

Our Offer We will send the complete Home Repairing outfit as described as a premium for 4 yearly (new or renewal) subscriptions at 35c ($1.40).

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis

HANDSOME Album Free

An album for postcards is fine for a present at any time. Our albums are extremely handsome. We guarantee entire satisfaction or money back. Our description can not do them justice. They must be seen. Select the size you want. Each album is handsomely decorated on the cover with raised designs of flowers, scenes, etc. ... with each we include a year's subscription to Up-to-Date Farming. Album and cards sent to different address from paper if desired. All sent prepaid.

Album A, Size 9x11. Holds 103 cards. Stiff cover, floral decorations. **60c**

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SPECIAL With all albums sent out within next 30 days we will include 50 handsome embossed Season, Floral, Greeting and Birthday postcards free.

Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind

Guaranteed Advertisers



FREE TO GIRLS

We want to send to every little girl a **Talking and Sleeping Doll** She is the prettiest, daintiest and sweetest dolly you ever saw. She closes her pretty eyes and goes to sleep. She will say "Papa" and "Mama" as plain as a real little girl, whenever you want her to. Stylishly dressed with lace trimmed hat and gown, shoes and stockings; a foot and a half tall.

Send No Money Just your name and address and say you want a "Mama" and "Papa" Talking Doll and I will tell you how to get her.

Not One Cent of Your Money is Required

UP-TO-DATE, Dept. A Indianapolis, Ind



3-PIECE Kitchen Set

Here are three useful articles. You will need them over and over again every day in the kitchen. They are made of best steel and will prove to be true friends to the housewife. A fine paring knife; a good, strong butcher knife and a cleaver that is heavy and made for work.

This set of three pieces given for a club of two subscribers, at 35c each.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

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FREE attention: The **PLAPAO-PADS** are different from the truss, being medicine applicators made self-adhesive purposely to hold the parts securely in place. No straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pubic bone. Thousands have successfully treated themselves at home without hindrance from work and conquered the most obstinate cases. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Awarded Gold Medal. Process of recovery is natural, so no further use for trusses. We prove what we say by sending you Trial of Plapao absolutely **FREE**. Write TO-DAY.

STUART'S ADHESIVE PLAPAO-PAD TRADE MARK PATENTED APRIL 6TH 1909

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After Thirty Years Experience I Have Produced An Appliance for Men, Women or Children That Cures Rupture

I Send It On Trial

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached



The above is C. E. Brooks, inventor of the Appliance, who cured himself and who has been curing others for over 30 years. If ruptured, write him today.

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I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try my Appliance or not.

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Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

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THE FIELD

UP-TO-DATE FARMING will print in this department short letters from its subscribers on any subject of general interest and calculated to further the mission of the paper.

A Wheat Standard

TO THE EDITOR:

I note your report of the World's Production" of the grain and marvel at the uniformity for the period you cover, and only wish you had included "cotton and wool," and also the world's production of gold, which is reputed to have that miroculous power to hold its value at just 100 cents on the dollar day and night and all of the time.

While I have not at hand the report on the world's production of gold, I feel confident that its uniformity will not exceed that of wheat, and not even approach that of the combined production of all the grains in your table. This reminds me of the hoots and sneers I have received from men of brains and dignity for daring to suggest that "If we must have a material base for our money, that WHEAT would be far better than gold, for the reason that it does not fluctuate as much in quantity," and it is better to stimulate the production of wheat, which we must have to live, than to stimulate the production of gold (as we now do by free coinage) which is absolutely worthless to prolong life except as it may be exchanged for wheat.

I do not wish to be understood as advocating the use of wheat instead of gold for the reason that it is not necessary to specify any commodity as a base for value.

But to satisfy those who seem to think that money must be "redeemed" in gold or other commodity to have any value, I would suggest that we first make it "a full legal tender for all debts, public and private" then add this as a legend on the back of every bill, "Redeemable on demand in any and every commodity produced in the United States at its market value."

One brilliant student of finance asked me what I would do if the holder demanded SOAP? I told him that I would refer him to the soap factory.

To require a gold base for money comes as near being "financial idiocy" as any thing I can imagine.—D. L. B., Lincoln, Ill.

Too Many Middlemen

DEAR EDITOR:

We hear much these days about the high cost of living from our city brothers, and about the high cost of the necessaries of the farm and low prices of farm produce, from the farmers.

We farmers know that the cause of both is too many profit-takers between the producers and the consumers. We also know that more direct selling to the consumers of the products of the farm, as well as the products of the manufacturers, would remove the cause of the trouble. I mean, that we should cut out a lot of middlemen who are living in town and off of the labors of real workers on the farms and in the factories. Let them go "back to the soil," when such a movement will become a fact, instead of a fact and fancy around the Commercial Club banquet tables.

It is just as clear to us that this can be brought about only through a co-operative organization of the farmers' own. In my opinion the Department of Agriculture could do much to lead and give impetus to such a movement. Therefore, why not print three coupons in UP-TO-DATE FARMING, one to be sent to President Taft, another to Governor Wilson, and another to Theodore Roosevelt, and ask these candidates for the Presidency what they will do, if elected, to help such a movement.—M. G. OAKLEY, Newberg, Ore.

As Valuable for Laborers as for Farmers

EDITOR, UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

DEAR SIR: I am not a farmer, but a laborer depending on my days' wages for a living. So, when my father-in-law, who is a farmer, and very much interested in UP-TO-DATE, the Farmers Society of Equity and all of Mr. Everitt's teachings, paid for a year's subscription to UP-TO-DATE for me I did not understand his object as I thought it was only a paper for the farmer. I have only read a few copies and I can now see as never before where to place the blame for the fact that my day's wages has only half the purchasing power of a few years ago and as a consumer of the produce raised and produced by the labor of the farmer, I intend to do all in my power to see that the money I pay for my produce goes to the producer and not to the speculator. The laboring class as well as the farmer should study the teachings of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I consider the paper as much a laboring man's paper as a farmers paper and I am going to talk UP-TO-DATE as strong as if I owned a two hundred acre farm. Why? Because I have learned more truth in regard to conditions in our country from it than from all the newspapers I ever read. I started to write this letter to comply with the conditions of your advertising contest, but after reading the paper I felt I must tell you just how I regarded the paper and express the hope that many more who are not farmers and who may regard it as a paper of interest to farmers only may learn as I did that its teachings are as vital to them as to the farmer. I was looking for furniture advertisements in your paper and I would like to see the advertisement of some reliable furnishing companies in your paper and also it is about time to buy our winter clothing and I would like to see the advertisements of clothing, shoes, etc., appear in your paper.—GUY MILLER, Hawthorn, Clarion Co., Pa.

That Idle Horse

On nearly every farm there is now, or will be soon, one or more horses that are virtually eating their heads off, because there is no profitable work for them to do. Some person who figured it out, claims that it costs from $46 to $70 to keep a horse through the winter, depending upon the price of grain and hay. Now, our suggestion is that some person will take a horse and go around and see all of the neighbors and get their subscriptions to Up-to-Date Farming. We will allow such people a commission that they can soon make enough to pay the horse's feed part of the winter, or for the whole winter. This is a kind of thrift that will pay you a dividend and every person whom you induce to subscribe for Up-to-Date Farming.

Are you going to make that horse earn its keep this winter?

Action Needed

Instead of more commissions to investigate, we need action in marketing. Try this system—Producer, railroad, consumers' own receiving station.

Guaranteed Advertisers

Trusses Like These are a Crime



Here's an end to the curse of wearing straps and springs that squeeze and pinch—pads that do no good—trusses that simply shorten your life.

Here's something absolutely **guaranteed** to keep your rupture from coming out. Test it on 60 days' trial and see. If it doesn't hold at all times, then it won't cost you a single cent.

Has brought complete recovery in some of the worst cases on record. Doctors and surgeons who know of it recommend it instead of operation. No belt, no leg straps, no springs. Is water-proof—will hold in bath.

Write for Free Book and find out all about it. Book is full of facts never before put in print. Cloth-bound, 96 pages. Explains why elastic and spring trusses cannot help you. Shows dangers of operation. Exposes the humbug "appliances," "methods," "plasters," etc. Will save you from wasting money. Shows why 60 days' trial is the only safe way to test anything for rupture and how we offer you the only thing good enough to stand such a long test.

Book gives over 5,000 voluntary endorsements. Write for it today—it tells you things you could never find out by going to doctors or drugstores. Address

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Her Hearing Has Been Restored

This illustration hypothetically represents a lady who has been deaf and who has been troubled with those awful buzzing or ringing noises in the head. Her hearing is restored and unnatural noises have ceased. She takes a walk in the open and is entranced by the singing of the birds, the chirping of the crickets, the humming of the bees, and other sweet sounds of nature. It is as if paradise were opened to her, for she realizes the ecstasy of the moment, and appreciates the full meaning of being able to hear perfectly. Truly, joy has entered her life. A very interesting book has been written by a noted artist in which he shows how deaf persons may be soon rid of their infirmity by a safe, simple home treatment. A copy of this book will be mailed free by the author, Dr. George E. Coutant, 33 C, Station E. New York, N. Y. Write to him and he will cheerfully send it. His is a genuine method by which any man or woman may be cured at home. No drugging, no electric apparatus.

ecommends More on Marketing

EAR EDITOR:

Personally I would like to see more space in our valuable paper given to such articles as "Evolution of Marketing." I consider this series of articles one of the most enlightening to the agriculturist that has ever been printed in any paper. Also these articles are very strong arguments in favor of the Farmers Society of Equity organization. I would like to see the principles of the Society published and advertised as widely as the fact that Mr. Taft is President of the United States.—A. A. Welch, Covina, Cal.

Thinks Markets are Satisfactory

DEAR EDITOR:

The article on "The Evolution of Marketing" may help the Western and Southern farmers to some extent in marketing their produce for a greater profit. However, in this section of the country, New England and Northern Atlantic States, we are not troubled with finding a market for our produce, so much as we are with raising larger crops at a less expense and saving of labor. In many cases with Western and Southern farmers I believe this would be true, for as soon as they can get their produce to the Eastern and Northern markets, they can find a good outlet for it. Thus, in my opinion, I think the articles in your former paper were of more benefit to the farmers than the ones on the "Evolution of Marketing" in recent numbers.—Harry B. Woodward, Union, N. Y.

(Mr. Woodward, it is rare indeed that there is not plenty of produce raised in the country to supply all of the demand. Therefore, an increase in the supply regardless of where that increase occurs, if it amounts to any material percentage of the crop, must, and as a matter of fact, has resulted in lowering the price in a greater ratio than the increased yield. We admit that it is commendable for you to want to grow larger crops and also to reduce the expense, but you will always have the fact with you that without the ability on the part of the farmers to decide the prices that their produce shall sell for, your increased crops are not apt to make you any more net profit, particularly if it was a general increase. We admit that the farmer who can raise more than his neighbors and selling at the same price as his neighbors, must find farming more profitable. If he can double or triple his yield over his neighbors', he would get rich at farming, while his neighbors would remain poor. Our work is for the average farmer, the one who raises $863 worth of produce, as we printed from the census report in our preceding number. There are an immense number of him. Then there is an immense number of farmers below the average. There is an immense number of average farmers all through the New England States and we fear that they are going to remain average. Therefore the matter of price is of vital importance to them even though steady profitable prices to the average farmer will increase the profits of the top-notch farmers more than they need.—Editor.)

A Wonderful Paper

DEAR EDITOR:

I have just finished reading your wonderful paper. I think that there isn't another paper in the United States that will benefit the farmers as much as UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Crops are good here and I think I can send you a list of subscribers in a few days.—W. F. Ham, Corburn, Va.

When Writing to Advertisers Mention
UP-TO-DATE FARMING

SEWING AWL

Without Cost

Sews Shoes, Harness, Belts, Rugs, Gloves, Grain Bags, Etc.



Every farm needs a tool of this kind; it will be worth many dollars to every farmer. The Speedy Stitcher is the best awl made. We have examined them all. Everything enclosed. The illustration shows the awl about one-half size. Full size 6½ inches long. Makes a lock stitch. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with three needles; 2 straight and one curved. Supplies cost less than for any other awl; use any thread. You may pay a dollar for an awl not so good as the Speedy Stitcher.

OUR OFFER

Two Years' Subscription and One Awl 75 Cents

We will give this awl free with a two-year subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING at 75 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

We've got to advance the subscription price to meet the ever-increasing cost of this paper and to get the money to prosecute more vigorously our battle for farmers' freedom in marketing. Therefore,

Beginning January 1, 1913, the Subscription Price will be 50 Cents a Year, 3 Years for $1.00

The time is short, but long enough for you to renew at the present rates. The advance is only 15 cents a year, and will make every cent return you a dollar or more in 1913 in a superior paper and a more helpful one.

If you want to save some money renew now. We hope you will send a club, too, on the blank below.

A GREAT many thousand subscriptions to Up-to-Date Farming expire with December and January. The publishers and editors are very desirous that every one of these subscribers remain with us and they are urged to renew their subscriptions at once. The subscription price is 35 cents for one year; three years for 75 cents, and we accept subscriptions for five years; that is, **1913, 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917,** for $1.00. We recommend that renewals for five years be sent, and then you will have no further bother in that length of time. In the next five years the most important things in a century, we predict, are going to transpire for farmers and American agriculture. There is not another paper in the whole country that will handle events in the agricultural field as Up-to-Date Farming will, and no paper will support what is for the farmers' interest, or oppose what is against their interests, as vigorously and successfully as will this paper. Therefore, you cannot afford to let your subscription expire, but you can afford to renew it for five years.

That act is best which procures the greatest value at lease expense. Also, that which is done promptly usually carries a double value.

"Every Line Sound Sense"

This is what subscriber Noble Tarion, Brazil, Indiana, said about Up-to-Date Farming when he sent a club of subscribers. He also said: "I want every one of my neighbors to read it, too."



Given to Ladies

35 Embroidery Designs
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The Hight Cost of Living

By W. A. Strickland, Eunice, N. M.

What's the news in the morning paper, my boy?
The same old story about living and the cost.
The high cost of living, the cost of high living,
The newspaper columns to the brim is filling.

The high cost of living is the question to solve
At home or in convention, they all resolve;
The wiseacres in Congress and solons galore,
The pettifogging lawyers and newspapers encore.

'Twixt scholar and statesman the issue is joined;
A babble of voices pandemonium reigns.
Republicans and Democrats, mugwumps and rabbble,
Intellectual pyrotechnics, a tumult of gabble.

The farmers, the middlemen, manufacturers et al.;
The bankers, the merchants, railroads and all;
The wage-earners on strike and unions unnamed,
All come in for a share of the felonious blame.

The sages of science, of finance and lore
Are clawing the air and grimacing sore;
How to solve the problem, yet save to self
The sweet morsel, "profit," the dear little elf.

"Back to the land" is the favorite scheme
Of one set of thinkers who write by the ream.
Back to the land and till the soil,
For there awaits riches in corn and oil.

While another set of tinkers are equally sure.
The butcher's a bloody thief and should be immured.
Others yell politics, fire and mammon,
The System, individual, competition, gambling.

The nation's worked up to a fury of rage;
The high cost of living's the scourge of the age.
Yet the leaders of thought, politicians et al.
Are unable to reason from effect to cause.

Therefore no remedy seems forthcoming,
For the System must be saved in all its cunning;
The System of protection, competition and strife,
Combinations of money, politics and the like.

By tradition we are hoodwinked, by party are tied;
Inflated ambition cites custom long tried.
We jest at the Chinaman for his stationary plight,
But all progressive ideas we are ready to fight.

We cannot see why a system remote
Of revenue, protection, should always promote
Combinations of capital, competition garrote,
Individualism merge into corporate bloat.

Co-operation's the word with magical power
To heal the nation's ills of the present hour.
Progress says: Co-operation must come,
If we are to survive protection's doom.

Competition's all right in a free, open field,
But protective legislation has stripped its shield;
And if our liberty is long to survive,
For co-operation and *equity* we must strive.

Santa Claus' Badge

By Pearl Ulilla Davis

"Papa, said his little daughter,
As she climbed upon his knee,
Mamma says it's Christmas Eve,
Is it Christmas Equity?
Papa, if our dear old Santa
Has oined this great Equity,
Maybe he will want a dollar
For the presents he gives me?
"For in Up-to-Date I read it,
Read about the prices high;
'Bout the dollar wheat and others,
And old Santa is so sly!
Papa, what if he'd leave my presents
With a bill right in the way?
Wouldn't he get rich, though, Papa,
If he'd do us all that way?"
"No, my child," her father answered,
Santa has joined Equity,
But he's prospered so since then, dear,
That he's richer, don't you see
He will bring you many presents,
More than he ever brought;
For in Equity, my darling,
He has joined a noble thought."
"Oh, papa, won't that be jolly?
I shall lie awake and see
If Santa Claus now wears a badge
Like yours of Equity."

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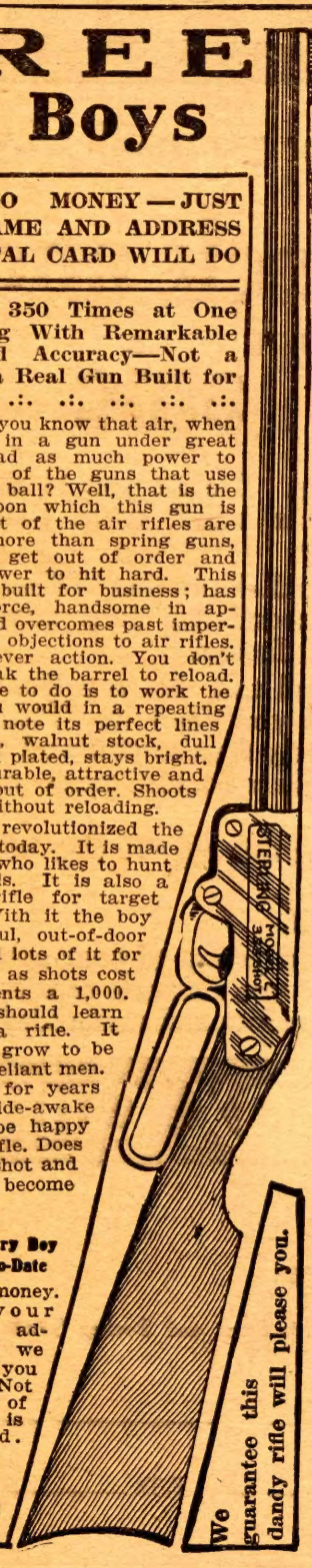
FREE to Boys

SEND NO MONEY — JUST YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS —A POSTAL CARD WILL DO

It Shoots 350 Times at One Loading With Remarkable Force and Accuracy—Not a Toy, But a Real Gun Built for Business.

Boys, did you know that air, when compressed in a gun under great pressure, had as much power to kill as any of the guns that use powder and ball? Well, that is the principal upon which this gun is made. Most of the air rifles are really no more than spring guns, which soon get out of order and have no power to hit hard. This air rifle is built for business; has powerful force, handsome in appearance and overcomes past imperfections and objections to air rifles. Note the lever action. You don't have to break the barrel to reload. All you have to do is to work the lever as you would in a repeating rifle. Also note its perfect lines easy action, walnut stock, dull finish, nickel plated, stays bright. Accurate, durable, attractive and cannot get out of order. Shoots 350 times without reloading.

This gun revolutionized the air rifles of today. It is made for the boy who likes to hunt in the woods. It is also a very fine rifle for target practice. With it the boy gets healthful, out-of-door pleasure and lots of it for little money, as shots cost about 10 cents a 1,000. Every boy should learn to handle a rifle. It makes boys grow to be manly, self-reliant men. It will last for years and every wide-awake boy would be happy to get this rifle. Does not cut the shot and can not become clogged.



A Gun for Every Boy who reads Up-to-Date

Send no money. Send us your name and address and we will tell you what to do. Not one cent of your money is required.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis Indiana

Send in Your Own Name Today

for this big brass-bound telescope; 3½ feet long when opened, 12 inches long when closed. If you will accept this powerful telescope and show it to your friends; if you want to examine fences, count stock, see houses, friends and objects miles away just like they were close--write today. Enjoy it day and night. Needed on every farm. 5 to 10-mile sight range. I have thousands of reports from my delighted friends who have sent for a telescope. I want to advertise our business and not one cent of your money is required. Send your name only for my big free telescope offer. Do this today. Geo. D. Allerton, Desk A 227 W. Wash St., Indianapolis, Ind.



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12F

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Wilbur Stock Food Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Madison, Ind., June 29, 1912.

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